



(2)

YMM.AA8



22900036334

















15

Katie M. M. Lewis,

with kind love & wishes

May 6<sup>th</sup> 1867

A

## MEDICAL VOCABULARY;

OR,

## AN EXPLANATION

OF

ALL NAMES, SYNONYMES, TERMS, AND PHRASES USED IN MEDICINE  
AND THE RELATIVE BRANCHES OF MEDICAL SCIENCE,

GIVING THEIR

CORRECT DERIVATION, MEANING, APPLICATION, AND PRONUNCIATION;

INTENDED SPECIALLY AS

A BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR THE YOUNG STUDENT.

BY

R. G. MAYNE, M.D.,

AUTHOR OF "AN EXPOSITORY LEXICON OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS."

SECOND EDITION.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND GREATLY ENLARGED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS  
OF THE PRESENT TIME.

LONDON:

JOHN CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

MDCCCLXII.

DICTIONARIES, Medical:

75<sup>9</sup>  
130

1901



(2)

Ymm. AAP



## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

---

THE "MEDICAL VOCABULARY" is intended to afford, in a convenient form, the simple explanation, and, as an essential part of this, so far as practicable, the true derivation of all names, synonymes, terms, and phrases, now in use in Medicine, Surgery, and the collateral branches of a Medical education ; together with directions for their proper pronunciation.

The idea of a work of this description suggested itself to the Author under annoying experience of the want of such a help during the greater portion of the period enjoined for the Medical Student's attendance at lectures. Much of the phraseology and technicalities of the profession, it must be owned with regret, is absurd, unaptly designative, and often overstrained in its application ; so that the progress of the student is greatly retarded, from his being unable to comprehend its terms, or to trace the relation between them and their intended meaning. In regard to a large proportion of the language employed in Medical lectures and writings, an ordinary knowledge of the Greek and Latin Classics will not suffice for its interpretation ; thus, a book of reference in which its manifold peculiarities are explained is quite indispensable to the student.

It may be objected, that there already exist several valuable works, which, beside rendering a comprehensive signification of professional terms, contain complete instructions upon every point of Medical Science. In answer, it is submitted, that the very excellence of these, in the estimation of the Physician and Surgeon, in so far disqualifies them for being interpreters to the young student. They are necessarily so diffuse in their elucidations, and are so deluged with obsolete, classical, and fanciful synonymes, with minute description, narration and treatment of cases, and matter of

opinion upon all practical points, as to appear to *him* formidably tiresome, complex, and bewildering: their bulk precludes their being at all times referred to, and, to some at least, their cost renders their possession inconvenient.

To non-professional individuals, for whose use this work is also intended, similar remarks are applicable; for they may be viewed in the same light as the young student, with respect to the almost universal unintelligibility of Medical language; but with this additional disadvantage, that they have few opportunities of hearing or asking for definitions, while he, by oft-repetition in his hearing, may at last acquire some notion of the proper application of many of its terms.

To Medical Students, then, and to those unconnected with the profession, the “Medical Vocabulary” is offered, in the hope that it may be found useful.

EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 1836.

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

---

THE First Edition of the "Medical Vocabulary" was published in 1836. It formed the nucleus of a much more comprehensive work, the "Expository Lexicon of Scientific Terms," issued periodically, in ten parts, the last on 17th September 1860. Two months subsequently to the latter date I was startled by observing in the Medical Journals (November 1860) an advertisement that "next week will be published the Medical Vocabulary, by Robert Fowler, M.D., Edin.," and in another month, the announcement of "A Glossary of Scientific Terms, by Alexander Henry, M.D." It was not, however, till 5th January 1861, or nearly *four months after* the concluding part of my "Expository Lexicon" appeared, that Dr Fowler's "Medical Vocabulary" was "published." Can these suggestive facts be fairly attributed to fortuitous coincidence? If not—and I appeal to the commonest understanding in confidence of a negative reply—was it honourable, or decent, or conscientious in two gentlemen to invest themselves with the externals of lexicographical authorship at their professional brother's sole cost of time, labour, money, and health?—in more graphic language, to "build upon another man's foundation," to try to *reap where they had not sown*?

Of Dr Robert Fowler I knew nothing (unless, indeed, he be identical with a gentleman so surnamed, who, some eight or ten years ago honoured my table with his presence for two or three days, on occasion of his seeming to entertain a purpose of accepting a then contemplated transfer of my practice, and was made cognisant of my literary occupation, Vocabulary, Lexicon, and all, but from whom I never afterwards heard), until made aware, by his advertisement, that he had appropriated—

"Convey, the wise it call"—

the idea, the very title of my original "Medical Vocabulary" of

1836. Dr Henry was well known to me, and as in my Preface to the Expository Lexicon I thanked him for his friendly supervision of most of the sheets of that work in their final transit through the press, I here only express unfeigned regret—

“Et tu Brute!”

at the absence of candour and courtesy in a proceeding, under any circumstances unbecoming, but, in his relative position, most ungracious.

Any man capable, has an unquestionable right to exercise his abilities in writing a Dictionary, Lexicon, Vocabulary, or Glossary, but not, surely, to make too free with that of his neighbour for the purpose; neither to usurp the title of such, nor to assume its plan, peculiar arrangement, style, or general character, and boldly affix his name to its title-page, as if it were the genuine product of his own industry. I have minutely examined every page of the two books in question, and have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that, in addition to the strong presumption afforded by their advent having been dependent upon, and having followed—as speedily as, emphatically, “copy” could be made for and transmuted by their printers respectively—the *completion* of the “Expository Lexicon,” they exhibit positive evidence of the highly objectionable course indicated. While a literal and entire transference is, for obvious reasons, as much as possible avoided, many of the articles are scarcely changed, others are altered only by a slight, transparent variation in the expression or order of the words, and several of my improvements (or what I *and they have* deemed such) are acted upon in both, but, I confess, very defectively. The general aspect, too, of my “Vocabulary” of 1836, which was altogether novel, and different in plan and arrangement from any pre-existing work, is imitated in both, but, I again admit, imperfectly. Thus much I have felt constrained to state, in condemnation of an attempt to wrest from me the prospective recompense of lengthened and excessive toil, and, also, to guard against confusion between my original work and spurious imitations.

---

This Second Edition of the “Medical Vocabulary,” so long in abeyance only because of the engrossing requirements of the “Expository Lexicon” during the entire intervening period referred to, is enlarged to three times the extent of the original work (now containing above 14,000 terms), is very greatly improved in every respect



which considerable experience in a peculiar branch of literature, and a vivid, well-maintained remembrance of a student's needs could suggest, and has undergone minute revision and careful correction.

These, my two works, though so nearly allied, are widely distinct in their purpose. If I may be allowed to revert to my own impressions in the days of class-attendance, what the young student requires is the plainest, shortest, readiest explanation of the mass of puzzling technicalities by which his ears are assailed and his mind is, for two or three sessions, apt to be bewildered. Much explanation, profuse or too varied illustration, would only serve to confuse the perceptive powers and cumber the memory. Hence, as the rule, a "Medical Vocabulary" should be limited to what is initiatory, and likely to be found in the lecture, or the text-book. As the exception, I have thought it of importance to insert a moderate sprinkling of epithets and synonymes that are not ordinarily met with in the earlier progress of the beginner, and this—as tending to excite aspirations after a more extended knowledge than the materials of primary instruction afford. But the same regard to conciseness and simplicity is observed in their elucidation, as in that of those more specially of a rudimentary kind.

It is not to be inferred, therefore, that the Vocabulary is an abridgement of the Lexicon. The Vocabulary is purely medical,—a simple interpretation of names, terms, and epithets, the meaning of which it is essential for the student of medicine to know, to enable him to digest the instruction which they are employed to convey. The Lexicon, not confined to what is medical, includes every one of the same names, terms, &c., but with greatly expanded derivations, explanations, illustrations, applications, and synonymous references in English, Latin, French, and German; likewise a Dissertation on Scientific Terminology, illustrating many of its more remarkable peculiarities; and, in addition, upwards of 35,000 other terms in more advanced medical and in general science, rendering it as acceptable, it is hoped, to the qualified practitioner and the man of education, as the former to the young student.

R. G. MAYNE.

LEEDS, *Sept.* 1862.

# ARRANGEMENT.

THE name, term, or phrase is set down with marks for its proper pronunciation,—the long, short, and acute accents; if a Latin word, simple or compound, its declension is given; next (in parenthesis) its derivation, and the reason therefor, where the connection may not be very apparent; then its character, and general and particular meaning, with the corresponding word or term in Latin or English; lastly, its synonymes, and a reference to such, or to a term, etc., in some way allied to, or connected with it.

The full explanation is placed at the word or term most in general use, whether Latin or English; those corresponding bearing reference to it merely.

## THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED.

### I. BRANCHES OF SCIENCE.

<i>Anat.</i>	for In Anatomy.	<i>Med. Jur.</i>	for In Medical Jurisprudence.
<i>Anim. Pathol.</i>	„ „ Animal Pathology.	<i>Micros.</i>	„ „ Microscopy.
<i>Astron.</i>	„ „ Astronomy.	<i>Mineral.</i>	„ „ Mineralogy.
<i>Bot.</i>	„ „ Botany.	<i>Mor. Philos.</i>	„ „ Moral Philosophy.
<i>Chem.</i>	„ „ Chemistry.	<i>Nat. Hist.</i>	„ „ Natural History.
<i>Comp. Anat.</i>	„ „ Comparative Anatomy.	<i>Nat. Philos.</i>	„ „ Natural Philosophy.
<i>Conchol.</i>	„ „ Conchology.	<i>Nosol.</i>	„ „ Nosology.
<i>Crystall.</i>	„ „ Crystallography.	<i>Obstet.</i>	„ „ Obstetrics.
<i>Entomol.</i>	„ „ Entomology.	<i>Ornithol.</i>	„ „ Ornithology.
<i>Geod.</i>	„ „ Geodesy.	<i>Pathol.</i>	„ „ Pathology.
<i>Geog.</i>	„ „ Geography.	<i>Pathol. Anat.</i>	„ „ Pathological Anatomy.
<i>Geol.</i>	„ „ Geology.	<i>Pharm.</i>	„ „ Pharmacy.
<i>Geom.</i>	„ „ Geometry.	<i>Physiol.</i>	„ „ Physiology.
<i>Ichthyol.</i>	„ „ Ichthyology.	<i>Surg.</i>	„ „ Surgery.
<i>M. Med.</i>	} „ „ Materia Medica.	<i>Surg. Pathol.</i>	„ „ Surgical Pathology.
<i>Mat. Med.</i>		<i>Zoöl.</i>	„ „ Zoölogy.
<i>Med.</i>	„ „ Medicine.		

### II. NAMES, CHARACTERS, EPITHETS.

<i>Act.</i>	for Active (mood).	<i>Intens.</i>	for Intensive.	<i>Priv.</i>	for Privative of.
<i>Adj.</i>	„ Adjective.	<i>Juss.</i>	„ Jussieuan system.	<i>Pron.</i>	„ Pronoun.
<i>Adv.</i>	„ Adverb.	( <i>L.</i> )	„ London (Pharmacopœia)	<i>Sing.</i>	„ Singular.
<i>Cl.</i>	„ Class.	<i>Linn.</i>	„ Linnaean system.	<i>Superl.</i>	„ Superlative (degree).
<i>Comp.</i>	„ Comparative (degree.)	<i>Linn. Frag.</i>	{ for Linnaeus' Fragments of a Natural Method.	<i>U.S.A.</i>	„ United States of America.
<i>Cont.</i>	„ Contraction of.	<i>Nat. Meth.</i>		<i>e.g.</i>	„ Common gender.
<i>Corr.</i>	„ Corruption of.	<i>N.A.</i>	„ North America.	<i>d.g.</i>	„ Doubtful gender.
<i>(D.)</i>	„ Dublin (Pharmacopœia).	<i>Neg.</i>	„ Negative of.	<i>i.e.</i>	„ <i>id est</i> , that is.
<i>Dim.</i>	„ Diminutive of.	<i>Ord.</i>	„ Order.	<i>m.</i>	„ Masculine.
<i>(E.)</i>	„ Edinburgh (Pharmacopœia).	<i>Part.</i>	„ Participle.	<i>f.</i>	„ Feminine.
<i>Ineret.</i>	„ Ineritive.	<i>Patron.</i>	„ Patronymic.	<i>n.</i>	„ Neuter.
<i>Indeel.</i>	„ Indeclinable.	<i>Pl.</i>	„ Plural.	<i>nom.</i>	„ Nominative.

### III. LANGUAGES.

<i>Arab.</i>	for Arabic.	<i>Germ.</i>	for German.	<i>Pers.</i>	for Persian.
<i>Att.</i>	„ Attic or Athenian.	<i>Heb.</i>	„ Hebrew.	<i>Port.</i>	„ Portuguese.
<i>Belg.</i>	„ Belgic.	<i>Ind.</i>	„ Indian.	<i>Russ.</i>	„ Russian.
<i>Braz.</i>	„ Brazilian.	<i>Ion.</i>	„ Ionian.	<i>Sansc.</i>	„ Sanscrit.
<i>Ceylon.</i>	„ Ceylonese.	<i>Ir.</i>	„ Irish.	<i>Sax.</i>	„ Saxon.
<i>Chald.</i>	„ Chaldee.	<i>Ital.</i>	„ Italian.	<i>Scot.</i>	„ Scotch.
<i>Dut.</i>	„ Dutch.	<i>Jap.</i>	„ Japanese.	<i>Span.</i>	„ Spanish.
<i>Ethiop.</i>	„ Ethiopic.	<i>Jav.</i>	„ Javanese.	<i>Syr.</i>	„ Syrian.
<i>Fr.</i>	„ French.	<i>Mal.</i>	„ Malayan.	<i>Teut.</i>	„ Teutonic.
		<i>Malab.</i>	„ Malabar.		

# MEDICAL VOCABULARY.

## A

**A.** (*a*, or *alpha*.) A prefix in compound words, having a negative or privative force, as, *Tonic*, possessing tone; *A—tonic*, without tone.

**A Deux Temps.** (Fr.) *Surg.* At two times; applied to the operation of lithotomy, in which the calculus, from certain causes, cannot be immediately extracted, and is therefore let alone till during the suppurating stage, when extraction may be more easily effected.

**AA.** *Med.* Written in prescriptions after the names of two or more medicines, for the word *ἀνά*, signifying of each.

**AAA.** *Chem.* For which see *Amalgam*.

**Abac'tus Ven'ter.** *M. Jur., Obstet.* Term for abortion induced by art. Literally, an expelled (emptied) belly.

**A'băcus**, *i*, m. ("Ἀβᾶξ, ἄβᾶκος, a mathematical table on which lines and figures were drawn.) *Med.* Old name for a table used for preparations.

**Abaliena'tion.** (*Ab*, from; *aliēno*, to estrange.) *Pathol.* Formerly used for decay of the whole or part of the body; also, loss or failing of the senses, or of the mental faculties. *Abăliēnătio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Abarticula'tion.** (*Ab*, ineret.; *articulătio*.) *Anat.* A kind of articulation admitting of free motion. *Abarticulătio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Diarthrosis*.

**Abbrevia'tion.** (*Abbrēvio*, to shorten.) In language, a part of a

## A B D

word shortened by cutting off one or more of its latter syllables. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to many initial and medial letters, and contractions of words, which will be found in their alphabetical order. *Abbrēviătio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Abbrēviătus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Shortened, as when the cup is shorter than the tube of the flower: *abbrēviated*.

**Abdōmen**, *īnis*, n. (*Abdo*, to hide.) *Anat.* The largest cavity of the body; the belly. *Comp. Anat.* The same region in the lower animals. See *Alvus*, *Imus Venter*, *Venter*.

**Abdo'minal.** *Anat.* Belonging to the abdomen: ventral. *Abdōmīnālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Abdo'minal Aor'ta.** *Anat.* That portion of the aorta situated below the diaphragm.

**Abdo'minal Aponeuro'sis.** *Anat.* The conjoined tendons of the oblique and transverse muscles on the anterior portion of the abdomen.

**Abdo'minal Gan'glia.** *Anat.* The semilunar ganglia, from their situation.

**Abdo'minal Ring.** *Anat.* The fancied ring-like opening on each side of the abdomen, external and superior to the *pubes*. *An'nūlus abdōmīnis*.

**Abdōmīnālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Abdōmen*.) *Ichthyol.* Pertaining to the abdomen: ventral. Applied to an Ord. (pl. m.), having the ventral fins under the



abdomen, and behind the pectorals: abdo'minal.

**Abdomino'scopy.** (*Abdōmen*; σκοπέω, to observe.) *Med.* The examination of the abdomen by percussion, inspection, measurement, or manual examination. *Abdōmino-scō'pia*, *æ*, *f.*

**Abdu'cent.** (*Ab*, from; *dūco*, to lead.) *Anat.* Applied to muscles by which the members or limbs are drawn from the mesial line; also to the sixth pair of nerves. *Abducens, tis*, part.

**Abduc'tion.** (Same.) *Anat.* That movement by which one part is separated from another, or from the mesial line. *Abduc'tio, ōnis*, *f.*

**Abduc'tor, ōris, *m.* (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle which performs, or assists in performing, abduction.**

**Abelmos'chus, i, *m.* (Arab.) *Bot.* Musk seed; the specific name of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.**

**Abēpith'ymia, æ, *f.* (*A*, priv.; ἐπιθυμία, desire.) *Pathol.* Name for paralysis of the solar plexus, cutting off communication between the nervous system and abdominal viscera.**

**Aberra'tion.** (*Aberro*, to wander from.) *Pathol.* Applied to a disordered state of the intellect. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to certain conditions of the rays of light, as a deviation in these when refracted by a lens, or reflected by a mirror, so that they do not converge into a focus. *Aber-rā'tio, ōnis*, *f.*

**Abevacula'tion.** (*Ab*, dim.; *evācuo*, to empty.) *Med.* A partial or incomplete evacuation, natural or artificial. *Abēvācuā'tio, ōnis*, *f.*

**A'bies, ētis, *f.* (*Abeo*, to go from; from its great height.) *M. Med.* The specific name of the *Pinus Abies*, or fir-tree.**

**A'bies Excel'sa.** *M. Med.* One of the plants from which the *Thus* or frankincense is obtained.

**A'bies Lārix.** *M. Med.* The tree which affords Venice turpentine.

**Abiē'ticus, a, um.** (*Abies*.) *Bot. Pharm.* Belonging to the fir tree: abie'tic.

**Abiet'i'n.** (*Abies*.) *Chem.* A resinous substance, also called the resin *Gamma*, or third in order, obtained from Strasbourg turpentine. *Abiē-tī'na, æ*, *f.*

**Abiē'tinus, a, um.** Same as *Abieticus*: a'bietine.

**Abiētis Rēsīna.** *M. Med., Pharm.* The resin of the fir tree; the *Thus* or common frankincense; spontaneously exuded by the *Pinus abies*.

**Abiētites, is, or *æ*, *m.* (*Abies*.) *Geol.* A genus of fossil coniferous plants in the Wealden and Greensand formations: an abietite.**

**Abirrita'tion.** (*Ab*, dim.; *irrito*, to irritate.) *Pathol.* Diminished condition of the vital phenomena in the various tissues, and so slightly distinct from *Asthenia*. *Abirritā'tio, ōnis*, *f.*

**Ablacta'tion.** (*Ab*, priv.; *lacto*, to give suck.) *Med.* The weaning of a child. *Ablactā'tio, ōnis*, *f.*

**Abla'tion.** (*Aufēro*, to take away.) *Surg.* The removing of any part by excision, extirpation, or amputation. *Ablā'tio, ōnis*, *f.*

**Ablep'sia, æ, *f.* (*A*, priv.; βλέπω, to see.) *Pathol.* Want of sight; blindness: ablep'sy.**

**Ab'luent.** (*Abluo*, to wash away.) *Chem., Pharm.* That which washes away or carries off impurities. *Ab-luens, tis*, part. See *Abstergent*.

**Ablu'tion.** (Same.) *Chem.* The separation of extraneous matters by washing. *Med.* Anciently an internal washing by administering profuse libations of milk-whey. *Ablū'tio, ōnis*, *f.*

**Abnor'mal.** (*Ab*, neg.; *norma*, a rule.) *Med.* Contrary to the natural condition; unnatural. *Abnor'mis, is, e.*

**Abōmāsum, i, *n.* (*Ab*, from; *omāsum*, the paunch.) *Zoöl.* The fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia*.**

**Abōrigēnis, is, e.** (*Ab*, from; *origo*, the beginning.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Native or original of a country: abori'ginal.

**Abor'sus, ūs, m.** (*Abōrior*, to miscarry.) *Obstet.* A miscarriage in the first or early months. See *Abortus, Abortion*.

**Aborticid'ium, ii, n.** (*Abortus*; *cædo*, to kill.) *Obstet. Surg.* The destroying of the *fetus in utero*: aborticide. See *Fœticideum*.

**Abor'tiens, tis, part. (Same.) Miscarrying. *Bot.* Applied synonymously with *Sterilis*: abortient.**



**Abor'tion.** (Same.) *Obstet.* The morbid expulsion of a *fœtus* before the seventh month of pregnancy; a miscarriage. *Abortio, ōnis, f.* See *Abactus Venter, Aborsus, Abortus.*

**Abor'tion, Crim'inal.** *M. Jur.* Feticide.

**Abor'tive.** (Same.) *Bot., Physiol.* Causing abortion. *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to treatment adopted for preventing further or complete development of disease. *Abortivus, a, um.*

**Abor'tus, ūs, m.** (Same.) *Obstet.* Same as *Aborsus*. See *Abortion*.

**Abrāchīa, æ, f.** (A, priv.; *βραχίω*, the arm.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, or imperfect development, consisting in the absence of arms.

**Abranchiātus, a, um.** (A, priv.; *branchiæ*, respiratory organs.) Without lungs. *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (pl. n.) of the *Annulata*, having no special organ of respiration: *abran'chiate*. See *Abranchius*.

**Abran'chius, a, um.** (A, priv.; *βράγχια*, the gills.) *Zoöl.* Having no gills; applied to an Order (pl. n.) of the *Annelidæ*. See *Abranchiatus*.

**Abra'sion.** (*Abrādo*, to scrape off.) *Pathol.* Term for the partial tearing off or fretting of the skin. *Abra'sio, ōnis, f.*

**Abrotanum.** See *Abrotonum*.

**Abrō'tōnum, i, n.** (Ἀβρός, delicate; *τόνος*, an extending.) *Bot.* Specific name of the *Artemisia abrotonum*. See *Chamæcedrus*.

**Abrō'tōnum Mas.** *Bot.* Another name for *Artemisia abrotonum*.

**Abrup'te - Pinnātus, a, um.** (*Abrupte*, without preface; *pinnātus*.) *Bot.* Abruptly pinnate; applied to a pinnate leaf, terminating suddenly without an odd leaflet, or a *cirrus*.

**Abrup'tus, a, um.** (*Abrumpor*, to be broken off.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves and roots that seem broken off at their extremity: *abrupt*.

**Ab'scess.** (*Abscēdo*, to depart.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour or swelling containing pus. *Absces'sus, ūs, m.* See *Apostema*.

**Abscis'sa, Vox.** See *Vox Ab-scissa*.

**Abscis'sio, ōnis, f.** (*Abscindo*, to cut away.) *Surg.* Applied to a

fractured bone when a part of it is cut off and removed, or to the cutting off of any soft part, as of a nerve, or the prepuce, etc.: an *abscis'sion*.

**Ab'scon'sio, ōnis, f.** (*Abscondo*, to hide.) *Anat.* Formerly used the same as *Sinus*: an *ab'scon'sion*.

**Absin'thate.** (*Absinthicum acīdum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of absinthic acid with a base. *Absin'thas, ātis, f.*

**Absin'thic.** (*Absinthium*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to *Absinthium*; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Absin'thicus, a, um.*

**Absinthi'n.** *Chem.* The bitter principle discovered in *Absinthium*, *Absinthina, æ, f.*

**Absin'thium, ii, n.** (Ἀψίνθιον.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.), for *Artemisia absinthium*, and (U. S. A.) for its tops and leaves.

**Absin'thium Commūne.** *M. Med.* Another name for the *Artemisia absinthium*.

**Absin'thium Mārī'timum.** *Bot.* Another name for *Artemisia maritima*.

**Absin'thium Ponticum.** } *Bot.*  
**Absin'thium Rōmānum.** }  
Other names for *Artemisia pontica*.

**Absin'thium Santō'nicum.** *M. Med.* Another name for *Artemisia santonica*.

**Absin'thium Vulgāre.** *M. Med.* Another name for *Artemisia absinthium*.

**Ab'solute Al'cohol.** *Chem.* Alcohol as free from water as it can be obtained.

**Absor'bent.** (*Absorbeo*, to suck up.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* Sucking up or absorbing; applied to the lacteal and lymphatic vessels, and to the origins of vessels on the roots of plants. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which neutralize acidity in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, etc. *Absorbens, tis, part.*

**Absorp'tion.** (Same.) *Bot., Physiol.* The sucking up of substances applied to the mouths of absorbent vessels. *Absorp'tio, ōnis, f.*

**Abstē'nious.** (*Abs*, from; *tēmētum*, wine.) Strictly, abstaining from wine; but generally applied also to moderation in diet. *Abstē'mius, a, um.*

**Abster'gent.** (*Abstergeo*, to

cleanse.) *Med., Pharm.* Cleansing; abluent; abstersive; applied to medicines which cleanse from foulness or sordes. *Abster'gens, entis*, part.

**Ab'stinen'ce.** (*Abstīneo*, to abstain.) *Med.* The refraining from, or sparing use of, food, liquors, etc. *Abstīnēnt'ia, æ, f.*

**Abstrac'tion.** (*Abstrāho*, to draw away.) *Chem.* The separating of a fluid from a salt, etc. *Physiol.* That mental power by which one particular idea may be dwelt upon, to the exclusion of others; also, that by which general ideas may be formed from those of particular objects. *Surg.* Applied to blood-letting, or the drawing of blood from a blood-vessel. *Abstractio, ōnis, f.*

**Abvacuation.** See *Abevacuation*.

**Acā'cia, æ, f.** ('Ακάζω, to sharpen to a point.) Pharmacopœial name (L.) for gum-arabic, or (E. D.) *Gummi-acaciæ*, and (U. S. A.) the concrete juice of *Acacia vera*, and of various species of *Acacia*. Also, a Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Monœcia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*, or *Fabacæ*.

**Acā'cia Altēra Trīfōliāta.** *Bot.* The *Spartium spinosum*.

**Acā'cia Arā'bica.** *Bot.* The *Acacia vera*.

**Acā'ciæ Arā'bicæ Gummi.** *M.* *Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D.) of gum-arabic, obtained from *Acacia vera*, and other species of *Acacia*.

**Acā'cia Cā'tēchu.** *M. Med.* Systematic name of the plant which affords catechu.

**Acā'cia In'dica.** *Bot.* The *Tamarindus indica*.

**Acā'cia Vēra.** *M. Med.* The Egyptian thorn, or gum-arabic tree; called also *Acacia Arabica*. Also, the expressed juice of the unripe pods of the *Acacia vcravel*.

**Acā'cia Vēravel.** *Bot.* A species affording the juice called *Acacia vera*.

**Acā'cia Zeylō'nica.** *Bot.* A name for *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*.

**Acālēphe, es, f.** ('Ακαλίφη.) *Bot.* The nettle. See *Urtica*.

**Acālēphus, a, um.** (Same.) Belonging to a nettle. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of the *Radiata*, from the stinging pain felt on touching them.

**Acālŷcīnus, a, um.** } (A, priv.;  
**Acālŷcīs, is, c.** } *cālyx*.)  
*Bot.* Having no calyx: aca'lycine.

**Acamp'sia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; κάμπτω, to bend.) *Surg.* An inflexible state of a joint. See *Ancylosis*.

**Acan'tha, æ, f.** ('Ακή, a point.) *Anat.* Applied formerly to the spine of the back, or rather of a *vertebra*, by the regular arrangement of the series of which, the former is constituted. A thorn, spine, or prickle.

**Acanthæceus, a, um.** *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) of plants like the *Acanthus*. Prickly: acantha'ceous.

**Acan'thīnus, a, um.** ('Ακανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Belonging to a thorn; thorny; prickly: acan'thine.

**Acan'thium, ii, n.** (Same.) *Bot.* The trivial name of the *Onopordium Acanthium*.

**Acan'thōcē'phālus, a, um.** ('Ακανθα; κεφαλή, the head.) Having a spiny head. *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of the *Entozoa parenchymata*: acanthocephalous.

**Acanthōdēs, adj.** ('Ακανθα; terminal -ώδης.) Same as *Spinosus*: acan'thous.

**Acanthōidēs, adj.** ('Ακανθα; terminal -ιδēs.) Resembling a spine: acan'thoid.

**Acanthō'phōrus, a, um.** ('Ακανθα; θέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Beset with spines or coarse hairs: acanthophorous. See *Spinigerus*.

**Acanthōpō'dius, a, um.** ('Ακανθα; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having spinous petioles: acanthopo'dious.

**Acan'thoptēry'gius, a, um.** ('Ακανθα; πτερύγιον, a little wing.) *Ichthyol.* Having spiny fins; applied to an Order (pl. m.) so provided: acanthoptery'gius.

**Acan'thūlus, i, m.** ('Ακανθα.) *Surg.* An instrument for extracting thorns, or *spiculæ* of wood, bone, etc., from wounds.

**Acan'thus, i, m.** ('Ακανθα.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Angiospermia*. Juss. *Acanthaceæ*. Bear's breech.

**Acan'thus Mol'lis.** *Bot.* Systematic name of bear's breech.

**Acar'dia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; καρδία, the heart.) *Physiol.* The condition of a monster-fetus, born without a



heart, or, rather, deficient as to the whole thorax.

**Acăroīdēs**, *adj.* (*Acărus*; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling the *Acarus*: a'caroid.

**Acar'pus**, *a, um.* (A, priv.; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having no fruit: acar'pous.

**A'cărus**, *i, m.* (A, neg.; κείρω, to cut, from its small size.) *Entomol.* A genus which infests the skin. See *Cyrones*.

**A'cărus Autumnālis.** *Entomol.* The harvest-bug; the wheal-worm.

**A'cărus Dōme'sticus.** *Entomol.* The domestic tick.

**A'cărus Rī'cīnus.** *Entomol.* The dog-tick.

**A'cărus Scăbi'ci.** *Entom., Pathol.* The itch animalcule: the itch-tick.

**A'cărus Sīron.** *Entom.* The mite.

**Acatalēp'sy.** (A, priv.; καταλαμβάνω, to apprehend.) *Med.* Uncertainty in diagnosis, or prognosis. *Acătălēp'sia*, *æ, f.*

**Acătă'pōsis**, *is, f.* (A, priv.; καταπίνω, to swallow.) *Med.* Difficulty in swallowing. See *Dysphagia*.

**Acau'lis**, *is, e.* (A, priv.; caulis, a stem.) *Bot.* Having no stem: acau'line.

**Accel'ērātor**, *oris, m.* (*Accēlēro*, to hasten.) Applied to the muscle of the penis (*A. urinæ*) whose action propels the urine; also named *Ejaculator seminis*, from a similar office as to the semen.

**Accēs'sion.** (*Accēdo*, to be added to.) *Pathol.* The beginning, or onset of diseases, or of fits, paroxysms or exacerbations in fevers, etc. *Accēs'sio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Accessōrius**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to muscular appendages that assist the action of larger muscles; also, to two nerves of the neck: acces'sory.

**Ac'cident.** (*Accīdo*, to happen.) *Med.* A familiar word used by the French, as synonymous with *symptom*; such having been the case with the Greeks. *Accīdens, tis*, part. See *Accidentia*.

**Acciden'tal.** (Same.) *Med.* Applied by French and some English writers to textures resulting from morbid action. *Accīdentālis, is, e.*

**Acciden'tia**, *æ, f.* (Same.) A chance or occurrence happening to one unexpectedly: an ac'cident.

**Accē'pīter**, *tris, m.* (*Accipio*, to take.) *Ornithol.* A bird of prey; applied to an Ord. (pl.) called also *Rapaces*, and *Raptores*.

**Acclī'mated.** (Fr. *Acclimaté*, accustomed to climate.) *Med.* Become accustomed to a climate. *Acclīmātus*, *a, um.*

**Acclīmatī'sation.** *Med.* The state of being acclimated. *Acclīmā-tisātio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Acclīvis**, *is, e.* (*Ad*, to; *clivus*, the side of a hill.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the abdomen, from the oblique ascent of its fibres; the *Obliquus internus musculus*.

**Accouchement.** (Fr. *Accoucher*, to deliver.) *Obstet.* The act of being delivered; delivery.

**Accoucheur.** (Same.) *Obstet.* A man-midwife; an obstetrician.

**Accre'tion.** (*Ad*, to; *cresco*, to increase.) *Physiol.* The process by which nutrient particles are added to the various tissues. *Surg.* The adhering together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers, etc. *Accrētio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Accuba'tion.** (*Accumbo*, to lie down.) *Med., Obstet.* The state of lying down; also, of being in child-bed. *Accūbātio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Acēphā'lia**, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the want of the head.

**Acēphālobrāchīa**, *æ, f.* (Same; βραχίον, the arm.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the absence of head and arms.

**Acēphālobrāchīus**, *ii, m.* *Physiol.* A monster-fetus, having neither head nor arms.

**Acēphālōcar'dia**, *æ, f.* (Same; καρδιά, the heart.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the absence of head and heart.

**Acēphālōcar'dius**, *ii, m.* (Same.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus, without head and heart.

**Acēphālōchīrus**, *i, m.* (Same; χείρ, the hand.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus, without head and hands.

**Acēphālōcys'tis**, *īdis, f.* (Same; κύστις, a bladder.) *Zoöl.* The headless hydatid, formed like a bladder: an acēphalocyst.

**Acēphālōgas'ter**, *tri, m.* (Same;

γαστήρ, the belly.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus, without head, chest, and upper part of the belly.

**Acēphālōgas'tria**, α, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the want of head, chest, and belly.

**Acēphālōpō'dia**, α, f. (Same; ποὺς, the foot.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the absence of head and feet.

**Acēphālōpō'dus**, i, m. (Same.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus without head and feet.

**Acēphālōrā'chia**, α, f. (Same; ράχis, the spine.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the want of head and spinal column.

**Acēphālōrā'chius**, ii, m. (Same.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus without head and spinal column.

**Acēphālōstō'mia**, α, f. (Same; στόμα, a mouth.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the want of a head, but with an aperture like a mouth.

**Acēphālō'stōmus**, i, m. (Same.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus without a head, but having an aperture like a mouth.

**Acēphālōthōrā'cia**, α, f. (Same; θώραξ, the chest.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agnesia*, consisting in the want of head and chest.

**Acēphālōthōrus**, i, m. (Same.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus without head and chest.

**Acēphālus**, α, um. (A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head.) *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* Without a head: acēphalous. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*, having no appearance of a head.

**Acērāccus**, α, um. (*Acer*, the maple tree.) *Bot.* Same as *Acerineus*.

**Acērate**. (*Acērīcum* acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of aceric acid with a base. *Acēras*, ātis, f.

**Acēr'bity**. (*Acer*, sharp.) Sourness, with harshness. *Acer'bītas*, ātis, f.

**Acēr'ic**. (*Acer*, the maple tree; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Pertaining to the *Acer*; applied to an acid obtained from the juices of *Acer campestre*, and *Acer pseudo-platanus*. *Acēr'icus*, α, um.

**Acērīneus**, α, um. (*Acer*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement like the *Acer*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): acērīneous.

**Acērose**. (*Aeus*, ēris, π. chaff; terminal -ōsus.) Chaffy; like chaff. *Acērōsus*, α, um.

**Acēr'vūlus**, i, m. (Dim. *Acervus*, a heap.) *Anat.* The collection of sand-like particles found in the pineal gland: an acēr'vule.

**Acēs'cent**. (*Acesco*, to grow sour.) *Chem.* Becoming sour. *Acēs'cens*, tis, part.

**Acētābūlum**, i, n. (As if *Acētāferum*, from *acetum ferat*, it carries vinegar.) The ancient saucer for vinegar. *Anat.* The round cavity in the *Os innominatum*, which receives the head of the *Os femoris*. See *Cotyle*, *Sinus coxae*.

**Acētāria**. (*Acētum*.) Salads made of roots or herbs mixed with oil, salt, and vinegar. Pl. of *Acētārium*, ii, n.

**Acētārium Scorbūticum**. *Pharm.* A kind of pickle for scorbutic patients.

**Acētate**. (*Acēticum* acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of acetic acid with a base. *Acētas*, ātis, f.

**Acē'tic**. (*Acētum*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to vinegar; applied to an acid the product of acetous fermentation; acē'tous. *Acē'ticus*, α, um.

**Acē'tifica'tion**. (*Acētum*; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem.* The act or process of making vinegar. *Acē'tificātio*, ōnis, f.

**Acē'tite**. (*Acētum*; terminal -ite.) *Chem.* The salt of acetous acid, in distinction from that of acetic acid, when these acids were erroneously supposed to be different. *Acē'tis*, ātis, f.

**Acēto'meter**. (*Acētum*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar. *Acētō'metrum*, i, n.

**Acētone**. *Chem.* A substance found, as an impurity, associated with pyro-acetic spirit, or naphtha.

**Acētōsa**, α, f. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *M. Med.* Specific name of *Rumex Acetosa*.

**Acētōsella**, α, f. (*Acētōsa*.) *M. Med.* Former pharmacopœial name (L. 1836) for *Oxalis Acetosella*.



**Acetous.** (*Acētum*; terminal *ōsus*.) *Chem.* Pertaining to vinegar; acetic. *Acētōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Acētum**, *i*, *n*. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *M. Med.* Acetic or acetous acid in a very diluted state; common vinegar.

**Acheir.** (*A*, priv.; *χείρ*, the hand.) *Physiol.* One that has no hands. See *Achirus*.

**Achēnium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Ἀχὴν*, poor.) *Bot.* A dry, one-seeded pericarp, not adhering to the integument of the seed.

**Achil'lis Ten'do.** (Achilles, invulnerable except at his heel.) *Anat.* The strong tendon of the *gastrocnemii*, or *gastrocnemius* and *solaris* muscles. Also called *Chorda magna*.

**Achirus**, *a*, *um*. (*A*, priv.; *χείρ*, the hand.) Having no hands: achirous. See *Acheir*.

**Achlāmý'deus**, *a*, *um*. (*A*, priv.; *χλαμύς*, a short cloak.) *Bot.* Without calyx or corolla: achlamý'deus.

**Ach'ne**, *es*, *f*. (*Ἀχνη*.) *Surg.* A shred of lint.

**A'chōlus**, *a*, *um*. (*A*, priv.; *χολή*, bile.) *Pathol.* Without bile: acholous.

**Achōr**, *ōris*, *m*. (*Ἀχώρ*, sordes of the head.) *Pathol.* A pustule of a size between the *phlyzadium* and *psydacium*, containing a straw-coloured fluid, and forming scaly eruptions about the head of young children; a species of scald-head.

**Achromatic.** (*A*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* That which does not admit the colours of the solar spectrum. *Achrōmā'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Achro'matism.** (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* A discovery in optics by which the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility are removed. *Achrōmā'tismus*, *i*, *m*.

**Achrōmāto'psia**, *æ*, *f*. (Same; *ὄψις*, vision.) *Pathol.* A faulty term for inability to distinguish colours, really meaning incapability of seeing them at all: achromato'psy.

**Achylōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*A*, priv.; *χυλός*, juice.) *Pathol.* Deficient chylification.

**Achymōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*A*, priv.; *χυμός*, chyme.) *Pathol.* Deficient chymification.

**A'cia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Acus*, a needle.)

*Surg.* A word supposed to mean the thread in a needle with which a suture is made to join the lips of a wound; also, the suture itself. See *Rhamma*.

**Acicūla**, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Acūs*, a needle.) *Bot.* A little spike: an a'cicule.

**Acic'ular.** (*Acicūla*.) *Bot.* Like a spike; spicular. *Acicūlā'ris*, *is*, *e*.

**Acicūlātus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having *aciculæ*: aciculated.

**A'cid.** (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *Chem.* Sharp to the taste; having sourness. Many bodies are without this, but agree in the other distinctive properties of acids, as turning vegetable dyes to red, combining with alkalis, metallic oxides, etc. *A'cidus*, *a*, *um*. See *Acidum*.

**Acidif'ferus**, *a*, *um*. (*Acidus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing acid: acidiferous.

**Acidif'able.** (*Acidus*; *fio*, to become.) *Chem.* Capable of becoming acid. *Acidif'ial'is*, *is*, *e*.

**Acidif'ication.** (*Acidus*; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem.* The act or process of forming, or impregnating with acid. *Acidif'icatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Acidif'ying.** (*Acidus*; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem.* Making acid; converting into acid. *Acidif'icus*, *a*, *um*.

**Acidif'ying Prin'ciple.** *Chem.* That which forms an acid.

**Acidim'etry.** (*Acidus*; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Chem.* The process by which the amount of uncombined or free acid is determined. *Acidim'ētria*, *æ*, *f*.

**Acid'ity.** (*Acidus*.) *Chem.* The quality of sourness. *Acid'itas*, *ātis*, *f*. See *Acor*.

**Acid'ulated.** (*Acidulus*, dim. *acidus*.) Slightly blended with acid. *Acidulātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Acid'ulous.** (Same.) *Chem.* Very slightly acid; subacid. *Acidulus*, *a*, *um*.

**A'cidum.** (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *Chem.* An acid; used for the neuter of *Acidus*. See *Acid*.

**A'cies**, *ēi*, *f*. (*Ἀκί*, a sharp point.) *Chem.*, *Mineral.* A name for iron or steel.

**Acinācifor'mis**, *is*, *e*. *Acināces*, a scimitar; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Like a scimitar: acinaciform.

**Acīnēsia**, α, f. (A, priv.; κίνησις, motion.) *Pathol.* Loss of motion in the whole or part of the body.

**Acīnīfor'mis**, is, e. (*Acīnus*; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of a grape; grape-like: acīniform.

**Acīnōsus**, α, um. (*Acīnus*; terminal-ōsus.) Having or full of *acini*: acīnious.

**Acīnus**, i, m. ("Ακινος, the stone of grapes; a grape.) *Anat.* In the pl., the small granulations composing the substance of the liver and other glandular bodies. *Bot.* The small berries which form the fruit of the bramble, rasp, etc. Also, a species of thyme, sometimes spelt *Acīnos*.

**Ac'me**, es, f. ('Ακμή, a point.) *Pathol.* The highest degree, or height of a disease; the crisis.

**Ac'nc**, es, f. (Corr. 'Ακμαί, pimples on the face.) *Pathol.* A papular eruption, generally confined to the face, neck, shoulders, or breast; also called *Rosy-drop*. *Herpes pustulosus*.

**Ac'nc Rōsācea**. *Pathol.* The conspicuous eruption, of a bright rosy hue, on the nose and contiguous parts of the face, in drunkards. See *Bacchia*.

**Acē'lius**, α, um. (A, priv.; κοίλια, the belly.) *Pathol.* Having no belly; wasted to such a degree as to have this appearance: acē'lious.

**Acō'logy**. ("Ακος, a remedy; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine of remedies. *Acōlō'gia*, α, f.

**Acon'dylus**, α, um. (A, priv.; κόνδυλος, a joint.) *Bot.* Without joints: acon'dylous.

**Aconite**. *M. Mcd.* Common name for *Aconitum napellus*.

**Acōnītīna**, α, f. (*Acōnītum*.) *Chem.*, *M. Mcd.* The poisonous principle of *Aconitum napellus*: acōnītīn.

**Acōnītum**, i, n. (Corr. 'Ακόντιον, a dart.) Pharmacopœial name (E.) for *Aconitum napellus*; (L. and U.S.A.) the *Aconiti foli* and *radix*; (D.) the *A. napellus*, *radix*; monk's-hood or wolf's-bane.

**Acōnītum Napel'lus**. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the plantaconite; monk's-hood, or wolf's-bane.

**A'cor**, ōris, m. (*Acer*, sharp.) *Pa-*

*thol.* Acidity, as in the stomach from indigestion.

**Acor'mus**, α, um. (A, priv.; κόρμος, the trunk of a tree.) *Bot.* Having no stem: acor'mous.

**A'cōrum**, i, n. } ("Ακορον.) Phar-

**A'cōrus**, i, m. } macopœial name (L. 1836) for *Acorus calamus*. A. Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*, Juss. *Aroideæ*. See *Diacorum*.

**A'cōrus Cā'lāmus**. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the sweet-scented flag.

**A'cōrus Asiātīcus**. } *M. Med.*

**A'cōrus Vērns**. } Other names for *A. calamus*.

**Acōtylēdon**, ōnis, f. (A, priv.; κοτυληδών, ōnos, a seed-lobe.) *Bot.* A plant having no seed-lobe: without a cotyledon. Applied to a division (pl.) of the Juss. system. See *Cotyledon*.

**Acōtylēdō'neus**, α, um. } (Same.)

**Acōtylēdōnus**, α, um. } *Bot.* Having no cotyledon or seed-lobe: acotyledo'neous; acotyle'donous. See *Cotyledon*.

**Acou'meter**. ('Ακούω, to hear; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for estimating the extent of hearing. *Acou'mētrum*, i, n.

**Acou'sma**, ātis, n. ('Ακούω.) *Pathol.* A species of depraved hearing, in which sounds are imagined as if really heard.

**Acou'stic**. ('Ακουστικός, a hearer.) *Physiol.* Pertaining to sound, or the sense of hearing. *Pharm.* Anciently applied to remedies (*acoustica medicamenta*) for deafness. *Acous'ticus*, α, um.

**Acous'tic Duct**. *Anat.* The *Mcatus auditorius*.

**Acous'tic Nerve**. *Anat.* The auditory nerve, or *Partio mollis* of the seventh pair.

**Acous'tics**. ('Ακούω, to hear.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the theory and principles of sound. *Acous'tica*, α, f.

**Acrē'palos**. } (A, priv.;

**Acrē'pālus**, α, um. } κραιπάλη, drunken or gluttonous excess.) Correcting the effects of excess in eating or drinking.

**Acrā'nia**, α, f. (A, priv.; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Physiol.* A species of defective development consisting



a partial or total absence of the ranium.

**A'crimony.** (*Acris*, acid.) *Chem.* A sharp, acid, corrosive quality, biting to the tongue. *Acrimōnia*, *æ*, f. See *Acor*.

**Acrī'sia**, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; κρίσις, judgment.) *Pathol.* A state of disease in which either there is no crisis, and no judgment or opinion can be formed, or a bad crisis.

**A'critus**, *a, um.* (A, priv.; κριτός, judged.) *Pathol.* Having no regular crisis: acritical.

**Acrōbys'tia**, *æ*, f. ("Ακρος, extreme; εὑω, to cover.) *Anat.* The repuce.

**Aerodont.** ("Ακρος; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to scaly *Saurii* having teeth encylosed to the summit of the alveolar ridge. *Acrōdon*, *entis*, m.

**Acrōdý'nia**, *a, f.* ("Ακρος; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Acute rheumatism of the extreme parts, head, hands, feet; acrodýny.

**A'crogen.** *Bot.* An *acrogenous* plant, an unnecessary mutilation of the adjective into a noun.

**Acro'genous.** ("Ακρος, highest; ἐκνώω, to generate.) *Bot.* Growing from their tops; applied to plants (pl. f.) whose growth progresses from their external points, and whose increase is in length mainly. *Acrō'gnus*, *a, um.*

**Acrōmā'nia**, *æ*, f. ("Ακρος, extreme; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Unconfirmed or incurable madness.

**Acrōmiālis**, *is, e.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the acromion: acro'mial.

**Acro'mion.** ("Ακρον, the top; ὤμος, the shoulder.) *Anat.* The projecting process of the *Scapula*. *acromium*, *ii*, n.

**Acrompha'lion.** } ("Ακρος; ὀμφα-  
**Acromphā'lium**, *ii*, n. } λός, the  
**Acrom'phālon.** } navel.)  
**Acrom'phālum**, *i*, n. }  
*nat., Obstet.* The centre of the vel, to which the cord is attached to the fetus.

**A'crō'ný'chus**, *a, um.* ("Ακρος; νύξ, a nail.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having nails, claws, talons, or hoofs: acronychous.

**Acrōnyc'tus**, *a, um.* ("Ακρος; νύξ, night.) *Astron.* Applied to the appearing of the stars at sunset, their

disappearing at sunrise; to a star or planet when opposite the sun: acronyc'tous.

**Aerospīra**, *æ*, f. ("Ακρος, extreme; σπίρα, a spiral object.) *Bot.* The *plumula* of barley, developed by germination: an a'crospire.

**Acrō'ticus**, *a, um.* ("Ακρος.) *Pathol.* Belonging to the external surface; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) Cl. *Eccritica*, in Good's classification: acro'tic.

**Acrōtis'mus**, *i*, m. (A, priv.; κρότος, the pulse.) *Med.* A defect of the pulse: a'crotism.

**Actīniformis**, *is, e.* ('Ακτις, a ray; forma, likeness.) Same as *Actinoides*.

**Actīnismus**, *i*, m. ('Ακτις; terminal -ισμός.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the radiation of heat or light: acti'nism.

**Actīnōcar'pus**, *a, um.* ('Ακτις; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having trophosphers radiated like the rays of fruit: actinocar'pous.

**Actīnōcērātus**, *a, um.* } ('Ακτις;  
**Actīnō'cērus**, *a, um.* } κέρας,  
a horn.) Having parts like radiated horns: actino'cerate; actino'cerous.

**Actīnōdēs**, *adj.* ('Ακτις; terminal -ώδης.) Having, or full of rays: acti'nous.

**Actīnoīdēs**, *adj.* ('Ακτις; terminal -ιδής.) Resembling a ray: acti'noid.

**Acti'nolite.** ('Ακτις; λίθος, a stone.) *Mineral.* A species composed of radiated crystals. *Actīnō'lithus*, *i*, m.

**Actīnō'mētrum**, *i*, n. ('Ακτις; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for indicating the sun's power: an actino'meter.

**Actīnozōon**, } ('Ακτις;  
**Actīnozōum**, *i*, n. } ξῶον, an  
animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied to certain *Acephala Gastrica* having appendages, and often the *areæ* of the surface, radiated.

**Act'ion.** (Αγο, to do.) *Physiol.* The exercise of an active power; a faculty or function of the body. *Act'io*, *ōnis*, f.

**Active.** (Same.) *Pharm., Surg.* Acting with energy; applied to treatment of the sick, to certain medicines, and to surgical remedies. *Activus*, *a, um.*

**Ac'tual Cau'tery.** *Surg.* A red-hot iron, or fire, used as a cautery, because having immediate effect, in distinction from caustic substances, termed potential cauteries; also called *Ignis actualis*.

**Acūlēātus**, *a, um.* (*Acūleus*, a prickle.) *Bot., Physiol.* Having prickles: acū'leated.

**Acūleus**, *i, m.* (*Acus*, a needle.) *Bot.* A prickle arising from the bark or epidermis of any part of a plant, and which may be peeled off with the bark.

**Acūmīnātus**, *a, um.* (*Acūmen*, a point.) *Bot.* Pointed, tapered: acū'minated.

**Acupres'sion.** (*Acus*; *primo*, to press.) *Surg.* Dr J. Y. Simpson's plan of securing against hæmorrhage in wounds or operations, by inserting a needle through the skin down below the divided vessel, and returning its point to the cutaneous surface again, the ends being left out to a sufficient extent. *Acupres'sio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Acupunc'ture.** (*Acus*; *pungo*, to prick.) *Surg.* A small puncture made with a needle. *Acūpunctūra*, *æ, f.*

**A'cus Cannūlāta.** *Surg.* A trochar: a can'nulated needle.

**A'cus Interpunctōria.** *Surg.* A couching needle.

**A'cus Ophthal'mica.** *Surg.* A couching or ophthal'mic needle.

**A'cus Triquet'ra.** *Surg.* A trochar: a three-cornered needle.

**Acūtangūlāris**, *is, e.* } (*Acūtus*,  
**Acūtangūlātus**, *a, um.* } sharp;  
*angūlus*, a corner.) *Bot.* Having sharp angles; acutan'gular: acutan'gulate.

**Acūte.** (*Acuo*, to point.) *Bot.* Ending in a point. *Pathol.* Having violent symptoms attended with danger, and terminating within a few days. *Acūtus*, *a, um.*

**Acūtēnācūlum**, *i, n.* (*Acus*, a needle; *tēnācūlum*, a handle.) *Surg.* A handle for a needle; also called *Porte-aiguille*.

**Acy'anoble'psia**, *æ, f.* (*A*, priv.; *κύανος*, blue; *βλέπω*, to look upon.) *Pathol.* Defect of vision by which blue colour cannot be distinguished: acy'anoble'psy.

**Acyēsis**, *is, f.* (*A*, priv.; *κύησις*,

pregnancy.) *Physiol.* Sterility in women.

**Ad Bēl'qum.** *Med.* To fainting; used in directions for venesection.

**Ad Pondus Om'nium.** *Med.* To the weight of the whole; used in prescriptions to indicate the proportion of some particular ingredient.

**-Adæ.** *Nat. Hist.* A terminal similar to *-Idæ*.

**Adēmō'nia**, *æ, f.* (*A*, priv.; *δαίμων*, fortune.) *Med.* Restless thought, uneasiness, or anxiety.

**Adam's Apple.** *Anat.* See *Pomum Adami*.

**Adaman'tine.** (*Adāmas*.) *Mineral.* Having the hardness or brightness of the diamond. *Adāman'tinus*, *a, um.*

**Adāmas**, *antis, f.* (*A*, neg.; *δαμάω*, to subdue.) *Mineral.* The diamond, or adamant.

**Addēphā'gia**, *æ, f.* (*Ἀδην*, or, *Ἀδδην*, abundantly; *φαγεῖν*, to eat.) *Pathol.* Voracious appetite, or *Bulimia*.

**Addison's Disease.** *Pathol.* The *Melasma supra-renale*, first described by him.

**Additāmen'tum**, *i, n.* (*Addo*, to adjoin.) *Anat.* A small suture sometimes found added to the lambdoid, and squamous sutures: an addi'tament.

**Addūcens**, *tis.* Part. (*Addūco*, to bring to.) *Anat.* Bringing together: addu'cent.

**Adduc'tion.** (Same.) *Anat.* That movement by which one part, as a limb or finger, is brought to another, or to the mesial line. *Adduc'tio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Adduc'tor**, *ōris, m.* (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to muscles that perform adduction. See *Antithenar*.

**A'dēn**, *ēnis, m.* (*Ἀδην*, a gland.) *Anat.* A gland. *Pathol.* A bubo.

**Adēnal'gia**, *æ, f.* (*Ἀδην*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a gland: adenal'gy.

**Adēnēphra'xis**, *is, f.* (*Ἀδην*; *ἐμφράσσω*, to obstruct.) *Pathol.* Glandular obstruction.

**Adēniform.** (*Ἀδην*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Anat.* Formed like a gland; glandiform. *Adēniformis*, *is, e.* See *Adenoid*.

**Adēnitis**, *idis, f.* (*Ἀδην*; termi-



al-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of gland; bubo.

**A'dēno-**. ('Αδὴν.) A prefix denoting relation to glands.

**Adēnōdŷ'nia**, *æ*, *f.* ('Αδὴν; δὴν, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a gland. See *Adenalgia*.

**Adenō'graphy**. ('Αδὴν; γράφω, to write.) A treatise or dissertation on the glandular system. *Adēno-graphia*, *æ*, *f.*

**Adēnoīd**. ('Αδὴν; terminal-īdēs.) Resembling a gland. *Adēnoīdēs*, *adj.*

**Adenō'logy**. ('Αδὴν; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of the glandular system. *Adēnōlō'gia*, *æ*, *f.*

**Adēnōmēnin'gens**, *a*, *um*. ('Αδὴν; μὲνιγξ, a membrane.) *Pathol.* Applied to mucous or pituitous fever (*Febris adenomeningeæ*), because the membranes and follicular glands of the intestines were held to be the chief seat of the complaint.

**Adēnōncōsis**, *is*, *f.* ('Αδὴν; γκώω, to make bulky.) *Pathol.* Swelling of a gland.

**Adēnōneurōsus**, *a*, *um*. ('Αδὴν; ὄρον, a nerve; terminal-ώδης.) *Pathol.* Applied to the plague (*Febris adenoneurosa*) because situated between the nerves and lymphatic glands of the axilla and groin: adenoneu'us.

**Adēnōphāryngītis**, *idis*, *f.* ('Αδὴν; φάρυγξ, the pharynx; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

**Adēnophthal'mia**, *æ*, *f.* ('Αδὴν; οφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands: adenophthal'my.

**Adēnosclērōsis**, *is*, *f.* ('Αδὴν; ληρώω, to harden.) *Pathol.* A hard indolent swelling of a gland, not of a scirrhus character.

**Adēnōsus**, *a*, *um*. ('Αδὴν; terminal-ώδης.) *Anat.* Having many glands; glandulous: a'denose.

**Adēnōtō'mia**, *æ*, *f.* ('Αδὴν; τῶω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the glands: adeno'tomy.

**Adēphagia**. See *Addephagia*.

**A'deps Ovil'lus**. *M. Med.* Fat of the sheep; mutton suet.

**A'deps Suil'lus**. *M. Med.* Hog's lard; *Arungia porcina*; *Saim*. See *Arduum*.

**Adhe'sion**. (*Adhæreo*, to stick.) *Chem.* That property by which

certain bodies attract others; or their particles adhere to each other. *Surg.* One of the terminations of inflammation. *Adhæsiō*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Adhe'sive**. (Same.) Having the property of adhesion. *Adhæsivus*, *a*, *um*. See *Glutinous*, *Viscosus*.

**Adhe'sive Inflammation**. *Surg.* The process by which the sides of incised wounds, being brought into exact contact, unite without suppuration, constituting union by the first intention.

**Adhe'sive Plaster**. *Pharm.* Common name for *Emplastrum lithargyri cum resinâ*. *Emplas'trum adhæsivum*.

**Adiāphōrēsis**, *is*, *f.* (A, priv.; διαφορέω, to digest.) *Med.* Deficient cutaneous perspiration. See *Adiapneustia*.

**Adia'phōrus**, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; διαφορέω, to differ.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines which did neither good nor harm; also to neutral salts: adia'phorous.

**Adiapneus'tia**, *æ*, *f.* (A, priv.; διαπνέω, to perspire.) *Pathol.* The absence, obstruction, or diminution of perspiration.

**A'dipocere**. (*Adeps*, fat; cēra, wax.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance like fat, or spermaceti, formed by the spontaneous conversion of animal matter in certain conditions; also called Grave-wax. *Adipōcēra*, *æ*, *f.*

**A'dipose**. (*Adeps*; terminal-ōsus.) *Anat.* Of the nature of fat; fatty. *Adipōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**A'dipose Ar'teries**. *Anat.* The branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries, because they supply the fat round the kidneys.

**Ad'ipose Mem'brane**. } *Anat.*

**Ad'ipose Tis'sue**. } Cellular membrane with fat collected in its cells. See *Panniculus Adiposus*.

**Adipōsis**, *is*, *f.* (*Adeps*.) *Physiol.* The growth of fatness or obesity.

**Adi'psia**, *æ*, *f.* (A, priv.; δίψα, thirst.) Absence of thirst; a genus of Ord. *Dysorexiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

**Adip'sos**. } (Same.) *Med.*

**Adip'sus**, *a*, *um*. } Allaying thirst; applied to medicines and fruits which so act: adip'sous.

**Ad'jective**. (*Adjicio*, to set.)

*Chem.* Applied to colouring matters which require to be fixed through the medium of a mordant. *Adjectivus*, *a, um*.

**Ad'juvans**, *tis*, part. (*Adjūvo*, to assist.) *Med.* Assisting other remedies: ad'juvant.

**Admi'xture**. (*Admisceo*, to blend together.) *Pharm.* A blending of one substance with another. *Admistūra*, *æ, f*.

**Adnātus**, *a, um*. (*Adnascor*, to grow to.) *Bot.* Connected or grown together: ad'note.

**Adölescen'tia**, *æ, f*. (*Adölesco*, to grow.) *Physiol.* The period between puberty and full development; adolescence, from 14 to 25 in males, 12 to 21 in females.

**Adop'ter**. (*Adopto*, to choose one for a son.) *Chem.* A vessel placed between a retort and a receiver. *Adoptātor*, *ōris*, m.

**Adoscula'tion**. (*Ad*, towards *oscūlor*, to kiss.) *Physiol.*, *Zoöl.* The external contact of the genital organs of the opposite sexes in impregnation, in birds and fishes, instead of insertion of that of the male. *Adosculātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Adragan'thin**. (Supposed 'A-δρὸς, thick; contr. *trägācantha*.) *M. Med.* A mucilage forming the chief constituent of gum tragacanth; also called *Cerasin*, and *Prunin*. *Adrāganthīna*, *æ, f*.

**Adult**. (As if *ad altum*, to a lusty or high condition.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* Applied to animals arrived at maturity; also sometimes applied to plants. *Adultus*, *a, um*, part.

**Adultera'tion**. (*Adultĕro*, to counterfeit.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* The corrupting of pure ingredients with others resembling them, but of inferior value. *Adultĕrātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Adus'tion**. (*Adūro*, to scorch or roast.) *Med.* A synonyme of cauterisation; the application of the actual cautery to any part of the body. *Adus'tio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Ambustio*.

**Adventi'tious**. (*Advĕnio*, to come to.) *Med.* That which is accidental or acquired, in opposition to what is natural or hereditary. *Adventitiū*, *a, um*.

**Adversifóllus**, *a, um*. (*Adversus*, against; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.*

Having leaves opposite or against each other: adversifoliated.

**Adŷnā'mia**, *æ, f*. (*A*, priv.; *δύναμις*, power.) *Pathol.* Loss or deficiency of vital power; adŷnamy.

**Adyna'mic**. *Pathol.* Pertaining to *Adynamia*. *Adynā'micus*, *a, um*.

**Edcēitis**, *idis*, f. (*Αἰδοῖα*, the parts of generation; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pu-denda*.

**Edcēōdŷ'nia**, *æ, f*. (*Αἰδοῖα*; *ὀδὺν*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the genital organs, from whatever cause; edeo'dyny.

**Edcēogrā'phia**, *æ, f*. (*Αἰδοῖα*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* Description of the parts of generation; edeo-graphy.

**Edcēōlō'gia**, *æ, f*. (*Αἰδοῖα*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on the parts of generation, their structure, and functions: edeo'logy.

**Edcēō'psia**, *æ, f*. } (*Αἰδοῖα*;  
**Edcēoscō'pia**, *æ, f*. } *ὄψις*,  
vision; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Med.* Ex-  
amination or inspection of the  
*pu-denda*.

**Edcēōpsō'phia**, *æ, f*. } (*Αἰδοῖα*;  
**Edopsō'phia**, *æ, f*. } *ψοφεω*,  
to make a noise.) *Pathol.* The sound  
caused by the escape of wind from  
the womb *per vaginam*, or from the  
bladder *per urethram* in females:  
edeo'psophy: edo'psophy.

**Edcēōtō'mia**, *æ, f*. (*Αἰδοῖα*;  
*τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* The ana-  
tomy or dissection of the parts of  
generation: edeo'tomy.

**Egagrōpīlus**, *i, n*. (*Αἴγαγρος*,  
the wild goat; *πίλος*, a pile or heap  
of hair.) A concretion found in the  
stomach of goats, deer, cows, etc.,  
composed of hair collected on the  
tongue of the animal in licking it-  
self, and swallowed.

**Eglops**, *ōpis*, m. (*Αἴξ*, a goat;  
*ὤψ*, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* A  
sinuous ulcer under the inner angle  
of the eye, from its resemblance to  
the *larmier* or infra-orbital glandular  
sac of goats; now considered to be  
only a stage of the *fistula lachry-  
malis*.

**Egō'nia**, *æ, f*. (Cont. *Ægōphōnia*,  
egophony.) *Med.* A minor degree of  
egophony, or a resonance of voice inter-  
mediate between well-marked bron-  
chophony and egophony: ego'ny.



**Ægōphōnia**, æ, f. (Αἴξ; φωνή, the voice.) *Med.* In auscultation, a strong resonance of the voice, sharp, somewhat argentine, jerking and tremulous, like that of the kid: go'phony.

**Æōra**, æ, f. (Αἰωρέω, to raise into the air.) *Med.* A species of exaltation; swinging.

**Æquibrium**, ii, m. (Æquus, equal; libro, to weigh.) *Nat. Philos.* That rest which occurs when many forces applied to the same body are equally opposed. *Med.* The harmonious action of the organs of the body.

**Æquival'vis**, is, e. (Æquus, equal; valvæ, folding doors.) *Bot.* Having equal valves; applied to a vesicent pericarp so formed: equalvalved.

**Æēr**, ēris, m. (Ἄῆρ, the atmosphere.) *Nat. Philos.* The natural air we breathe: atmospheric air.

**Æēr Fī'xus**. *Chem.* Fixed air, or carbonic acid gas.

**Æērated**. (Æēr.) *Chem.* Applied to liquids impregnated with carbonic acid gas. *Æērātus*, a, um.

**Æērial A'cid**. *Chem.* Carbonic acid gas.

**Æērial Plants**. *Bot.* Certain plants which can live by absorption from the atmosphere, without requiring their roots to be fixed to any place, as the *Flos æēris*. See *Æērohytūm*.

**Æērīfer**, a, um. (Æēr; fēro, to carry.) Air-bearing: æērīferous. *Nat., Physiol.* Applied to the air-passages, the windpipe, bronchi, etc.

**Æērīfēa'tion**. (Æēr; fācio, to make.) *Chem.* The converting of a body into gas. *Æērīfēa'tio*, nis, f.

**Æērīform**. (Æēr; fōrma.) *Chem.* Having the form of air or gas: gaseous. *Æērīfor'mis*, is, e.

**Æērodyna'mic**. (Ἄῆρ; δύναμις, power.) *Nat. Philos.* Pertaining to the force of the air. *Æērōdŷnā'xus*, a, um.

**Æērodyna'mics**. *Nat. Philos.* Same.) The doctrine of the air and its properties while in motion. *Æērōdŷnā'mīca*, æ, f.

**Æērogrā'phia**, æ, f. (Æēr; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of the air: æēro'graphy.

**Æērōlītes**, is, or æ, m. (Ἄῆρ; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* A certain meteoric stone which falls from the heavens: an æērolite or æērolith; also termed a *Meteorolite*. See *Brontolith*.

**Æērō'logy**. (Ἄῆρ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise or consideration of the properties of air. *Æērōlō'gia*, æ, f.

**Æērō'meter**. (Ἄῆρ; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. *Æērō'metrum*, i, n.

**Æērō'metry**. (Ἄῆρ; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* The ascertaining of the physical properties of atmospheric air, their nature and history. *Æērōmē'tria*, æ, f.

**Æērōphō'bia**, æ, f. (Ἄῆρ; φόβος, fear.) *Pathol.* A dread of any current of air, because in hydrophobia and some other diseases it induces a paroxysm: æērophoby.

**Æērōphŷtūm**, i, n. (Æēr; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* A plant that lives in the air without being rooted in the earth; an æērophyte. See *Æērial Plants*.

**Æērōsta'tic**. (Ἄῆρ; στατική, the science of weights.) *Nat. Philos.* Pertaining to the science of the weight of air, or *Æērostatics*. *Æērōstā'ticus*, a, um.

**Æērōsta'tics**. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of air, its specific gravity and properties in a state of rest. *Æērōstā'tica*, æ, f.

**Æērōsta'tion**. (Æēr; sto, to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* The raising and supporting of heavy bodies by the buoyancy of heated air, or light gases received into a spherical bag called a balloon. *Æērōstā'tio*, ōnis, f.

**Æērōsus**, a, um. (Æs, copper; terminal -ōsus.) *Chem.* Of the nature of copper; coppery: e'rose.

**Æērūgīnōsus**, a, um. (Ærūgo; terminal -ōsus.) *Chem.* Pertaining to copper-rust, or verdigris; eru'ginous. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a bluish green colour like verdigris, or the leaves of some pine trees.

**Æērūgo**, īnis, f. (Contr. *Æēris rūbigo*, the rust of copper.) *Chem.* The rust of a metal, especially copper. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) of the impure diacetate of copper;

(D.) the *Acetas cupri*, or verdigris. See *Viride aris*.

**Æstātes.** (Nom. pl. of *Æstas*, summer.) Heat-spots; freckles; sunburnings. See *Æphelis*.

**Æsthēsis**, *eos*, f. (Αἰσθάνομαι, to feel.) *Physiol.* Feeling or sensibility; also sense or sensation.

**Æsthētica**, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the understanding; also of sensation or sensibility: esthetics.

**Æsthēticus**, *a, um*. (Same.) *Physiol.* Pertaining to the understanding, or mental perception; applied to an Order (pl. n.) Cl. *Neurotica* in Dr Good's arrangement: esthetic. See *Æsthetica*.

**Æstivatio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Æstivo*, to retire for the summer season.) *Bot.* The state in which the different parts of the flower are folded in the bud: prefloration: estivation.

**Æstuārium**, *ii*, n. (*Æstas*, the summer.) *Med.* A stove for applying dry heat to all parts of the body at once; also a vapour bath: an estuary.

**Æstus**, *ūs*, m. (As if *Ustus*, from *uro*, to burn.) *Pathol. Physiol.* Heat, as well natural heat in intense degree, as that which is the effect of inflammatory disease. See *Ardor*, *Calor*.

**Æstus Volātīcus.** *Pathol.* The sudden flushing of the face; also *Strophulus volaticus*, or wild-fire rash of children.

**Ætas Crēpita.** *Physiol.* Decrepit age, reckoned by the ancients from the 60th year, and ending in death.

**Ætas Virilis.** *Physiol.* Manhood, from the 35th to the 50th year.

**Æther**, *ēris*, m. (Αἰθήρ, air.) *Chem. M. Med., Pharm.* A volatile liquor obtained from alcohol and a concentrated acid: ether. Pharmacopœial name (L.) for ether prepared from alcohol, by the aid of sulphuric acid; (D. E.) the *Æther sulphuricus*.

**Æther Nitrōsus.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D.) for ether obtained by distilling equal weights of alcohol and concentrated nitric acid: nitrous ether.

**Æther Rectificātus.** *M. Med.* Sulphuric ether freed from the small portion of alcohol and sulphurous

acid which it always contains, by the process of rectification: rectified ether.

**Æther Sulphūrīcus.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E. and D.) of ether obtained from a mixture of rectified spirit and sulphuric acid: sulphuric ether; also called *Æther vitriolicus*; *Naphtha vitrioli*.

**Æther Vitriōlīcus.** *M. Med.* Another name for *Æther Sulphuricus*.

**Æthiops**, *ōpis*, m. (Αἰθίοψ, a native of Ethiopia.) *Chem.* A name anciently given to several black powders, because of their colour: ethiops.

**Ætiōlōgia**, *æ*, f. (Αἰτία, cause; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* Doctrine of the causes of disease: etiology. See *Causa*.

**Ætītes**, *æ*, m. (Ἄετς, an eagle.) *Mineral.* A clay-ironstone, hollow, and containing another substance within it, of variable composition: the eagle-stone.

**Ætōcion.** } *Bot., M. Med.* Names  
**Ætōlion.** } for the *Daphne mezereum*, or widow-wail.

**Affectio.** (*Afficio*, to disturb.) *Pathol.* Nearly synonymous with disease, as inflammatory, nervous, or rheumatic affection, etc. *Affectio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Afferens**, *tis*, part. (*Affero*, to bring to.) *Anat.* Applied to the lymphatic vessels, or *Vasa afferentia*: afferent.

**Affinity.** (*Affinis*, neighbouring.) *Chem.* Nearly synonymous with attraction. *Affinitas*, *ātis*, f.

**Affinity of Aggrega'tion.** *Chem.* A force by which two substances tend to combine and form an aggregate, without their properties being changed: attraction; cohesion.

**Affinity, Chē'mical.** *Chem.* That property by which different species of matter unite with each other.

**Affinity of Composi'tion.** *Chem.* A force by which different substances unite and form matter of new properties.

**Affinity, Com'pound.** *Chem.* The uniting of several bodies, by mutual affinity, into one homogeneous body.

**Affinity, Dispo'sing.** *Chem.* The tendency of bodies to combine by being presented with a third sub-



ance, exerting a strong attraction to the compound they form.

**Affinity, Divalent.** *Chem.* Arranging the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition.

**Affinity, Double.** See *Attraction, Double Elective*.

**Affinity, Intermediate.** *Chem.* Applied when two different substances, showing no compound affinity, combine by the aid of a third to a homogeneous whole.

**Affinity, Quiescent.** *Chem.* Maintaining the elements of a compound in their present state.

**Affinity, Simple.** See *Attraction, Simple Elective*.

**Affinity, Vital.** *Physiol.* That power which forms the solids and fluids from the common circulating fluids.

**Afflatus, ūs, m.** (*Afflo*, to blow upon.) *Pathol.* Applied to a species of erysipelas, as if caused by an unwholesome blast.

**Affusion.** (*Affundo*, to pour upon.) *Chem.* The pouring of water on a substance to cleanse it. *Med.* Applied to the pouring on a patient, of certain fevers, of a liberal quantity of cold water: the cold affusion. *Affusio, ōnis, f.*

**After-Birth.** *Obstet.* Common term for the placenta, cord, and membranes, or *secundines*.

**After-Pains.** *Obstet.* Those pains, more or less severe, after expulsion of the after-birth, from the contractile efforts of the uterus to turn to its normal condition.

**Agalactatio, ōnis, f.** } (A, priv.;  
**Agalactia, æ, f.** } or intens.;  
(ἀλα, milk.) *Med.* Deficiency of milk after child-birth; also, an excess of milk.

**Agāmīcus, a, um.** (A, priv.; ἀμος, marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to Cl. the sexual organs of which cannot be detected; cryptogamic.

**Agāricum, i, n.** (*Agārum*, a promontory of Sarmatia; where it was first discovered.) The agaric, a species of mushroom.

**Agāricus Campes'tris.** *Bot.* According to Linn., the distinctive name of the eatable mushroom of this country.

**Agāricus Chīrurgōrum.** *M.*

*Med.* Surgeon's agaric: the *Boletus igniarius*.

**Agāve Amēricāna.** *Bot.* The American aloe.

**Agēnēs'ia, æ, f.** (A, neg.; γένεσις, generation.) *Anat.* Applied to anomalies of organization, consisting in the absence or imperfect development of parts. *Physiol.* Impotence, or sterility.

**A'gent.** (*Ago*, to act, or do.) *Chem.* A substance capable of producing chemical action, whose presence determines the combination or decomposition. *Agens, tis, m.*

**Agērā'sia, æ, f.** (A, neg.; γήρας, old age.) *Physiol.* The non-appearance of the effects or infirmities of old age; a green old age.

**Ageus'tia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; γεῦσις, tasting.) Loss of taste: a genus, *Ord. Dysæsthesiæ*; *Cl. Locales*; of Cullen's nosology.

**Agglōmērātus, a, um.** (*Agglōmēro*, to form into a heap.) *Anat.* Applied to glands. *Bot.* Applied to the *stamina* of plants when collected in a globular form; also to *amenta*, or catkins, similarly disposed: agglomerated. See *Aggregatus*.

**Agglu'tinant.** (*Agglūtino*, to glue together.) *Pharm., Surg.* Applied to external applications of a gluey nature, which favour the healing of parts by keeping them together. *Agglūtīnans, tis, part.*

**Agglutina'tion.** (Same.) *Surg.* A gluing or joining together: also the action of an agglutinant substance. *Agglūtīnatio, ōnis, f.* See *Collesis*.

**Agglutina'tion, Imme'diate.** *Surg.* Union by the first intention.

**Agglutina'tion, Me'diate.** *Surg.* The interposing of some substance between the lips of a wound, or the flaps after amputation; as agaric, charpie, or lint, on which cerate is first spread.

**Aggrēgātus, a, um.** (*Aggrēgo*, to gather together.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which have a number of smaller flowers collected into clusters. *Chem.* Applied to several substances of the same kind producing one, its chemical properties not differing from theirs. *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of the *Mollusca, Acephala*

*nuda*, which are united in a common mass. See *Agglomeratus*.

**Agitation.** (*Agito*, to trouble.) *Chem.* The act of putting into motion by quickly repeated action. *Physiol.* Mental emotion, from the violence of some prevailing passion. *Agitatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Aglōbū'lia**, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *globulus*, a globule.) *Pathol.* Decrease or diminution in the quantity of blood globules.

**Agglutition.** (A, neg.; *glūtio*, to swallow.) *Pathol.* Inability to swallow. *Agglutitio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Dysphagia*.

**Agnina Tū'nica.** *Obstet.* The lamb's coat; the *Amnion*.

**Agnoe'a**, *æ*, f. (*Ἀγνοέω*, to be ignorant.) *Pathol.* The state of a patient who does not recognise persons or things.

**Agomphī'asis**, *is*, f. (A, priv.; *gomphōsis*, the insertion of the teeth in their sockets.) *Pathol.* Looseness of the teeth.

**Agō'nia**, *æ*, f. (*Ἀγονος*, barren.) *Physiol.* Sterility, or barrenness.

**Agres'tis**, *is*, e. (*Ager*, a field.) Pertaining to a field; the trivial name of many plants.

**A'gria**, *æ*, f. (*Ἀγρία*, the holly.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Aquifolium*, or holly.

**A'gria**, *æ*, f. (*Ἀγριος*, wild.) *Pathol.* A pustular eruption, with redness and erosion; from its intractability.

**Agriam'pēlos**, *i*, m. (*Ἀγριος*, wild; *ἄμπελος*, the vine.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Bryonia alba*, or wild vine.

**Agricōlātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Ager*, a field; *cōlo*, to exercise.) Husbandry; agriculture. See *Agricultura*.

**Agricūltūra**, *æ*, f. (*Ager*; *cultūra*, husbandry or tilling.) *Med.* An occupation highly important as a means of preserving good health: agriculture. See *Agricolatio*.

**Agriōrīgānum**, *i*, n. (*Ἀγριος*, wild; *ὀρίγανον*, marjoram.) *Bot.*, *M. Med.* The *Origanum vulgare*, or wild marjoram.

**Agriōthymia**, *æ*, f. (*Ἀγριος*, wild; *θυμός*, disposition.) *Pathol.* Furious insanity: agriothymy.

**Agrip'pa**, *æ*, f. (As if *Ægrippa*, from *agrè partus*, born with diffi-

culty.) *Obstet.* Applied to those cases where the feet present, or which are made footling by turning.

**Agrostography.** (*Ἀγρωστis*, grass; *γράφω*, to write.) *Bot.* A treatise on grasses. *Agrostogrā'phia*, *æ*, f.

**Agryp'nia**, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *ὑπνος*, sleep.) *Pathol.* Sleeplessness; watchfulness, or wakefulness.

**Agryp'no-cōma**, *ātis*, n. (*Ἀγρυπνος*, sleepless; *κῶμα*, lethargy.) *Pathol.* A lethargic state of wakefulness with low muttering delirium, aptly expressed otherwise by the term *Coma-vigil*.

**A'gue.** (Fr. *Aigu*, acute.) *Pathol.* Common name for intermittent fever.

**A'gue-Cake.** *Pathol.* Enlargement of the spleen, the effect of protracted ague. *Plācen'ta Febrilis*.

**A'gue-Drop.** *Pharm.* A solution of arseniate of potash; Fowler's tasteless ague-drop, for which the *Liquor arsenicalis* is substituted.

**A'gue-Tree.** *Bot.* Common name for sassafras, from its febrifuge virtues.

**Ahri'zus**, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; *ρίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* Applied to certain *Acotyledones*, because reproduced by *sporulae*, without radicles, striking root from any part of their surface: ahri'zous.

**Air.** (*Ἀήρ*, from *ἄω*, to breathe.) *Nat. Philos.* The natural air, or atmosphere: atmospheric air. *Aēr*, *ēris*, n.

**Air-Bag.** *Bot.* See *Folliculus*. *Ichthyol.* See *Vesica Natatoria*.

**Air, Fixed.** See *Aēr Fixus*.

**Air, Inflam'mable.** *Chem.* Hydrogen gas.

**Air-Pump.** *Nat. Philos.* An engine by which the air in a vessel may be withdrawn.

**Air, Vi'tal.** *Chem.* Oxygen gas.

**A'la**, *æ*, f. (Cont. *Axilla*, the arm-pit.) A wing. *Anat.* Applied to parts, from their resemblance, as *Ala nasi*, etc.; also, the arm-pit. *Bot.* Applied to side petals of papilionaceous flowers; and angles formed by leaves or stalks, with their branches, etc.

**A'la Vespertiliōnis.** *Anat.* Wing of the bat; applied to that part between the Fallopiian tube and the *ovarium*.



**Alabas'ter.** ('Αλάστρον, a vessel for ointment.) *Mineral.* Applied to two substances: calcareous alabaster, or calc sinter, a carbonate of lime; and gypseous alabaster, or gypsum, a sulphate of lime. *Alāstrites*, α, m. See *Alabastrum*.

**Alābas'trum.** (Same.) *Bot.* The five green leaves forming the calyx of some flowers before expansion of the bud.

**Alae'for'mis**, is, e. (*Ala*, a wing; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling wings; pterygoid: alaeform, or aliform.

**Alā'lia**, α, f. (*A*, priv.; λαλέω, to speak.) *Med.* A defect of articulation.

**Alāres Vēnæ.** *Anat.* Superficial veins at the bend of the arm.

**Alāria Os'sa.** *Anat.* Lateral processes of the sphenoid bone.

**Alātus**, α, um. (*Ala*, a wing.) *Bot.* Winged, as certain stems and leaf-stalks having side-membranes: alate.

**Al'bicans**, tis, part. (*Albico*, to grow white.) *Anat.* Applied (pl.) to two small bodies on the base of the brain, the *Corpora albicantia*.

**Albicau'lis**, is, e. (*Albus*, white; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a white stem: albicauline.

**Albiflōrus**, α, um. (*Albus*; *flos*, flower.) *Bot.* Having white flowers: albiflorous.

**Albinervus**, α, um. (*Albus*; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Having white nervures: albinervous.

**Albi'no.** (*Albus*, white.) *Physiol.* Originally applied to negroes born with their skin, hair, and iris of unnatural whiteness, with a rose-colour to the eyes. Now applied to persons of any country, distinguished by these peculiarities.

**Albi'no-Skin.** *Pathol.* A rare disease, characterised by the albino peculiarities, in European children; so called *Alphosis*.

**Albiven'ter**, α, um. } (*Albus*,  
**Albiven'tris**, is, e. } white;  
ter, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Having a white belly: albiven'trate.

**Albōdac'tylus**, α, um. (*Albus*; *δακτύλος*, a finger.) *Entomol.* Having white, digitated wings: albo-dactylous.

**Albūg'neus**, α, um. (*Albūgo*,

the white of the eye.) Like the sclerotic coat of the eye; also, pertaining to albumen, or white of egg: albugineous. *Anat.* Applied to a membrane of the eye, also to a covering of the testicles, each named *Tunica albuginea*, etc.

**Albūgo**, inis, f. (*Albus*.) *Anat.* The white of the eye. *Physiol.* White of egg, albumen, or *albugo ovi*. *Surg.*, *Pathol.* A white opacity of the cornea, not superficial, but affecting its very substance; also called the pin and web. See *Argema*, *Leucoma*.

**Albūmen**, inis, n. (*Albus*.) *Bot.* The mucilaginous substance between the integuments and the embryo of seeds; the endosperm, or perisperm: albumen. *Chem.* A peculiar constituent principle in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, indicated by its property of coagulability on application of heat. *Physiol.* White of egg; also termed *Albugo*.

**Albu'minous.** (*Albūmen*; terminal-ōsus.) Having, or of the nature of, albumen. *Albūmīnōsus*, α, um.

**Albūmīnūria**, α, f. (*Albūmen*; *urina*, the urine.) *Pathol.* An albuminous state of the urine, sometimes indicative of structural disease; sometimes dependent on temporary congestion.

**Albu'num**, i, n. (*Albus*.) *Bot.* The soft white substance between the inner bark and the wood of trees.

**Alche'my.** (Arab. article *al*, chief; *χύμα*, a melting.) A chimerical art which proposed to find out the means of effecting the transmutation of metals, and preparing a remedy for all diseases; also spelled alchymy. *Alche'mia*, or *Alchymia*, α, f.

**Al'chymy.** See *Alchemy*.

**Alcīcor'nis**, is, e. (*Alce*, an elk; *cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Having horn, or similar objects, like those of the elk: alcicorn or elcicorn.

**Al'coate**, or **Alco'holate.** (*Alcōhol*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A definite compound of alcohol and other substances. *Al'coas*, or *Alcōhōlas*, α, f.

**Al'cōhol**, or **Al'kōhol.** (Arab. *Al*; *kohol*, a triturating.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D. and U.S.A.) for rectified spirits; the *Spiritus rec-*

*tificatus* (L.) distilled from ehloride of caleium ; absolute alcohol (E.)

**Al'cohol, Ab'solute.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for rectified spirit.

**Alcoholate.** See *Alcoate*.

**Alcohol'lic.** (*Alcōhol.*) Pertaining to alcohol. *Alcōhō'licus, a, um.*

**Alcoholisation.** *Chem.* The development of aleohol in a liquid : *Alcōhōlisātio, ōnis, f.*

**Alcoholo'meter.** (*Alcōhol; μέτρον, a measure.*) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alcohol in any aleoholic fluid. *Alcōhōlō'mētrum, i, n.*

**Al'cyon, ōnis, f.** } ('Αλκυών, from

**Alcy'ōnis, is, f.** } ἄλς, the sea ; κύω, to conceive, because said to hatch its eggs in the sea.) *Ornithol.* A bird of the swallow kind, found in Cochin China and the Philippine Islands, whose nest, composed chiefly of a gelatinous matter, possesses nutritious properties, is esteemed as an article of diet in China, and used as analeptic and aphrodisiae.

**Al'dehyde.** (*Al*, first syllable of *alcōhol*; *dehyd*, first two of *dehydrogenatus*, deprived of hydrogen.) *Chem.* A colourless liquid of a suffocating odour, and readily absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere.

**Aldehy'dic.** (*Aldehyde*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Pertaining to aldehyde. *Aldēhý'dicus, a, um.*

**Ale.** (Sax. *Eale*.) See *Alla, Bryton, Cerevisia*.

**Alectrūrus, a, um.** ('Αλέκτωρ, a cock; ὀυρά, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having a tail like the cock's; alectru'rous.

**Alem'bic.** (Arab. *Al*; ἄμβίξ, a cup or pot.) *Chem.* A glass, metal, or earthenware utensil, fitted to receive volatile products from retorts. A moorshead; a *capitulum*. *Alem'bicus, i, m.*

**Alem'broth.** (Chald.) A muricate of mercury and ammonia, corresponding to the *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album*, of the pharmacopœia (L.)

**Alexan'dria, a, f.** (The place of its growth.) *Bot.* Name for the *Prunus laurocerasus*; the Alexandrian laurel.

**Alexiphar'mācum, or on, i, n.** ('Αλεξίω, to repel; φάρμακον, a

poison.) *Pharm.* A medicine against poison; an antidote.

**Alexiphar'mic.** (Same.) Antipharmic; neutralising the effects of poison. *Alexiphar'micus, a, um.*

**Alexipyr'é'ticus, a, um.** ('Αλεξί-έω; πυρετός, a fever.) *Pharm.* Driving off fevers; febrifuge: alexipyretic.

**Al'ga, a, f.** (*Algor*, coldness; being constantly in water.) *Bot.* An herb or weed growing on the seashore; sea-weed.

**Al'garoth.** (*Victor Algarotti.*) *Chem.* The metallic oxide of antimony in form of a white powder.

**Algēdo, inis, f.** ('Αλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by sudden stoppage of severe gonorrhœa.

**Al'gid.** (*Algeo*, to be grievously cold.) *Pathol.* Chilled with cold. *Al'gidus, a, um.*

**Al'gid Cho'lera.** *Pathol.* Applied to Asiatic cholera, from the diminution of temperature as one of its chief characteristic symptoms.

**Al'gida Fe'bris.** *Pathol.* Term for a malignant remittent fever, the *Fièvre algide* of the continent, characterised by icy coldness on the surface.

**Algoīdēs, adj.** (*Alga*; terminal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling the *alga*: al'goid.

**Al'gor, ōris, m.** (*Algeo.*) *Pathol.* The sense of coldness in the onset of fever; chillness. See *Rigor*.

**Al'lica, a, f.** (*Alō*, to nourish.) *Bot.* A kind of grain like wheat, supposed to be spelt; also a kind of pottage made of this. See *Spelt, Zca*.

**Aliena'tion.** (*Aliēno*, to withdraw.) *Pathol.* Any species of derangement or wandering of the mind. *Aliēnātio, ōnis, f.*

**Aliena'tion of Mind.** *Pathol.* Applied more especially to *insanity*, as distinct from derangements symptomatic of some other disease, as delirium, etc.

**Aliēnātus, a, um.** (*Aliēno*, to estrange.) *Bot.* Applied to first leaves, which give way to others different: alienated.

**Aliformis.** See *Alaformis*.

**Al'iment.** (*Alō*, to nourish.) That which affords nourishment.



*Alimen'tum, i, n. Cibus, i, m. See Alitura, Pabulum.*

**Alimen'tary.** (*Alimentum.*) *Physiol.* Pertaining to aliment; nourishing. *Alimentarius, a, um.*

**Alimen'tary Canal.** } *Anat.* The

**Alimen'tary Duct.** } whole passages from the mouth to the anus; the latter sometimes applied to the thoracic duct.

**Alimenta'tion.** (*Alimentum.*) *Physiol.* The act of taking, or receiving nourishment. *Alimentatio, onis, f.*

**Alipæ'nos.** } (*A, priv.; λι-*  
**Alipæ'nus, a, um.** } *παίνω, to*  
make fat.) *Med.* Applied to very lean persons; also to dry external remedies, as powders, etc.

**A'lipes, pēdis, adj.** (*Ala, a wing; pes, a foot.*) Having winged feet: alipede. See *Cheiropterus*.

**Alismā'ceus, a, um.** (*Alisma, the water-plantain.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Alisma*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.); alisma'ceous.

**Alismoïdēs, adj.** (*Alisma; terminal -idēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Alisma*: alis'moid.

**Alisphē'noid.** (*Ala, a wing; os sphēnoïdes, the sphenoid bone.*) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the middle or great wing of the sphenoid bone. *Alisphēnoïdēs, adj.*

**Alitūra, æ, f.** (*Alō, to nourish.*) *Physiol.* The process of assimilation or nutrition; food or nourishment; aliment.

**Alizari'n.** *Chem.* A colouring matter extracted from the *Rubia tinctorum*, anciently called *Alizari*. *Alizarina, æ, f.*

**Alkales'cent.** (*Alkali.*) *Chem.* Having slightly alkaline qualities; becoming alkaline. *Alkales'cens, tis, art.* of a supposed verb, *alkalesco*.

**Al'kali.** (*Arab. Al, essence; kali, the plant from which soda was first obtained.*) *Chem.* A substance the reverse of an acid, and with which it combines, neutralising its activity, and forming a salt.

**Al'kali, Caus'tic.** *Chem.* An alkali in a pure state; in which it possesses strong caustic powers. *harm., Surg.* Caustic potash.

**Al'kali, Fixed.** *Chem.* Applied

to potash and soda, because they cannot be made to pass from the solid state by a strong rarefaction.

**Al'kali, Fos'sil.** } *Chemical.*

**Al'kali, Mi'neral.** } Terms applied to *Soda*.

**Al'kali, Phlogis'ticated** } *Chem.*

**Al'kali, Prus'sian.** } Applied to a fixed alkali when mixed with animal substance, and lixiviated, because it is then found to be saturated with Prussic acid; and from a former theory of this combination, it received the first name.

**Al'kali, Ve'getable.** *Chem.* Potash.

**Al'kali, Vo'latile.** *Chem.* Ammonia.

**Alkali'genous.** (*Alkali; γεννάω, to generate.*) *Chem.* Yielding alkaline qualities. *Alkali'gēnus, a, um.*

**Alkali'meter.** (*Alkali; μέτρον, a measure.*) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alkali in impure potash, or soda. *Alkali'mētrum, i, n.*

**Alkali'metry.** (*Alkali; μετρέω, to measure.*) *Chem.* The process by which the amount of free alkali in various substances is determined. *Alkali'mētria, æ, f.*

**Al'kaline.** (*Alkali.*) *Chem.* Having the properties of an alkali. *Alkali'nus, a, um.*

**Alkali'nity.** *Chem.* The quality of an alkali. *Alkali'nitas, ātis, f.*

**Alkalisa'tion.** *Chem.* The act of impregnating with alkaline qualities. *Alkali'satio, ōnis, f.*

**Al'kaloid.** (*Alkali; terminal -idēs.*) *Chem.* Resembling an alkali. *Alkali'oidēs, adj.*

**Al'kanet Root.** (*Arab. Alkannah, a reed.*) *M. Med.* The root *Anchusa tinctoria*.

**Alkohol.** See *Alcohol*.

**Allanto'ic.** (*Allantois.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the allantois. *Allanto'icus, a, um.*

**Allanto'ic A'cid.** *Chem.* The substance allantoïn.

**Allan'toid.** (*Ἀλλᾶς; terminal -idēs.*) Resembling a sausage. *Allan'toidēs, adj.*

**Allan'toid Mem'brane.** *Physiol.* A membrane, communicating with the bladder by the *urachus*, and containing the fetal urine; it exists

in almost all the *Mammalia*; also termed *Allantois*. See *Sarciminalis*.

**Allantoïn.** (*Allantoïs*.) *Chem.* The nitrogenous constituent of the urine of the fetus of the cow; also termed *Allantoic acid*. *Allantoïna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Allantoïs**, *ἰdis*, *f*. (Ἀλλᾶς, ἄντος, a sausage; εἶδος, likeness.) *Physiol.* The human allantois is a small, very vascular vesicle, sprouting from the end of the embryo. Also synonymous with *Allantoid membrane*.

**Allan'tōtō'xīcum**, *i*, *n*. (Ἀλλᾶς; τοξικόν, a poison.) A poison developed in putrid sausages made of blood and liver, often proving speedily fatal.

**Allelu'ia.** (Heb.) *Bot.* The *Oxalis acetosella*, because plentiful in Rogation-week, when the priests, etc., sung their hallelujahs.

**Allia'ceous.** (*Allium*.) Of the nature of garlic. *Alliāceus*, *a*, *um*.

**Allium**, *ii*, *n*. (Ἀλέομαι, to avoid; because of its offensive smell.) Pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) of *Allium sativum*, or (D.) *Bulbus allii sativi*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Liliaceæ*, or *Asphodeleæ*.

**Allium Cēpa.** *M. Med.* The onion.

**Allium Por'rum.** *M. Med.* The leek or porret.

**Allium Sātivum.** *M. Med.* The garlic plant.

**Allōōsis**, *eos*, *f*. (Ἀλλοιόω, to render different.) *Physiol.* A change in the constitution: alleo'sis.

**Allo'pathy.** (Ἄλλος, other; πάθος, affection.) *Med.* The curing of a diseased action, by inducing another of a different kind, yet not necessarily diseased.

**Allotriōphā'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (Ἀλλότριος, not proper; φάγω, to eat.) *Med.* Depraved appetite, or a desire for improper food: allotrio'phagy. Same as *Pica*.

**Allo'tropism.** (Ἄλλος, other; τροπή, conversion; terminal -ισμός.) *Chem.* The existing of the same compound in two or more conditions, with different physical and chemical properties; as sulphur melted at a high temperature, which, before bright yellow, and brittle, becomes dark, tenacious, and may be drawn out

into threads like eaoutehouc. *Allo-trōpis'mus*, *i*, *in*.

**Allo'xan.** *Chem.* A new product obtained in the oxidation of uric acid by nitric acid.

**Allo'xanate.** (*Alloxan'icum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of alloxanic acid with a base. *Alloxānas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Alloxan'ic.** (*Alloxan*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the product alloxan; applied to an acid into which alloxan is converted when brought into contact with soluble alkalis. *Alloxā'nicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Alloxanti'n.** *Chem.* A substance obtained by boiling and evaporating a concentrated solution of alloxan. *Alloxantīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Alloy.** (Fr. *Aloyer*, to mix metals.) *Chem.* A combination of any two metals, excepting mercury, etc., the least valuable being called the alloy. See *Amalgam*.

**All'spice.** *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Myrtus pimenta*.

**Alluviālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Alluo*, to wash.) *Geol.* Applied to rocks, or beds of recent formation, which still acquire the matter deposited by the waters: allu'vial.

**Allū'vium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Alluo*, to wash.) *Geol.* The formation of new earths or islets by the action of water accumulating mud and debris in particular situations.

**Al'mond.** (Fr. *amande*.) *Bot.* The fruit, both bitter and sweet, of *Amygdalus communis*. *Amygdāla*, *æ*, *f*.

**Al'mond-Tree.** *M. Med.* The *Amygdalus communis*.

**Al'monds of the Ears.** *Anat.* The small external glands near the ears.

**Al'monds of the Throat.** *Anat.* The tonsils.

**Aloë**, *es*, *f*. (Heb. *Ahlah*, growing near the sea.) Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of the *Aloë spicata*. *Al. Socotrīna*, and other species of aloe. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*; Juss. *Liliaceæ*, or *Hemerocallēæ*.

**Aloë Barbāden'sis.** *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.) of Barbadoes aloes, or inspissated juice of the eut leaf of the *Aloë vulgaris*.

**Aloë Hēpā'tica.** *Bot.*, *M. Med.*



pharmacopœial name (L.) for a kind of aloes formerly attributed to the *Aloë vulgaris*, now stated (Pharm. L. 1851) to be from an uncertain species.

**Aloë Perfōliāta.** *M. Med.* The tree formerly believed to yield socotrine aloes.

**Aloë Sōcōtrīna.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.) of socotrine aloes, formerly attributed to the *Aloë perfoliata*, but now stated (Pharm. L. 1851) to be from an uncertain species.

**Aloë Spīcāta.** *M. Med.* The tree which yields a kind of aloes used in place of the socotrine.

**Aloë Vulgāris.** *M. Med.* The tree believed to afford common hepatic aloes, now said (Pharm. L. 1851) to be from an uncertain species.

**Aloes.** *M. Med.* English name for the juice of the several species of *Aloë*, prepared into an extract.

**Aloëtic.** *Pharm.* Applied to any medicine containing a large proportion of aloes. *Aloëticus, a, um.*

**Alōgōtrōphīa, æ, f.** ('Αλογος, without ratio to each other; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Pathol.* Applied to the morbid or excessive nutrition of any part: alōgō'trophy.

**Aloi'n.** *Chem.* The cathartic principle of aloes. *Aloīna, æ, f.*

**Alōpē'cia, æ, f.** ('Αλώπηξ, a fox; because subject to loss of hair.) *Pathol.* The falling off of hair from the beard and eye-brows, as well as the scalp; baldness, the effect of disease, and so distinct from *Calvities*: alo'pe'cy.

**Alphoidēs, adj.** (*Alphos*, a skin-disease; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Like *Alphos*, as *Lepra alphoides*: alphoid.

**Alphon'sin.** (*Alphonso Ferri* of Naples, its inventor.) *Surg.* An instrument for extracting balls from wounds.

**Al'phos.** } ('Αλφός, white.)  
**Al'phus, i, m.** } *Pathol.* A species of leprosy; the *Lepra alphos*.

**Alphōsis, eos, f.** ('Αλφός.) *Physiol.* Albino-skin.

**Alpīni, Bal'sānum.** (After Prosper *Alpinus*.) *M. Med.* The *Amyris Gileadensis*.

**Alpīnia, æ, f.** (In honour of *Alpinus*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Mon-*

*andria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Scitamineæ*.

**Alpīnia Cardāmōmum.** *M. Med.* The plant said (Pharm. L. 1836) to produce the lesser Cardamom seeds, formerly referred to *Anomum cardamomum*, and now to the *Elettaria cardamomum*.

**Al'terative.** (*Altēro*, to vary.) *Med.* Applied to medicines (pl. n.) which re-establish the healthy functions of the system, without any sensible evacuation. *Altērans, tis*, part.

**Alter'nate.** (*Alterno*, to change.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves or branches, recurring by turns with those of the opposite side. *Alternātus, a, um.*

**Althæ'a, æ, f.** ('Αλθαῖα, from ἄλθω, to heal.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphica*; Ord. *Polyandria*. Juss. *Malvaceæ*. Marshmallow.

**Althæ'a Officinālis.** *M. Med.* The marshmallow, the root of which is ordered for use in the pharmacopœia (L.); the leaves and root (E.D.); and the flowers and root (U.S.A.).

**Althei'n.** (*Althæa*.) *Chem.* An alkaline substance discovered in the marshmallow; similar to *Asparagin*. *Althæīna, æ, f.*

**Alti'metry.** (*Altus*, high; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geom.* The art of measuring heights or altitudes. *Altīmē'tria, æ, f.*

**Alūla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Ala*, a wing.) A little wing. *Entomol.* Applied to the membranous scales (pl.) above the *halteres* in certain *Diptera*, and under the *elytra* of some aquatic *Coleoptera*: also termed *Cu*, and *Cueilleron*.

**Al'um.** (Arab.) *Chem.* The *Persulphas aluminæ et potassæ*. *Alūmen, īnis, n.*

**Alūmīna, æ, f.** (*Alūmen*, alum.) *Chem.* The base of *Alumen*: alū'mine.

**Alūmīnātus, a, um.** *Chem.* Containing *alumen*: alū'minated.

**Alūmīnīfērus, a, um.** (*Alūmen*; fēro, to bear.) *Chem.* Bearing or having alum: alūminīferous.

**Alū'minium.** See *Aluminium*.

**Alū'minous.** (*Alūmen*; terminal -ōsus.) Pertaining to alum. *Alūmīnōsus, a, um.*

**Alū'minum, i, n.** *Chem.* The metallic base of *Alumina*, sometimes spelled *Aluminium*.

**Alums.** *Chem.* A group of salts having a constitution similar to that of common alum. Pl. of *Alūmen*, *ōnis*, n.

**Alūsia**, *α*, f. (*Ἀλύω*, to become insane.) *Pathol.* Hallucination; illusion; mental deception, error or misconception.

**Alūsia Elātio.** *Pathol.* Sentimentalism, or mental extravagance.

**Alūsia Hypochondri'āsis.** *Pathol.* Low spirits, or hypochondriacism.

**Alūtāceus**, *α*, *um.* (*Alūta*, dressed leather.) *Bot.* Like a soft, tanned skin: aluta'ceous.

**Alveārium**, *ii*, n. (*Alveāre*, a beehive.) *Anat.* That part of the external meatus of the ear, where the *cerumen* is secreted.

**Alve'olar.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth. *Alveolāris*, *is*, *e.*

**Alveolātus**, *α*, *um.* (*Alveolus*.) Having little troughs or cavities: alve'olate.

**Alve'olifor'mis**, *is*, *e.* (*Alveolus*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like *alveoli*: alve'oliform.

**Alve'olus**, *i*, m. (Dim. *Alveus*.) A little trough. *Anat.* The socket of a tooth.

**Al'veus**, *i*, m. (*Alvus*, the belly.) A trough. *Anat.* Applied to tubes, canals, especially their enlarged portions, through which some fluid flows.

**Al'veus Ampulles'cens.** *Anat.* The dilated portion of the thoracic duct at its commencement from the *receptaculum chyli*.

**Al'veus Commūnis.** *Anat.* The communication of the *ampullæ* of the semicircular canals of the ear.

**Al'vi Flu'xus.** *Pathol.* Diarrhœa.

**Al'vine.** (*Alvus*.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to the belly, stomach, or intestines. *Alvīnus*, *α*, *um.*

**Al'vine Concre'tion.** *Pathol.* A calculus in the stomach or bowels. *Entēro'litus*, *i*, m.

**Al'vus**, *i*, m. and f. (*Alō*, to feed.) *Anat.* The belly, stomach, paunch, or intestines. See *Abdomen*, *Venter*.

**Al'vus Astric'ta.** *Med.* A costive state of the bowels.

**Al'vus Flu'ida.** *Med.* A loose state of the bowels.

**Amadou.** *Sur.* A substance for graduated compresses, support to

varicose veins, protection of abraded surfaces, etc

**Amal'gam.** (*Ἀμα*, together; *γαμέω*, to espouse.) *Chem.* A combination of mercury with any other metal. *Amal'gāmo*, *α*, f.

**Amalgama'tion.** *Chem.* The process of combining mercury with a metal, or forming an amalgam. *Amalgāmatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Amanitī'n.** (*Ἀμανίται*, fungi, or mushrooms.) *Chem.* The poisonous principle of *fungi*. *Amanitina*, *α*, f.

**Amarī'n.** (*Amārus*, bitter.) *Chem.* The bitter principle of vegetables. *Amārīna*, *α*, f.

**Amātōria Fe'bris.** *Pathol.* Amatory fever; a term for *Chlorosis*.

**Amātōrius**, *α*, *um.* (*Amo*, to love.) Belonging to love: a'matory. *Anat.* Applied to the oblique muscle of the eye, used in ogling.

**Amaurōsis**, *is*, f. (*Ἀμαυρώω*, to darken.) *Pathol.* Partial, or total loss of vision, from paralysis of the retina, usually with paralysis and dilatation of the iris, though occasionally it is rigidly contracted; also termed *Gutta serena*.

**Amaurōtīcus**, *α*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *amaurosis*: amauro'tic.

**Am'ber.** (*Ἀμπαρ*, π pronounced as ε, after μ.) *M. Med.* A transparent bituminous substance, of a yellow or orange colour, having electric properties; anciently called *ἤλεκτρον*, whence the word electricity. *Succ'inum*, *i*, n.

**Am'bergrease.** } A concrete bi-

**Am'bergris.** } tuminous substance, of a greyish or ash colour, found about the sea-coast of warm countries; also in the intestines of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, but in what particular state of health, or of disease, is uncertain: it is chiefly valuable as a perfume. *Ambragrī'sea*, *α*, f.

**Ambide'xter**, *tri*, m. (*Ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand.) One who uses his left hand as well as his right.

**Amblyā'phia**, *α*, f. (*Ἀμῆλὺς*, blunt; *ἄφῃ*, sense of touch.) *Pathol.* Blunted or dulled sense of touch.

**Amblyōpia**, *α*, f. (*Ἀμῆλὺς*, weakened; *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Pathol.* Impaired vision from defective sensation of the retina; incomplete amaurosis,



the weakness of sight attending certain stages and forms of this disorder.

**Am'breate.** (*Ambreicum acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of ambreic acid with a base. *Am'breās, ātis, f.*

**Ambrei'n.** (Fr. *Ambre.*) *Chem.* A fatty substance forming the base of ambergris, and differing slightly from cholesterolin. *Ambreīna, æ, f.*

**Ambrōsia, æ, f.** ("Ἀμβροτος, immortal.) *Med.* Applied to several plants, because of their good qualities, as tansy, wormwood, etc. *Pharm.* Applied to several alexipharmic medicines.

**Ambūla'crum, i, n.** (*Ambūlo*, to walk.) *Conehol.* The space between two strigæ, or each striga, formed by the small holes on the shell of the *Echinus*, as of a walk or path.

**Am'bulance.** (Fr. *Ambulant*, ambulatory.) *Med.* The kind of moveable hospital, many of which accompany the French army in their campaigns.

**Ambus'tio, ōnis, f.** (*Ambūro*, to burn.) *Surg. Pathol.* A burn or scald on any part of the body: ambus'tion. See *Adustion*.

**Ameli'n.** *Chem.* A new base precipitated in the alkaline solution from which Melamin has been deposited, on being supersaturated with acetic acid. *Amēlina, æ, f.*

**Amēnōmā'nia, æ, f.** (*Amēnus*, pleasant; *mānia.*) *Pathol.* Airy or cheerful mania.

**Amēnorrhœ'a, æ, f.** (A, priv.; *μήν*, a month; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Absence or stoppage of the menstrual discharge, including *Emensio mensium*, or *Chlorosis*, and *Suppressio mensium*.

**Amentāceus, a, um.** (*Amentum.*) *Bot.* Having an *amentum*: amentaceous.

**Amen'tia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; *mens*, the mind.) *Pathol.* Idiocy; fatuity; imbecility of mind; a genus, Ord. *Vesania*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Dementia*.

**Amen'tum, i, n.** ("Ἀμνα, a thong.) *Bot.* A catkin, or imperfect flower, somewhat like a rope or cat's tail; also termed *Nueamentum*. See *Catulus*.

**Ame'rican Bal'sam.** *M. Med.* Peruvian balsam.

**Ame'rican Sen'na.** *M. Med.* Common name for *Cassia Marilandica*.

**Amiantoīdēs, adj.** (*Amianthus*, or *Amiantus*, a fossil, fibrous stone; terminal -ides.) Resembling *amiantus*: amiantoid.

**Amidi'n.** (Corr. *Amylum*, starch.) A substance produced by starch-paste being kept for a long time; also at once, by the action of hot water. *Amīdina, æ, f.*

**Ammō'nia, æ, f.** (*Ammōniæum.*) *Chem.* The volatile alkali; ammoniacal gas.

**Ammoni'acal Gas.** *Chem.* *Ammonia*, the volatile alkali.

**Ammōni'acālis, is, e.** *Chem.* Belonging to *ammonia*: ammoniacal.

**Ammōni'acum, i, n.** ("Ἀμμων, a name of Jupiter, who had his temple in the sandy deserts of Libya, where the tree chiefly grew.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. and U.S.A.) of a gum resin, from the *Dorema ammoniacum*: ammo'niac, or gum-ammo'niac.

**Ammōnītes, æ, m.** (Jupiter *Ammon*; worshipped as a ram.) *Zoöl.* Snake-stones; a kind of petrified shells, like horns or snakes.

**Ammōnium, ii, n.** *Chem.* Supposed metallic base of ammonia.

**Ammo'niuret.** (*Ammōnia*; terminal -ūret.) *Chem.* A combination of ammonia with a metallic oxide. *Ammōniūrētum, i, n.*

**Amnēs'ia, æ, f.** } (A, priv.; *μνή-*  
**Amnes'tia, æ, f.** } *σις*, remembrance.) Want of memory: amne'sy: amnes'ty.

**Am'nion, or um, ii, n.** ('Ἀμνὸς, a lamb.) *Physiol.* The soft, most internal membrane, containing the waters which surround the *fœtus in utero*; also called *Agnina tunica*.

**Am'niotate.** (*Amniōtium acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of amniotic acid with a base. *Amniōtas, ātis, f.*

**Amnio'tic.** *Physiol.* Pertaining to the amnion. *Amniō'ticus, a, um.*

**Amnio'tic A'cid.** Same as allantoic acid.

**Amōmeus, a, um.** *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Amomum*: amo'meous.

**Amōmum**, *i*, *n*. ("Ἀμωμος, blameless.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Scitamineæ*.

**Amōmum Cardāmōmum**. *M. Med.* Former name of the lesser Cardamom seed-plant; now ascertained to be the *Alpinia cardamomum*.

**Amōmum Rēpens**. *M. Med.* The Cardamom seed-plant, but chiefly obtained from the *Alpinia cardamomum*.

**Amōmum Zīn'gīber**. *M. Med.* The ginger plant, or *Zingiber officinale*.

**Amorphis'mus**, *i*, *m*. (A, priv.; μορφή, form; terminal -ισμος.) A condition of sleeplessness: amor-phism.

**Amor'phous**. (A, priv.; μορφή, form.) Wanting form; shapeless. *Amor'phus*, *a*, *um*.

**Amor'phous Quinine**. *Chem.* The substance *Quinoidine*; because its salts cannot be crystallised.

**Ampēlōsa'gria**, *a*, *f*. ("Ἀμπελος, a vine; ἄγιος, wild.) *M. Med.* The *Bryonia alba*, or wild vine.

**Amphiarthrōsis**, *is*, *f*. ('Ἀμφίς, both; ἄρθρον, an articulation.) *Anat.* A movement partaking of *Diarthrosis* and *Synarthrosis*, as in the tarsal and carpal bones, and the *vertebræ*.

**Amphibiō'lithus**, *i*, *m*. (*Amphibius*; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A fossil specimen of the *Amphibia*: an amphibiolith, or -ite.

**Amphibiōlō'gia**, *a*, *f*. (*Amphibius*; λόγος, a speech.) *Nat. Hist.* A treatise on *Amphibia*: amphibiol-ogy.

**Amphī'bins**, *a*, *um*. ('Ἀμφίς; βίωω, to live.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to plants and animals that live either on land or in the water: amphī'bious.

**Amphīdiarthrōsis**, *eos*, or *is*, *f*. ('Ἀμφίς; διάρθρωσις, an articulation.) *Anat.* Applied to the articulation of the lower jaw with the temporal bone, because of the nature of *ginglymus* and *arthrodia*.

**Amphigā'mius**, *a*, *um*. ('Ἀμφίς; γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Applied (pl. *n*.) to *Cryptogamia*, whose fructification is unascertained, and may be of both sexes: amphigā'mious.

**Amphī'pōdus**, *a*, *um*. ('Ἀμφίς,

about; ποὺς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet round about. Applied to certain *Crustacea*: amphī'podous.

**Amphis'cius**, *a*, *um*. ('Ἀμφί, on both sides; σκία, a shade.) *Nat. Hist.* Having their shadow to the north one season, to the south another, as the people at the Torrid Zone: amphis'cious; amphis'cians.

**Amphī'stōmus**, *a*, *um*. ('Ἀμφίς; στόμα, the mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied to certain *Entozoa*, having a cup at each extremity, by which they adhere to the intestines: amphī'stomous.

**Amphī'tropous**. ('Ἀμφί; τροπέω, to turn.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when it extends round the albumen. *Amphī'trōpus*, *a*, *um*.

**Amī'phōra**, *a*, *f*. ('Ἀμφίς; φέρω, to carry.) An ancient wine-vessel with two auricles.

**Ampho'ric**. Belonging to the *Amphora*. *Amphō'ricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Ampho'ric Re'sonance**. *Med.* In auscultation, a variety of metallic tinkling, like the sound produced by blowing strongly against the narrow aperture of an empty bottle.

**Amplexīcan'tis**, *is*, *e*. (*Amplictor*, to surround; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Surrounding the stem: amplexicaul-line.

**Ampul'la**, *a*, *f*. (*Ampullor*, to swell out.) *Anat.* The trumpet-mouthed portions (pl.) of the semi-circular canals of the ear. See *Alveus Communis*. *Bot.* A small membranous bag attached to the roots and immersed leaves of certain aquatic plants.

**Ampullāceus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Appearing like an *ampulla*: ampullā-ceous.

**Ampul'lūla**, *a*, *f*. (Dim. *Ampul-la*.) *Anat.* Applied to a canal, or bag slightly enlarged in the centre.

**Amputa'tion**. (*Ampūto*, to cut off.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting off a limb, or projecting part of the body, as the breast, etc. *Ampūtatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Amyc'lia**, *a*, *f*. (A, priv.; μυελός, the spinal marrow.) *Physiol.* The condition of a monster fetus, born without the spinal marrow.

**Amygdāla**, *a*, *f*. (Αμύζω, to strain milk; from resemblance to curd.) The fruit of *Amygdalus communis*; the sweet and bitter almond.



**Amygdā'leus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Amygdalus*: amygdā'leous.

**Amygdā'lic**. (*Amygdāla*; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from amygdalin. *Amygdā'licus, a, um.*

**Amygdālī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Amygdāla*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing almonds: amygdālī'ferous. *Mineral.* Applied to a *geodes*, with moveable kernel.

**Amygdālī'n**. (*Amygdāla*.) *Chem.* A white crystalline substance obtained from the bitter almond. *Amygdālī'na, æ, f.*

**Amygdālī'nus**, *a, um.* (*Amygdāla*.) Belonging to the almond: amygdālī'ne.

**Amygdālītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Amygdāla*, the tonsils; -*ītis*, inflammation.) *Pathol.* Same as *Tonsillitis*.

**Amygdaloid**. (*Amygdāla*; terminal-*īdēs*.) Resembling an almond. *Amygdālōidēs, adj.*

**Amygdaloi'dal**. A clumsy substitute for amygdaloid.

**Amygdā'lus**, *i, m.* (Ἀμυγδάλη, almond.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*.

**Amygdā'lus Commūnis**. *M. Med.* The tree which yields the almond, both bitter and sweet.

**Amygdā'lus Per'sica**. *M. Med.* The peach tree.

**Amȳlāceus**, *a, um.* (*Amȳlum*.) Starch-like: amȳla'ceous.

**Amylene**. *Chem.* A substance made by distilling fusel oil with chloride of zinc.

**Amy'lic**. (*Amȳlum*; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from starch. *Amȳ'licus, a, um.*

**Amylin**. Same as *Amidin*.

**Amȳlōidēs**, *adj.* (*Amȳlum*; terminal-*īdēs*.) Resembling *amȳlum*: amyloid.

**A'mȳlum**, *i, n.* (A, priv.; μύλη, mill; because made from unground heat.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for starch, being the fecula of the seeds of *Triticum vulgare*; (D.) the *Seminis cula*.

**Amȳri'deus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Amȳris*: amȳri'deous.

**A'mȳris**, *īdis, f.* (A, intensive;

μύρον, a sweet-scented juice.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Terebinthaceæ*.

**A'mȳris Elēmī'fēra**. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the tree which yields gum-elcni.

**A'mȳris Gileāden'sis**. Systematic name of the tree which affords balm or balsam of Gilead. See *Alpini Balsamum*.

**A'mȳus**, *a, um.* (A, priv.; μῦς, a muscle.) *Pathol.* Without muscle; fleshless: a'mȳous.

**Ana**. See *AA*.

**Anā'bāsis**, *eos, or is, f.* (Ἀναβαίνω, to ascend.) *Med.* The increase of a disease, or of a paroxysm. See *Acme*.

**Anābā'ticus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Pertaining to anabasis: anaba'tic.

**Anācardiāceus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Anacardium*: anacardiā'ceous.

**Anācāthar'ticus**, *a, um.* (*Anācātharsis*, expectoration.) Promoting expectoration, or vomiting; anacathar'tic.

**Anācy'clus Pyrēthrum**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial (L.E.) name for *Anthemis Pyrethrum*.

**Ana'drōmus**, *a, um.* (Ἀνά, upwards; δρόμος, a course.) *Ichthyol.* Swimming up from the sea into the rivers: ana'dromous.

**Anæ'mia**, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Deficiency of blood: anæ'my.

**Anæmiālis**, *is, e.* } *Pathol.* In  
**Anæ'micus**, *a, um.* } a state of *anæmia*: anæ'mial: anæ'mic.

**Anaëroid Baro'meter**. *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus consisting of a flat circular box, of some white metal, having the upper and under surfaces corrugated in concentric circles. This box is affected by every variation of pressure in the atmosphere, the corrugations on its surface giving it greater elasticity. *Anaëroidēs Bārō'metrum*.

**Anæsthēsia**, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; ἀισθάνομαι, to understand, or to feel.) *Physiol.* Loss of feeling or perception: anæsthe'sy; a genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Anæsthēticus**, *a, um.* (*Anæsthēsia*.) *Pathol.* Having no perception nor sense of touch: anæsthe'tic.



**An'al.** *Anat.* Pertaining to the *anus*. *Anālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Anāle'psis**, *eos*, *f*. (Ἀναλαμβάνω, to recover.) *Med.* Recovery from sickness.

**Anāle'pticus**, *a*, *um*. Belonging to *Analepsis*; *anale'ptic*.

**Ana'logous**. (Ἀνὰ, through; λόγος, nature or condition.) *Anat.* Applied to things different in their nature, but similar in functions. *Anālōgus*, *a*, *um*.

**An'alogue**. (Ἀνάλογος, consensual.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen, in his *Homologies*, to a part or organ in one animal which has the same function as another part or organ in a different animal. *Anālōgum*, *i*, *n*.

**Ana'logy**. (Same.) *Anat.* The relation of things, or parts of a different nature, but similar in their function, and so contradistinguished from the term *Homology*. *Anālōgia*, *ae*, *f*.

**Anāl'ysis**, *is*, *f*. (Ἀναλύω, to undo.) *Chem.* The process of separating any compound substance into its constituents: *ana'lysis*.

**Anamir'ta Coc'culus**. *M. Med.* The plant which affords the *Cocculus Indicus* fruit (*Pharm. E.*).

**Anamnes'tic**. } (Ἀναμνήσκω, to

**Anamnes'tical**. } recall to mind.)  
Recalling to memory; *Anamnes'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Anan'der**, *dra*, *drum*. } (A,

**Anan'drins**, *a*, *um*. } priv.;  
(ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having no male organs: *anan'drous*; *anan'drious*.

**Anaphrōdīsia**, *ae*, *f*. (A, priv.; ἀφροδίσια, things pertaining to Venus.) Impotence.

**Anaplas'tic**. *Surg.* Of or belonging to *anaplasty*. *Anaplas'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**An'aplasty**. (Ἀνὰ, by means of; πλάσσω, to form, or fashion.) *Surg.* Operations by which reparation is made of superficial lesions, by availing of the adjacent healthy structure, as in vesico-vaginal fistula, etc. *Anaplastia*, *ae*, *f*.

**Anaplērōsis**, *eos*, *f*. (Ἀναπληρώω, to supply.) *Surg.* The supplement of parts destroyed, as in wounds, cicatrices, etc.

**Anaplērōticus**, *a*, *um*. *Surg.*

Belonging to *anaplerosis*: *anaplerōtic*.

**Anāsar'ea**, *ae*, *f*. (Ἀνὰ, through; σάρξ, the flesh.) Dropsy in the integuments of the body.

**Anastal'tic**. (Ἀνὰ, upwards; στέλλω, to contract.) *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines that were styptic. *Physiol.* Used by M. Hall, in his *Diastaltic Nervous System*, for the course of the *Vis nervosa* upwards. *Anastal'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Ana'stōmōsis**, *is*, *f*. (Ἀνὰ, by; στόμα, a mouth.) *Anat.* The communication of branches of vessels with each other.

**Anastōmōticus**, *a*, *um*. *Anat.* Of the nature of *anastomosis*: *anastōmōtic*.

**Anatō'mical**. Belonging to anatomy. *Anātō'micus*, *a*, *um*.

**Ana'tomist**. (Ἀνὰ, through; τέμνω, to cut.) A dissector of organised bodies, whether human: brute animal, then called *Zoōtomist*; or vegetable, then *Phytotomist*. *Anātō'meus*, *i*, *m*.

**Ana'tomy**. (Same.) Generally, the dissection of organised bodies, whether human, brute-animal (*Zoōtomy*) or vegetable (*Phytotomy*). *Anātō'mia*, *ae*, *f*.

**Ana'tomy, Arti'ficial**. Imitated dissections in wax, etc. *Anātō'mia, Artificiāl'is*.

**Ana'tomy, Compa'rative**. Dissection of the lower animals, plants, etc., to illustrate the general principles of organisation. *Anātō'mia Comparātiva*.

**Ana'tomy, Descrip'tive**. Details of the situation, form, and relative attachments of the various parts. *Anātō'mia Descriptiva*.

**Ana'tomy, Gen'eral**. Description of the structure and physical nature of the various tissues, apart from any consideration of the organs they compose. *Anātō'mia Genērāl'is*.

**Ana'tomy, Hu'man**. Dissection of man. *Anātō'mia Hūmāna*.

**Ana'tomy, Me'dical**. *Med.* Embracing *Descriptive, Physiological, and Pathological Anatomy*. *Anātō'mia Mē'dica*.

**Ana'tomy, Patholo'gical**. *Med.* The investigation of changes in the structure of organs, by disease, or

on congenital malformation. *Anā'mia Pāthōlō'gīca*.

**Ana'tomy, Physiolo'gical. Med.** The examination of the organs of animals, to understand their respective functions in the healthy state. *Anā'tō'mia Physiōlō'gīca*.

**Ana'tomy, Sur'gical. Med.** The examination of the various organs, muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels, and their precise situation, connections with, and relations to, each other, and where they are most exposed to injury under all circumstances. *Anā'tō'mia Chīrur'īca*.

**Ana'tomy, Transcenden'tal. Med.** That which treats of the development of parts, their analogies, their primary model or type, approximation to, or deviation from, that model; also termed *Philosophical anatomy*. *Anā'tō'mia Transcen'dentalis*.

**Ana'trōpus, a, um.** ('Ανατρέπω, to subvert.) *Bot.* Applied to the style, in which the *hilum* and internal *umbilicus* are opposed to each other: anatropous.

**Anazōtūria, æ, f.** (A, priv.: *zōtum*, azote; *ūrīna*, the urine.) *Pathol.* A variety of chronic *diuresis*, in which the urine shows no excess of urea.

**An'ceps, īpītis, adj.** (Am, from *phōis*, both; *cāpio*, to compass.) *Pathol.* Having the sides sharp like a double-edged sword: ancipital. See *ancipitius*.

**An'chīlops, ōpis, m.** ('Ανχι, to turn to; *ōψ*, the eye.) *Pathol.* Supposed to be a stage of *Fistula herymalis*, before the inflamed swelling bursts; afterwards called *chilops*.

**An'chōne, es, f.** ('Αγχω, to strangle.) *Pathol.* The sensation of strangling, in *Hysteria*.

**Anchōrālīs, is, e.** (*Anchōra*, an anchor.) *Anat.* Applied to the acroscopic process of the scapula. See *cyroides*.

**Anchūsa, æ, f.** ('Αγχω, to constrict the fauces.) A Linn. genus, *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. *ss. Boraginæ*.

**Anchūsa Tinctōria. M. Med.** The alkanet plant.

**Anchusī'n. Chcm.** A red-col-

oured principle obtained from *Anchusa tinctoria*, termed by some anchusic acid. *Anchūsīna, æ, f.*

**Ancīpītius, a, um.** Same as *Anceps*.

**An'cōn, ōnis, f.** ('Αγκών, the elbow.) *Anat.* The elbow, or triangular surface of the olecranon process of the ulna.

**Anco'nad. Anat.** Applied, the same as anconal used adverbially.

**Anco'nal. Anat.** Belonging to the *Ancon*; applied by Dr Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, as meaning towards the *Ancon*. *Ancōnālīs, is, f.*

**Ancōneus, a, um.** (*Ancon*.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the elbow, applied to a triangular muscle: anconeus. See *Cubitalis musculus*.

**Ancōnoīdēs, adj.** (*Ancon*; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling the *Ancon*: anconoid.

**Ancŷloglos'sum, ī, n.** ('Αγκύλη, a contraction; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Surg.* Condition of one that is tongue-tied.

**Ancŷlōsis.** See *Ankylosis*.

**Ancŷroīdēs, adj.** ('Αγκυρα, an anchor; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling an anchor: ancyroid. See *Anchoralis*.

**Andrana'tomy.** ('Ανήρ, a man; *ἀνατέμνω*, to cut up.) Dissection of the human body, particularly the male. *Andranā'tō'mia, æ, f.* See *Androtomy*.

**Andrōgŷ'nīus.** Same as *Androgynus*.

**Andrō'gŷnus, a, um.** ('Ανήρ; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* Partaking of both sexes; hermaphrodite: andro'gynous.

**Androīdēs, adj.** ('Ανήρ; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling a man: an'droid.

**Andrōmā'nia, æ, f.** ('Ανήρ; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Same as *Nymphomania*, or *Furor uterinus*.

**Andrō'phōrus, ī, m.** ('Ανήρ; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* The slender pillar which supports the united anthers in monadelphous and diadelphous plants.

**Andro'tomy.** ('Ανήρ; *τέμνω*, to cut.) Same as *Andranatomy*.

**Ancillo'ptērus, a, um.** ('Ανειλέω, to unroll; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects with four



wings, the two superior of which are flexible: aneilo'pterus.

**Anēmogrā'phia**, *α*, *f*. ("Ανεμος, wind; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of the winds: anemo'-graphy.

**Anēmōlō'gia**, *α*, *f*. ("Ανεμος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philo.* Doctrine of the winds: anemo'logy.

**Anēmōmē'tria**, *α*, *f*. ("Ανεμος; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* The art of ascertaining the rapidity and direction of the winds: anemo'-metry.

**Anēmōmē'trum**, *ι*, *n*. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for indicating the rapidity of the winds: an anemo'meter.

**Anēmoscō'pium**, *υ*, *n*. ("Ανεμος; σκοπέω, to examine.) Same as *Anemometrum*.

**Anencēphā'lia**, *α*, *f*. (A, priv.; ἐνκέφαλον, the brain.) *Physiol.* A genus of organic deviation characterised by absence of the brain.

**Anencepha'lic**. (Same.) *Obstet.* Applied to a monster-fetus born without a brain. *Anencephā'licus*, *α*, *um*.

**Anencēphā'lus**, *α*, *um*. Same as *Anencephalic*: anence'phalous.

**Anen'tērus**, *α*, *um*. (A, priv.; ἔντερον, an intestine.) Without intestines: anen'terous.

**Anēpithȳ'mia**, *α*, *f*. (A, priv.; ἐπιθυμία, desire.) *Pathol.* Loss of any of the natural appetites, as hunger, thirst, etc.

**Anēthum**, *ι*, *m*. ("Ανευ, afar; θέω, to run.) Pharmacopœial name (L.E.) of *Anethum graveolens*. Feunel.

**Anēthum Fœnī'cūlum**. *M. Med.* Sweet-fennel; also called *Fœniculum dulce*, *F. Germanicum*, *F. Vulgare* or *Officinalis*, *Marathrum*.

**Anēthum Grave'olens**. } *M.*

**Anēthum Vulgāre**. } *Med.*  
The common dill plant.

**Anē'tic**. ("Ανεσις, a remission.) *Pharm.* Applied (pl. n.) to soothing medicines. *Anē'ticus*, *α*, *um*.

**A'nētus**, *α*, *um*. (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied (m. sing.) as a generic name for intermittent fever, by Dr Good.

**Aneur'al'gicon**. (A, priv.; νευρὸν, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) *Surg.* An apparatus by Dr Downing for apply-

ing warmth and sedative vapour for relief of neuralgia.

**A'neurism**. ("Ανερίνω, to enlarge.) *Surg. Pathol.* Properly, *aneurysm*, a tumour filled with blood, from the rupture, wound, ulceration, or simple dilatation of an artery; also applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart. *Aneurisma*, *ἄτις*, *n*.

**A'neurism by Anastomo'sis**. *Surg. Pathol.* A mulberry-coloured mark, in children, which increases in size, and is at length attended with pulsation.

**A'neurism of the Heart**. *Pathol.* Applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart.

**Aneuris'mal Needle**. *Surg.* A slender instrument, for passing a ligature under an artery, in order to tie it.

**Aneuris'mal Va'rix**. *Pathol.* The dilatation and pulsation of a vein from the passing of blood into it from an artery; both, with the fascia, having been wounded in the act of blood-letting, all the openings having become united into one by adhesive inflammation. *Vārix Aneurismāle*.

**Anfractu'osity**. (*Anfractus*, the turning of a way.) *Anat.* The furrows or *sulci* between the convolutions of the brain. *Anfractu'ositas*, *ἄτις*, *f*.

**Angē'lica**, *α*, *f*. (*Angēlus*, an angel: from its virtues.) Pharmacopœial name (E.) of *Angelica archangelica*; (U.S.A.) of *Angelica atro-purpurea*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferæ*. Garden angelica.

**Angē'lica Archangē'lica**. *M. Med.* The plant Garden angelica.

**Angē'lica Atro-purpū'rea**. *M. Med.* A species possessing the same properties as the garden angelica.

**Angē'licus**, *α*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (pl. f.) having the *angelica* for a type: angeli'ceous.

**Angice'tāsis**, *ις*, *f*. ("Αγγείον, a vessel; ἐκτάσις, extension.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dilatation of a vessel embracing any species of aneurism, varix, etc.

**Anglītis**, *ιdis*, *f*. ("Αγγείον; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Piörri's term for inflammation of vessels, particularly the capillary.



**Angīna**, *æ*, *f*. ("Αγχω, to trangle.) *Pathol.* A sense of suffocation; applied to diseases in which this is a prominent symptom: also to those that are attended by sore-throat.

**Angīnōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Angīna*; terminal -ōsus.) *Pathol.* Having, or accompanied by, *Angīna*: anginous.

**Angīo-**. ("Αγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting reference to the blood-vessels, &c.

**Angiōcar'pus**, *a*, *um*. ("Αγγεῖον; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to a division (pl. m.) of *Fungi* which bear their seeds internally. See *Angiospermatus*.

**Angiogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. ("Αγγεῖον; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the vessels: angio'graphy.

**Angiōleucītis**, *īdis*, *f*. ("Αγγεῖον; λευκός, white; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* A diseased condition of the lymphatic vessels.

**Angiōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. ("Αγγεῖον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on, or the doctrine of, the blood-vessels and absorbents: angiology.

**Angiosper'mātus**, *a*, *um*. ("Αγγεῖον; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds in a capsule, pericarp, or seed-vessel: angiosper'matous.

**Angiosper'mius**. Same as *Angiospermatus*.

**Angiosper'mus**, *a*, *um*. See *Angiospermatus*.

**Angiōtēlectā'sia**, *æ*, *f*. } ("Αγγεῖ-  
**Angiōtēlectā'sis**, *īs*, *f*. } ον; τέλος, an extremity; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Pathol.* Extension or dilatation of vessels, or their terminating capillaries.

**Angio'tomy**. ("Αγγεῖον; τέμνω, to cut.) Dissection of the blood-vessels and absorbents. *Angiōtō'mia*, *æ*, *f*.

**An'gle**, **Fa'cial**. *Physiol.* A straight line from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite the incisor teeth, and another from the external auditory foramen to the same point.

**Angle of Incidence**. See *Incidence*, *Angle of*.

**An'gle**, **Op'tic**. } *Physiol.*

**An'gle of Vi'sion**. } That form-

ed by two rays of light proceeding from different objects, or opposite extremities of the same object, and meeting in the pupil.

**Anguillīformis**, *is*, *e*. (*Anguilla*, an eel; *forma*, resemblance.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a family (pl. m.) of the *Malacopterygii Apodes*.

**Anguīnīdæ**, patron. nom. pl. m. et f. (*Anguis*, a serpent; terminal -idæ.) *Zoöl.* A family of the *Ophidia*, having the *Anguis* for its type.

**Anguīnus**, *a*, *um*. (*Anguis*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*, *Ophidia*.

**An'gular Ar'tery**. } *Anat.* Ter-  
**An'gular Vein**. } minations of the facial artery and vein near the inner angle of the eye; also these vessels as they pass over the angle of the lower jaw.

**An'gular Pro'cesses**. *Anat.* The orbitary processes of the frontal bone.

**Angŭlātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Angŭlus*, an angle.) *Bot.* Having angles: an'gulate.

**Angŭlōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Angŭlus*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Full of angles: an'gulose, or an'gulous.

**Angustifō'lius**, *a*, *um*. (*Angustus*, narrow; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having narrow leaves: angustifo'liate.

**Angustīsep'tus**, *a*, *um*. (*Angustus*; *septum*, a partition.) *Bot.* Having narrow partitions: angustīsep'tous.

**Angustu'ra Bark**. (*Angustura*, or New Guiana.) *M. Med.* The bark of *Bonplandia trifoliata*, *Cusparia febrifuga*, or *Galipaea cusparia*.

**Anhela'tion**. (*Anhēlo*, to breathe short.) *Pathol.* Shortness of breath. *Anhēlātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Anhēlītus**, *ūs*, *m*. Same as *Anhelation*.

**Anhy'drous**. (*A*, priv.; *ὕδωρ*, water.) *Chem.* Without water. *Anhy'drus*, *a*, *um*.

**A'nidrōsis**, *is*, *f*. (*A*, neg.; *ἰδρώ*, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Diminution of the perspiratory secretion from an arrest of function of the sudoriferous glands.

**A'nīma**, *æ*, *f*. ("Ανεμος, wind, breath, or spirit.) *Chem.* Anciently, any simple volatile substance; also,

the purest part of any substance. *Pharm.* Any medicine believed to possess particular virtues, as the hermodactyl, or *anima articularum*. *Physiol.* The intellectual principle of man, but specially the vital principle of animals or vegetables.

**A'nimal**, *ālis*, n. (*Anīma*, the spirit, or life.) *Physiol.* An organised body, endowed with life and voluntary motion.

**A'nimal**. (*Anīma*.) *Physiol.* Having life; pertaining to life. *Anīmālis*, *is*, e.

**A'nimal A'cid**. *Chem.* That existing in animal bodies, or which can be obtained from them, as *Allantoic*, *Ambreic*, *Butyric*, *Capric*. *A'cidum Anīmāle*.

**A'nimal Eco'nomy**. The doctrine of all matters relating to animal life; physiology. *Ecōnōmia Anīmālis*.

**Animal Heat**. See *Calor Animalis*.

**Animal Jelly**. See *Gelatin*.

**A'nimal King'dom**. All those objects the study of which is called Zoölogy. *Regnum Anīmāle*.

**A'nimal Mag'netism**. A theory by Greatariék, in 1666; and revived by Mesmer in 1776 or '8—referring all phenomena of life to a magnetic fluid universally diffused, and influenced by external agents, especially those of magnetic power.

**Animal Temperature**. See *Calor Animalis*.

**Animal'cule**. (Dim. *Anīmāl*.) *Physiol.* A creature whose true figure cannot be ascertained without a magnifying glass. *Anīmāl'culum*, i, n.

**Anīmālītās**, *ātis*, f. *Physiol.* The assemblage of faculties that distinguish animal organic matter; vital activity of an animal body considered as unity: animality.

**Animaliza'tion**. (*Anīmāl*.) *Physiol.* The process by which food is assimilated to the various substances of the body. *Anīmālīzātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Animat'ion**. (*Anīmo*, to give being.) *Physiol.* The effect produced by the *vis vitæ*, by which life is begun and maintained. *Anīmātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Animation, Suspended**. See *Asphyxia*.

**A'nimists**. *Physiol.* Those physiologists who believed that the *anima*, or soul, immediately actuated all the functions of the living body.

**A'nīmus**, i, m. ("Ανεμος, wind or breath.) *Physiol.* The mind or soul in the sense of an intelligent being, distinguished from *Anīma*, or the soul in that of a vital principle.

**A'nise**. *M. Med.* The *Pimpinella anisum*.

**A'niseed**. *M. Med.* The seeds of the *Pimpinella anisum*.

**Anīsōpētālus**, *a*, *um*. ("Ανισος, unequal; *pētālum*.) *Bot.* Having unequal petals: anisopetalous.

**Anīsōphyll'us**, *a*, *um*. ("Ανισος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having unequal leaves: anisophyllous.

**Anīsostēmōnis**, *is*, e. ("Ανισος; στήμον, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having unequal stamens: anisostemonous.

**Anīsum**, i, n. (Ανίημι, to emit.) *M. Med.* Anise. Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*: the *Anisi semina*.

**Ankylōsis**, *is*, f. (Αγκύλη, a clasp.) *Surg. Pathol.* Consolidation of the articulating extremities of two or more bones that previously formed a natural joint; stiff-joint.

**Anneal'ing**. (Sax. *On ælan*; a heat, or baking of glass.) *Chem.* The process by which substances naturally hard and brittle are rendered tough.

**Annot'to**. *Chem.* A kind of reddish dye, obtained from the *Bixa Orellana*, or *Orleana*; the *Terra Orleana* of the shops.

**An'nuens**, *tis*, part. (*Annuo*, to nod.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Recti antici capitis* (pl. m.) because employed in nodding the head.

**Annular Bone**. See *Os Annulare*.

**An'nular Car'tilage**. *Anat.* The crieoid cartilage; *Cartilāgo Annulāre*.

**An'nular Li'gament**. *Anat.* A strong ligament encircling the ankle; also, the wrist. *Ligāmentum Annulāre*.

**An'nular Pro'cess**. } *An-*  
**An'nular Protu'berance**. } *at.*  
The *Pons Varolii*; also called *Tuber annulare*, and *Corpus annulare*. *Prō-*



*es'sus Annulāris, Prōtābērantia Annulāris.*

**Annulāris Vēna.** *Anat.* The annular vein, between the little and ring fingers.

**Annulātus, a, um.** (*Annūlus*, a ring.) Having rings: an'ulated. *Zoöl.* Applied to a class (pl. n.) of the *Arviculata*.

**Annulus Abdominis.** See *Abdominal Ring*.

**Annulus Ligamentōsus.** *Anat.* The ciliary circle, or ligament.

**A'node.** ('Ανά, up; ὁδός, a way.) *Vat. Philos.* In electro-chemical action, that part of the surface of the decomposing body which the electric current enters.

**Ano'dic.** (Same.) *Physiol.* Applied by Marshall Hall the same as *Anastaltic*. *Anō'dicus, a, um.*

**A'nodyne.** (A, priv.; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which assuage pain; antalgic. *Anō'dynus, a, um.* See *Sopiens*.

**Anōmālōcēphālus, i. m.** ('Ανῶμαλος, irregular; κεφαλή, the head.) *Physiol.* One whose head is deformed.

**Anōmālīflōrus, a, um.** (*Anōmālus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having anomalous flowers: anomaliflorous.

**Anōmālīpes, pēdis, adj.** (*Anōmālus; pes*, a foot.) Having anomalous feet: anō'malipede.

**Anō'malous.** (A, priv.; ὁμαλός, equal.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases or symptoms out of the regular course. *Anōmālus, a, um.*

**Anom'phālus, a, um.** (A, priv.; ὀμφαλός, the navel.) *Physiol.* Having no navel: anom'phalous.

**Anophthal'mia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* The condition of being without eyes: anophthal'my.

**Anoplōthērium, ii, n.** (A, priv.; ὀπλον, armour; θήριον, a beast.) *Zoöl.* A fossil animal found in the Paris tertiaries, having no horns, tusks, or claws.

**Anō'psia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; ὀψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Defect of sight.

**Anor'chus, a, um.** (A, priv.; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Physiol.* Having no testicles: anor'chous.

**Anōrc'xia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; ὄρεξις, an appetite.) Want of appetite:

an'orexy: a genus, *Ord. Dysorexia*; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Asitia, Fastidium Cibi*.

**Anormal.** See *Abnormal*.

**Anos'mia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; ὄζω, to smell.) Loss of the sense of smell.

**Anosphrēsia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; ὀσφρησις, the sense of smell.) *Med.* Loss of the sense of smell: anosphre'sy.

**Anōtus, a, um.** (A, priv.; οὖς, the ear.) Without ears: anō'tous.

**Anou'rus, a, um.** (A, priv.; οὐρά, a tail.) Without a tail: anou'rous.

**Ansērīnus, a, um.** (*Anser*, a goose.) Pertaining to a goose: an'serine. See *Pes Anserinus*.

**Anta'cid.** (Αντί, against; *acidus*, acid.) *Pharm.* Destroying or counteracting acidity, by combining with and neutralising it.

**Anta'crīd.** (Αντί; *acridus*, acrid.) *Pharm.* Correcting an acrid condition of the secretions. *Anta'crīdus, a, um.*

**Anta'gonism.** (Αντί; ἀγωνίζω, to contend.) *Physiol.* The action of muscles opposed to each other in their office. *Antāgōnis'mus, i, m.*

**Anta'gonist.** *Anat.* Applied to muscles (nom. pl.) whose function is opposed to that of others, as abductors and adductors, extensors and flexors, etc., *Antāgōnis'ta, æ, f.*

**Antal'gic.** (Αντί; ἄλγος, pain.) Same as *Anodyne*. *Antal'gicus, a, um.*

**Antal'kaline.** ('Αντί; *alkali*.) *Chem.* Neutralising alkalis. *Antal'kalīnus, a, um.*

**Antaphrodi'siac.** } (Αντί; ἄφροδιτις, venereal desire.) *Pharm.* Opposed to what is venereal, anti-venereal. *Antāphrōdīsī'acus, Antāphrōdītīcus, a, um.*

**Antarc'tic.** (Αντί; ἀρκτικός, pertaining to the north.) *Astron.* Opposite the north; southern. *Antarc'ticus, a, um.*

**Antarc'tic Cir'cle.** *Astron.* The line of boundary between light and darkness, when the sun throws his beams over and beyond the South Pole.

**Antarthri'tic.** (Αντί; ἀρθρίτις, gout.) *Pharm.* Relieving gout. *Antarthritīcus, a, um.*



**Antasthma'tic.** (Ἀντὶ; ἄσθμα.) *Pharm.* Relieving asthma. *Antasthma'ticus, a, um.*

**Antatro'phic.** (Ἀντὶ; ἀτροφία, defect of aliment. *Pharm.* Overcoming atrophy. *Antatro'phicus, a, um.*

**Antefle'xio U'teri.** *Obstet.* Anteflexion of the womb; the fundus sinking forwards between its cervix and the neck of the bladder.

**Anten'na, æ, f.** (*Ante, before; tēneo, to perceive.*) *Zoöl.* Certain articulated filaments (nom. pl.) inserted in the heads of the *Crustacea* and *Insecta*, peculiarly devoted to a delicate sense of touch.

**Antennātus, a, um.** *Zoöl.* Having antennæ: anten'nate.

**Antennī'ferus, a, um.** (*Antenna; fēro, to bear.*) *Zoöl.* Bearing antennæ: antenniferous.

**Antennī'for'mis, is, e.** (*Antenna; forma, likeness.*) Resembling antennæ: anten'niform.

**Antepec'tus, ōris, n.** (*Ante; peetus, the breast.*) *Entomol.* The anterior segment of the *Peetus*, or inferior surface of the trunk.

**Antephial'tic.** (Ἀντὶ; ἐφιάλτης, night-mare.) *Pharm.* Curative of *ephialtes*, or night-mare. *Antēphial'ticus, a, um.*

**Antepilep'tic.** (Ἀντὶ; ἐπιλέπσια, epilepsy.) *Pharm.* Curative of epilepsy. *Antēpilept'icus, a, um.*

**Antester'num, i, n.** (*Ante; sternum, the breast-bone.*) *Entomol.* The first or anterior division of the sternum.

**Antēver'sio U'teri.** *Obstet.* Displacement of the *uterus*, the fundus being thrown forward, so as to compress the neck of the bladder, the mouth being turned to the sacrum: antever'sion of the womb.

**Anthæmorrhā'gicus, a, um.** (Ἀντὶ; αἱμορράγία, hemorrhage.) *Pharm.* Checking hemorrhage; antihemorrhagic.

**Anthēlix, ūeis, m.** (Ἀντὶ; ἑλιξ, the helix.) *Anat.* The inner circular ridge of the external ear.

**Anthelmin'tic.** (Ἀντὶ; ἑλμινς, a worm.) *Pharm.* Expelling worms from the intestinal canal; vermifuge. *Anthelmin'ticus, a, um.*

**An'thēmis, ūdis, f.** (Ἀνθέω, to flower.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syn-*

*genesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ Corymbifera*. Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of the *Anthemis nobilis*, or *Anthemidis nobilis flores* (D.); chamomile herb flowers.

**An'thēmis Nōbīlis. M. Med.** The herb which yields chamomile flowers; called also *Chamœmelum*, *Chamœmelum nobile*, and *Chamomilla Romana*.

**An'thēmis Pŷre'thrum. M. Med.** The pellitory of Spain.

**An'ther.** (Ἀνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* The head of the filament with the pollen, constituting the stamen. *An'thēra, æ, f.*

**Anthērī'dium, ii, n.** (*Anther; eīdos, likeness.*) *Bot.* Applied to collections (nom. pl.) of cells found in the *Cryptogamia*, containing bodies analogous to the spermatozoa of animals.

**Anthērī'ferus, a, um.** (*Anther; fēro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing anthers. antheriferous.

**Anthēsis, is, or eos, f.** (Ἀνθος, a flower.) *Bot., Physiol.* The production of flowers.

**Anthōcar'pus, a, um.** (Ἀνθος, a flower; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits formed of masses of inflorescence: anthocar'pous.

**Anthōcy'ānum, i, n.** (Ἀνθος; κύανος, blue.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from the blue of flowers.

**Anthō'dium, ii, n.** (Ἀνθος.) *Bot.* A kind of calyx, common to many flowers.

**Anthogrā'phia, æ, f.** (Ἀνθος; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of flowers: antho'graphy.

**Anthōidēs, adj.** (Ἀνθος; terminal-īdēs.) Resembling a flower: an'thoid.

**Anthōlites, is, or æ, m.** (Ἀνθος; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* The fossil impression of a flower: an antholite.

**Antho'logy.** (Ἀνθος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on flowers, their nature, qualities, appearance, etc. *Anthōlō'gia, æ, f.*

**An'thony's Fire. Saint. Pathol.** Erysipelas. *Ignis Saneti Antonii.*

**Anthō'philus, a, um.** (Ἀνθος; φίλος, a lover.) *Entomol.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of *Hymenoptera*: antho'philous.

**Anthōphōrion**, *ii*, n. } "Ανθος;  
**Anthōphōron**, *i*, n. } φέρω, to  
 ear.) *Bot.* A prolongation of the  
 receptacle, bearing petals, stamen and  
 stil: an an'thophore.

**Anthoxanthīn**. ("Ανθος; ξανθός,  
 yellow.) *Chem.* A substance ob-  
 tained from the yellow of flowers.  
*anthoxanthīna*, *ae*, f.

**Anthrācia**, *ae*, f. (*Anthrax*.)  
*athol.* Same as *Frambæsia*.

**Anthrācia Rūbūla**. *Pathol.*  
 Wood's term for the yaws. See  
*frambæsia*.

**Anthrācīfērus**, *a*, *um*. (*An-  
 thrax*; fērō, to bear.) *Chem.* Con-  
 taining carbon: anthracīferous.

**An'thracite**. ("Ανθραξ, a coal.)  
*Geol.*, *Mineral*. A species of coal  
 burning free from smoke, or effluvia.  
*anthracītes*, *ae*, m.

**Anthrācōdēs**, adj. (*Anthrax*;  
 terminal-odes.) *Pathol.* Having car-  
 uncles: an'thracous.

**Anthrācoidēs**, adj. (*Anthrax*;  
 terminal-īdēs.) *Chem.*, *Pathol.*  
 Resembling *Anthrāx*: an'thracoid.

**Anthrācōthērum**, *ii*, n. (*An-  
 thrax*; θηρίον, an animal.) *Geol.*  
 Fossil animal found in coal, and in  
 sandstone.

**An'thrax**, *ācis*, m. ("Ανθραξ.)  
*Surg. Pathol.* A hard, circumscribed,  
 inflammatory dark red or purple  
 tumour, like a live coal, having no  
 central core; a carbuncle.

**Anthropo'geny**. ("Ανθρωπος, a  
 man; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.*  
 The generation of man. *Anthrōpō-  
 gēnia*, *ae*, f.

**Anthropo'graphy**. ("Ανθρωπος;  
 γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A his-  
 tory or treatise on the structure of  
 man. *Anthrōpogrā'phia*, *ae*, f.

**Anthrōpōidēs**, adj. ("Ανθρωπος;  
 terminal-īdēs.) Resembling man:  
 anthrōpoid.

**Anthrōpōlites**, *is*, or *ae*, m.  
 ("Ανθρωπος; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.*  
 Petrification of human bones: an  
 anthrōpolite.

**Anthropo'logy**. ("Ανθρωπος, a  
 man; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.*  
 Description of man. *Anthrōpō-  
 g'gia*, *ae*, f.

**Anthropo'metry**. ("Ανθρωπος;  
 μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* Mea-  
 surement of the dimensions of man.  
*anthrōpōmē'tria*, *ae*, f.

**Anthro'pomor'phous**. ("Ανθρω-  
 πος; μορφή, shape.) Formed like  
 man; man-shaped. *Anthrōpōmor-  
 phus*, *a*, *um*.

**Anthrōpōphā'gia**, *ae*, f. ("Ανθρω-  
 πος; φαγείν, to eat.) The eating  
 of human flesh: anthro'phagy.

**Anthrōposeō'pia**, *ae*, f. ("Ανθρω-  
 πος; σκοπέω, to observe.) An in-  
 spection of the lineaments of man:  
 anthropo'scopy.

**Anthro'poso'mato'logy**. ("Αν-  
 θρωπος; σῶμα, the body; λόγος, a  
 discourse.) *Physiol.* A description  
 of the structure of the human body.  
*Anthrōpōsōmātōlō'gia*, *ae*, f.

**Anthropo'sophy**. ("Ανθρωπος;  
 σοφία, wisdom.) Knowledge of the  
 nature and general character of man.  
*Anthrōpōsōphia*, *ae*, f.

**Anthropo'tomy**. ("Ανθρωπος;  
 τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* The dissect-  
 ing of man; human anatomy. *An-  
 thrōpōtō'mia*, *ae*, f.

**Anthypno'tic**. ('Αντί, against;  
 ὕπνος, sleep.) Hindering sleep. *Ant-  
 hypnō'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Antihypochon'driac**. ('Αντί;  
 ὑποχονδριακός, hypochondriac.)  
 Overcoming hypochondriasis. *Ant-  
 hy'pōchondri'ācus*, *a*, *um*.

**Anthyste'ric**. ('Αντί; hystēria,  
 hysterics.) *Pharm.* Overcoming  
*Hysteria*. *Anthyste'ricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Anti-**. ('Αντί.) A prefix signify-  
 ing against, opposed to, or correc-  
 tive of; as *Anti-tragus*, *Anti-bilious*,  
 etc.

**Antiaphrodisiac**. See *Anta-  
 phrodisiac*.

**Antiarthritic**. See *Antarthritic*.

**Antiasthmatic**. See *Antasth-  
 matic*.

**Antiatrophic**. See *Antatrophic*.

**Antibra'chial**. *Anat.* Belong-  
 ing to the *Antibrachium*, or fore-  
 arm. *Antibrāchiālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Antibrā'chium**, *ii*, n. ('Αντί,  
 against; brāchium, the arm.) *Anat.*  
 The fore-arm, as opposed to, when  
 bent upon, the proper arm.

**Anticache'ctic**. ('Αντί; κακός,  
 bad; ἔχω, to hold.) *Pharm.* Op-  
 posed to cachectic. *Anticāche'ticus*,  
*a*, *um*.

**Anticli'nal**. ('Αντί; κλῖνο, to  
 bend.) *Geol.* Bending in opposite  
 directions. *Anticli'nālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Antidi'nicus**, *a*, *um*. ('Αντί;  
 C



δῖνος, giddiness.) *Pharm.* Relieving from giddiness, or vertigo: *artidi'nic*.

**Antidote.** (Ἀντί; δίδωμι, to give.) *Pharm.* A medicine which counteracts the effects of poison. *Antidōtum*, *i*, n. *Antidōtus*, *i*, f.

**Antidōtus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Pharm.* Neutralizing the effects of poison: *anti'dotal*.

**Antidysent'ric.** (Ἀντί; δυσεντερία, dysentery.) *Pharm.* Driving off dysentery. *Antidysentē'ricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Anticphialtic.** See *Antephtaltic*.

**Anticpileptic.** See *Antepileptic*.

**Antife'brile.** (Ἀντί; febris, a fever.) *Pharm.* Subduing fever; febrifuge. *Antifebrilis*, *is*, *e*.

**Antigalac'tic.** (Ἀντί; γάλα, milk.) *Pharm.* Lessening the secretion of milk. *Antigalac'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Antihect'ic.** (Ἀντί; ἑκτικός, hectic.) *Pharm.* Assuaging hectic fever. *Antihect'icus*, *a*, *um*.

**Antihelix.** *Anat.* See *Anthelix*.

**Antihelmintic.** See *Anthelmintic*.

**Antihydro'pic.** (Ἀντί; ὕδρωψ, dropsy.) *Pharm.* Curative of dropsy. *Antihydrōpicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Antihypnotic.** See *Anthypnotic*.

**Antihypochondriac.** See *Anthypochondriac*.

**Antihyster'ic.** See *Anthyster'ic*.

**Anti-Ict'ric.** (Ἀντί; ἰκτερος, the jaundice.) *Pharm.* Curative of *Icterus*, or jaundice. *Anti-Ictē'ricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Antilith'ic.** (Ἀντί; λίθος, a stone.) *Pharm.* Preventing the formation of stone or calculus. *Antilith'icus*, *a*, *um*.

**Antilō'bium**, *i*, n. (Ἀντί; λοβός, the lobe of the ear.) *Anat.* The tragus, or part opposite the lobe.

**Antilo'mic.** (Ἀντί; λοιμός, the plague.) *Pharm.* Curative of plague or pestilence of any kind. *Antilo'micus*, *a*, *um*.

**Antimō'nial.** (*Antimōnium*.) *Chem. Pharm.* Pertaining to antimony. *Antimōniālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Antimō'nialPowder.** *M. Med.* The *Pulvis antimonialis* (*Pharm. E. D.*), or *Pulvis antimonii compositus* (*L.*), as a substitute for James's Powder.

**Antimō'niate.** (*Antimōnium*)

*acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of antimonious acid with a base. *Antimō'nius*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Antimō'nic A'cid.** *Chem.* A substance, otherwise called peroxide of antimony.

**Antimō'nious A'cid.** *Chem.* Formed by exposing the white hydrate of the peroxide of antimony to a red heat.

**Antimōnite.** (*Antimōniōsum acidum*; terminal-*ite*.) *Chem.* A combination of antimonious acid and an alkaline base. *Antimō'nis*, *ītis*, *f*.

**Antimō'nium**, *i*, n. (Ἀντί, against; *minium*, vermilion; because used in aid of rouge for heightening the complexion.) *Chem.* The metal antimony.

**Antimō'nium Tartārīzātum.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (*E. D.*) of emetic tartar, or *Antimonii Potassio-tartras* (*L.*), or tartarised antimony.

**Antimony.** See *Antimonium*.

**Antinephr'ic.** (Ἀντί; νεφρίτις, disease of the kidneys.) *Pharm.* Curative of diseases of the kidneys. *Antinephrit'icus*, *a*, *um*.

**Antiniad.** *Anat.* Applied the same as *Antinial* used adverbially. See *Glabellad*.

**Antinial.** (Ἀντί; ὑπίον, the occiput.) *Anat.* Opposite the occiput; applied by Dr Barclay, as meaning towards the *Glabella*, or space between the eyebrows.

**Antiodontalgic.** See *Antodontalgic*.

**Antiorgas'tic.** (Ἀντί; ὀργάζω, to excite.) *Pharm.* Allaying excitement; synonymous with sedative. *Antiorgas'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Antipāra'stātītis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Antipārastātē*, Cowper's glands; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

**Antipāthīa**, *æ*, *f*. (Ἀντί; παθος, affection.) *Physiol.* Any opposite properties in matter; also, aversion to particular objects: *anti'pathy*.

**Antiperistal'tic.** (Ἀντί; περιστέλλω, to involve round about.) *Physiol.* Applied to inverted peristaltic motion of the bowels. *Antiperistalt'icus*, *a*, *um*.

**Antipestilen'tial.** (Ἀντί; pestilentia, pestilence.) Same as *Antiloimic*.



**Antīphar'mic.** ('Αντι; φάρμακον, a poison.) *Pharm.* Same as *lexipharmic*.

**Antiphlogis'tic.** ('Αντι; φλέγω, to burn.) *Med.* That treatment intended to subdue inflammation, or excitement of the system in inflammatory complaints. *Antiphlogist'icus, a, um.*

**Antiphthi'sic.** ('Αντι; φθίσις, consumption.) *Pharm.* Checking phthisis or consumption. *Antiphthi'cus, a, um.*

**Antiphy'sic.** ('Αντι; φυσάω, to inflate.) *Pharm.* Dispelling flatulency. *Antiphy'sicus, a, um.*

**Antiplas'tic.** ('Αντι; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Unfavourable to healing, or granulation; disorganising. *Antiplas'ticus, a, um.*

**Antipleuri'tic.** ('Αντι; πλευρίτις, pleurisy.) *Pharm.* Curative of pleurisy. *Antipleurī'ticus, a, um.*

**Antipoda'gric.** ('Αντι; ποδάγρα, the gout.) *Pharm.* Curative of gout. *Antipōdā'gricus, a, um.*

**Antipro'stātē Glan'dūlæ.** *Anat.* The antiprostata glands; a name for *Cowper's glands*; also called *Antiparastatæ*.

**Antiprostā'tic.** ('Αντι; prostāta glandūla.) *Anat.* Opposite the prostate gland. *Antiprostā'ticus, a, um.*

**Antipro'stātus.** Same as *Antiprostaticus*.

**Antipso'ric.** ('Αντι; ψώρα, the itch.) *Pharm.* Curative of the itch. *Antipsō'ricus, a, um.*

**Antipy'ic.** ('Αντι; πύον, pus.) *Pharm.* Preventing suppuration. *Antipy'icus, a, um.*

**Antipyre'tic.** ('Αντι; πυρετός, fever.) *Pharm.* Curative of fevers. antifebrile: febrifuge. *Antipyre'ticus, um.*

**Antipyro'tic.** ('Αντι; τῦρ, fire.) *Pharm.* Curative of burns. *Antipyro'ticus, a, um.*

**Antiquartānārius, a, um.** } ('Αν-  
**Antiquar'tius, a, um.** } τι;  
*quartāna febris, a quartan fever or*  
*ague.*) *Pharm.* Curative of quar-  
tan ague: antiquartana'rian: anti-  
quartian.

**Antirachi'tic.** ('Αντι; ραχίτις, rickets.) *Pharm.* Corrective of *Rachitis*. *Antirachī'ticus, a, um.*

**Antī'scius, a, um.** ('Αντι; σκία, a shade.) *Nat. Hist.* Having

their shadow in opposite directions, at noon, as the people north and south of the equator: anti'scious: anti'scian.

**Antisco'lic.** ('Αντι; σκωληξ, a worm.) *Pharm.* Against, or capable of expelling worms; vermifuge: anthelmintic. *Antiscō'licus, a, um.*

**Antiscorbu'tic.** ('Αντι; scorbutus, the disease scurvy.) *Med.* Corrective of *Scorbutus*, or scurvy. *Antiscorbū'ticus, a, um.*

**Antiscro'fulous.** ('Αντι; scrofula, the king's evil; terminal -ōsus.) Curative of *Scrofula*. *Antiscro'fūlōsus, a, um.*

**Antise'ptic.** ('Αντι; σήπω, to putrefy.) *Chem.* Preventing putrefaction. *Antisept'icus, a, um.*

**Antispasmo'dic.** ('Αντι; σπασμός, a spasm.) *Pharm.* Allaying spasmodic pains. *Antispasmō'dicus, a, um.*

**Antispa'stic.** ('Αντι; σπάω, to draw.) *Pharm.* Counteracting a state of spasm; synonymous with *Antispasmodic*. *Antispas'ticus, a, um.*

**Antisyphili'tic.** ('Αντι; σύφιλις.) *Pharm.* Curative of syphilis. *Antisyphīlī'ticus, a, um.*

**Antīthēnar, āris, n.** ('Αντι; θέναρ, the hollow of the hand, or foot.) *Anat.* Applied to the muscles *Adductor ad indicem* of the hand, and *Adductor* of the great toe.

**Antithora.** See *Anthora*.

**Antitrā'gicus, a, um.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *Antitragus*: anti-tra'gic.

**Antī'trā'gus, i, m.** ('Αντι; trā'gus.) *Anat.* The thicker part of the antihelix, opposite the *Tragus*.

**Antī'tropous.** ('Αντι; τρόπος, mode or manner.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when the radicle is distant from the *hilum*, the cotyledons being next to the latter; inverted. *Antī'trōpus, a, um.*

**Antivene'real.** ('Αντι; vēnēreus, venereal.) *Pharm.* Curative of venereal disease. *Antivēnē'reus, a, um.*

**Antizy'mic.** ('Αντι; ζυμώω, to ferment.) *Chem.* Preventive of fermentation. *Antizy'micus, a, um.*

**Antlia, æ, f.** ('Αντλία, a pump.) *Entomol.* The spiral apparatus by which certain insects draw up the juices of plants.

**Ant'lia Lac'tea.** } Instru-  
**Ant'lia Mammaria.** } ment for  
drawing milk from the breast; a  
milk-pump; a breast-pump.

**Antodental'gic.** ('Αντὶ; ὀδον-  
αλγία, toothache.) *Pharm.* Curative  
of *Odontalgia*. *Antōdental'gicus*, *a*,  
*um*.

**Antonil, Ignis Sancti.** See  
*Anthony's Fire, Saint*.

**Antorgastic.** See *Antior gastric*.

**Antritis, idis, f.** (*Antrum*; ter-  
minal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation  
of any cavity of the body: antri'tis.

**An'trum, i, n.** ("Αντρον, a cave.)  
*Anat.* A cavity; applied specially to  
one in the upper maxillary bone,  
termed *Antrum Highmorianum*.

**An'trum Buccinōsum.** *Anat.*  
The trumpet-like cavity; the *Cochlea*  
of the ear.

**An'trum Gēnæ.** *Anat.* The  
name given by Casserius to the  
*A. Highmorianum*, before Highmore  
discovered it, according to Quincy.

**Antrum Highmorianum.** See  
*Highmorianum, Antrum*.

**An'trum Maxil'lae.**

**An'trum Maxillāre.**

**An'trum of Highmore.** } *Anat.*  
The *Antrum Highmorianum*.

**An'trum Pylōri.** *Anat.* The  
small extremity of the stomach near  
the pylorus.

**Ants, Acid of.** See *Formic*.

**Anūria, æ, f.** (*A*, priv.; οὖρον,  
urine.) *Pathol.* Defective secretion  
of urine: anū'ry.

**A'nus, i, m.** (*Annus*, a circle.)  
*Anat.* The extremity of the *Rec-  
tum*: the fundament. See *Podex*,  
*Sedes*.

**Anus, Artificial.** See *Artificial  
Anus*.

**Anus, Imperforate.** See *Atre-  
sia, Atretus*.

**Anxi'ety.** ("Αγχω, to grieve the  
mind.) *Pathol.* Its marked expres-  
sion in the features forms a danger-  
ous symptom in acute diseases.  
*Anxi'etas, ætis, f.*

**Aor'ta, æ, f.** ('Αορτή.) *Anat.*  
The large arterial trunk arising from  
the left ventricle of the heart, and  
giving origin to every artery except  
the pulmonary, and its ramifications.

**Aorteuris'ma, ætis, n.** ('Αορτή;  
ἀνευρύνω, to dilate.) *Pathol.* Aneur-  
ism of the aorta.

**Aor'tic.** *Anat.* Belonging to the  
aorta. *Aorticus, a, um*.

**Aor'titis, idis, f.** (*Aorta*; termi-  
nal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of  
the aorta.

**Apag'ynus, a, um.** ("Απαξ, once;  
γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Fructify-  
ing but once: apa'gynous.

**A'pathy.** (*A*, priv.; πάθος, pas-  
sion.) Absence or privation of all  
passion, emotion, or excitement.  
*Ap'athia, æ, f.*

**Ap'erient.** (*Ap'erio*, to open.)  
*Pharm.* Opening; applied to a  
medicine which gently opens or  
effects a discharge from the bowels.  
*Ap'eriens, tis, part.*

**Aper'tor, ōris, m.** (*Ap'erio*, to  
open.) *Anat.* The *Levator palpebræ  
superioris*; otherwise, the *Apertor  
oculi*.

**Ap'eta'lens, a, um.** (*A*, priv.;  
πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having no  
petals: apeta'leous, or ape'talous.

**Aphāni'ptērus, a, um.** ('Αφα-  
νίζω, to remove from sight; πτέρον,  
a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a  
Family (pl. n.) apparently without  
wings: aphanip'terous.

**Aphanoptērus.** Same as *Aphan-  
ip'terus*.

**Aphe'lion.** ('Από, from; ἥλιος,  
the sun.) *Astron.* That point of a  
planet's orbit farthest distant from  
the sun.

**Aphel'xia, æ, f.** ('Αφελκύω, to  
withdraw.) Absence of mind, parti-  
cularly *Aphelxia socors*; abstraction,  
or *Aphelxia intenta*; reverie or brown  
study, or *Aphelxia otiosa*.

**Aphidi'phāgus, a, um.** (*Aphis*;  
φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Entomol.* Applied  
to a Family (pl. m.) of *Coleoptera*,  
which feed on *Aphides*: aphidi'-  
phagous.

**Aphid'ius, a, um.** (*Aphis*.) *En-  
tomol.* Belonging to the *Aphides*;  
applied to a Family (pl. m.) of the  
*Hemiptera*: aphid'ious.

**Aphidi'vōrus, a, um.** (*Aphis*;  
vōro, to devour.) *Entomol.* Eat-  
ing *aphides*: aphidi'vorous.

**A'phis, idis, f.** (Believed, 'Αφί-  
στημι, to decay, from their ravages on  
vegetation.) *Entomol.* The plant-  
louse, the type of a Family of *Hemip-  
tera*.

**A'phis Vastātor.** *Entomol.* A  
species whose destructive powers



have made its sound familiar to all.

**Aphlōgis'ticus**, *a, um.* (A, priv.; ἄδδξ, a flame.) *Nat. Philos.* Without flame: aphlogis'tic.

**Aphōnia**, *α, f.* (A, priv.; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* Loss of voice: aphōny; a genus, *Ord. Dyscinesia*: φλ. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Anaudia*, *Vox Abscissa*.

**Aphrōdisia**, *α, f.* (Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.) *Pathol.* Morbid, or immoderate desire of venery. *Physiol.* The generative act. Also termed *aphrodisiasmus*.

**Aphrōdisi'acus**, *a, um.* (*Aphrōdisia*.) *Pharm.* Improving the functional condition of the generative organs: aphrodi'siac; aphrodi'sial.

**Aphrōdisias'mus**. Same as *aphrodisia*.

**Aphrōdisius**. Same as *Aphrodisiacus*.

**Aph'tha**, *α, f.* (Ἀπτω, to set on fire.) *Pathol.* *Aphthæ* constitute the characteristic symptoms of "thrush," and also occur in other diseases of the adult.

**Aphthoïdēs**, *adj.* (*Aphtha*; terminal -īdēs.) *Med.* Resembling *aphtha*: aph'thoid.

**Aph'thous**. (*Aphtha*; terminal -ōsus.) *Pathol.* Of the appearance, or full of *aphthæ*. *Aphthōsus*, *α, um.*

**Aphy'llus**, *a, um.* (A, priv.; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Wanting leaves: aphy'llous.

**Api'aceus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in *Apium*: api'a'ceous.

**Apicālis**, *is, e.* Belonging to the apex: a'pical.

**Apicātus**, *a, um.* Having a conspicuous apex: a'picated.

**Ap'icūla**, *α, f.* (Dim. *apex*.) A small sharp, short point: an a'picule.

**A'pis Mellif'ica**. *M. Med.* The honey-bee, affording honey and wax.

**Aplāna'ticus**, *a, um.* (A, priv.; πλανάω, to wander.) *Nat. Philos.* Corrective of the aberrations of the rays of light: aplana'tic.

**Aplas'tic**. (A, priv.; πλάσσω, to form.) *Pathol.* That cannot be organised. *Aplas'ticus*, *a, um.*

**Apleu'ria**, *α, f.* (A, priv.; πλευρά, a rib.) *Physiol.* An organic deviation characterised by the absence of ribs.

**Apneu'ria**, *α, f.* (A, priv.; πνεύμων, the lung.) *Physiol.* An organic derivation characterised by the absence of lungs.

**Apnō'a**, *α, f.* (A, priv.; πνέω, to breathe.) *Pathol.* Partial privation, or suspension of breath.

**Apo-**. (Ἀπο.) A prefix signifying *from*, *upon*, *on*, *at*.

**Apōcar'pus**. *a, um.* (Ἀπό, upon; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to a moss, the capsule of which, almost sessile, is covered by the leaves: apocar'pous.

**Apōcēnōsis**, *is, f.* (Ἀπό, from; κενόω, to empty out.) *Pathol.* Increased discharge, flux, or evacuation.

**Apōcynāceus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in *Apocynum*, or dog's bane: apocyna'ceous.

**Apōcyn'eus**, *a, um.* Same as *Apocynaceus*.

**A'pōdes**, *um, m. pl.* (A, priv.; πούς, a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Without ventrals, or fins which correspond to legs and feet.

**A'pōdus**, *a, um.* (Same.) Without feet: a'podous. *Zoöl.* Applied to an *Ord.* (pl. n.) of *Radiata Echinodermata*.

**A'pogee**. (Ἀπό; γῆ, the earth.) *Astron.* That point of the orbit of the sun, or of a planet, most distant from the earth. *Apōgē'um*, *i, n.*

**Apōneurōsis**, *is, f.* (Ἀπό; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat.* Expansion of a tendon, or tendons into a fibrous membrane.

**Apōph'ysis**, *is, f.* (Ἀποφύω, to grow from.) *Anat.* A process or protuberance of bone. *Bot.* An excrescence from the receptacle of certain *musci*.

**Apoplec'tic**. *Pathol.* Pertaining to apoplexy. *Apoplec'ticus*, *a, um.*

**A'poplexy**. (Ἀπό, on or at; πλήσσω, to strike.) *Pathol.* The sudden arrest of sense and motion, the person lying as if asleep; respiration and the heart's action continuing. *Apople'xia*, *α, f.*

**A'poplexy Cuta'neous**. *Pathol.* A French term (*apoplexie cutanée*) for sudden determination of blood to the skin and adjacent cellular membrane.

**A'poplexy, Pul'monary**. *Pathol.* Extravasation of blood in



the lungs from the rupture of vessels.

**Apostēma**, *ātis*, n. (Ἀφίστημι, to depart from.) *Surg. Pathol.* An abscess: an apo'stem.

**Apothecary**. (Ἀποθήκη, a repository, or store.) A licentiate of the Worshipful Apothecaries Company, entitled not only to compound medicines, but to practise all the branches of the medical art. *Apōthēcārius*, *ii*, m.

**Apōthēcia**, *æ*, f. } (Ἀποθήκη.)

**Apōthēcium**, *ii*, n. } *Bot.* The receptacle enclosing the reproductive corpuscles in the lichens.

**Apōthēma**, *ātis*, n. (Ἀπό; θέμα, a deposit.) *Chem.* A brown powder deposited when vegetable extract is submitted to prolonged evaporation.

**Appārātus**, *ūs*, m. (*Appāro*, to arrange.) Instruments, or mechanical arrangements for experimenting, operating, etc.; or organs for performing the natural functions.

**Appen'dices Epiploīcæ**. *Anat.* Prolongations of the *peritonæum* filled with a soft fatty substance, attached all along the large intestines only.

**Appendī'eūla**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Appendix*.) A little appendage or appendicle.

**Appendī'eulātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Appendī'eūla*.) *Bot.* Having appendicles: appendī'culate.

**Appen'dix**, *īcis*, f. (*Appendo*, to hang by.) *Anat.* A part of, or addition to a thing; an appendage.

**Appen'dix Vermīfor'mis**. *Anat.* The worm-like appendage; a small process of the *Cæcum*, which hangs into the pelvis.

**App'etite**. (*Appēto*, to desire.) *Physiol.* The natural desire for food. Also, any natural inclination by which we are incited to act; inordinate desire; lust. *Appētītus*, *ūs*, m.

**Appetite, Canine**. See *Bulimia*.

**Appetite, Depraved**. See *Pica*.

**Appetite, Insatiable**. See *Bulimia*.

**Appetite, Loss of**. See *Anepithymia*.

**Appetite, Voracious**. See *Bulimia*, *A'dephagia*.

**Ap'ples, A'cid of**. *Chem.* Malic acid.

**Appres'sus**, *a*, *um*. (*Appriēmo*, to press close.) *Bot.* Pressed close to.

**A'ptērus**, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) which have no wings: a'pterous.

**Apyre'tic**. (A, priv.; πυρετός, fever.) *Med.* Having no fever, or febrile excitement. *Apŷrē'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Apŷre'xia**, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; πύρεξις, a fever, or paroxysm.) *Med.* Absence of fever, or intermission of its paroxysms: a'pyrexia.

**Aq: Pharm.** For *Aquæ*, of water.

**Aq: Distil: Pharm.** For *Aquæ distillatæ*, of distilled water.

**Aq: Font: Pharm.** For *Aquæ fontis*, or *fontanæ*, of fountain or spring water.

**Aq: Pur: Pharm.** For *Aquæ puræ*, of pure water.

**A'qua**, *æ*, f. (As if *Æqua*, from its equal surface.) *Pharmacopœial* name (L.) for spring water.

**A'qua Fo'rtis**. *Chem.* Strong water; weak nitric acid.

**A'qua Rēgia**. *Chem.* Royal water; a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids.

**A'qua Vitæ**. Water of life; ardent spirits of the first distillation.

**Aquæduc'tus**, *ūs*, m. (*Aqua: ductus*, a canal.) *Anat.* Applied to several canals in the body, though not always containing fluid: an a'que-duct. See *Cotunnus*, *Fallopian*, and *Sylvii Aquæductus*.

**A'queous Hu'mour**. *Anat.* A colourless fluid in the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

**A'quūla Acous'tica**. *Anat.* The fluid in the cavity of the vestibule of the internal ear.

**Arabic, Gum**. See *Gummi Acaciæ*.

**Arachnīdēs**, adj. (Ἀράχνη, a spider; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling the spider. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. of *Articulata*.

**Arachnītis**, *īdis*, f. (Ἀράχνη, a spider's web; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* A faulty term, intended to mean inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

**Arach'noid**. (Ἀράχνη; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling a spider's web. *Anat.* Applied to the second or middle membrane of the brain. *Arachnōidēs*, adj.

**Arachnoid Cana'l**. See *Bichat Canal of*.

**A'rack.** (Ind.) A spirituous liquor prepared from rice, and from cocoa-nut juice.

**Arāliāceus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Aralia*: *Arāliāceus*.

**Arāne'idæ**, patron. nom. pl. m. *Arānea*, a spider; terminal-*idæ*.) *Zoöl.* A family of the *Arachnides Pulmonariæ*.

**Arāneidēs**, adj. (*Arauea*; terminal-*idēs*.) Incorrectly used for *Araneidæ*. *Zoöl.*

**Arāneōsus**, *a, um.* (*Arāneum*, a spider's web; terminal-*ōsus*.) Of the nature of spider's web: *ara'neous*.

**Aran'tii, Cor'pōra.** *Anat.* Small tubercles, one in each semilunar valve of the aorta, and pulmonary arteries; the *Corpora sesamoidea*.

**Ar'bor, ōris**, f. (*Rōbor*, or *Rōbur*, timber.) *Bot.* A plant having a single trunk, rising high, durable, woody, and divided into branches which do not perish in winter; a tree. *Chem.* Any crystallisation which ramifies like a tree.

**Ar'bor Diānæ.** *Chem.* A beautiful arborescent precipitate produced by throwing mercury into a dilute solution of nitrate of silver.

**Ar'bor Mā'ris.** The tree of the sea; a name given to coral.

**Ar'bor Minērālis Phīlōso'phica.**

**Ar'bor Phīlōsōphōrum.** } The *Arbor Diānæ*.

**Ar'bor Vitæ.** *Anat.* Applied to the thick mass of white substance in either hemisphere of the *Cerebellum*, when cut parallel to, and about an inch from, the median line, ramifying like a tree. *Bot.* The *Thuya Occidentalis*.

**Arbores'cent.** (*Arbōresco*, to grow to a tree.) Becoming like a tree. *Arbōres'cens, tis*, part.

**Arbō'reus**, *a, um.* (*Arbor*.) *Bot.* Belonging to a tree; dendroid: *arbo'reous*.

**Arbus'cula**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Arbor*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *branchiæ* of certain *Annulata*: an *arbus'cule*, or *arbus'cle*.

**Ar'būtus U'va Ur'si.** *M. Med.* The trailing arbutus, or bear's whortleberry, now called *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*.

**Arc.** *Geom.* Same as *arch*.

**Arcānum**, *i, n.* (*Arcco*, to tie hard.) A secret. *Med.* A nostrum, or medicine, the composition of which is concealed.

**Arch.** (*Arcus*, a bow.) A bending in form of a bow. *Geom.* Any arc, or part of the circumference of a circle. *Ar'cus, ūs, m.*

**Arch of the Ao'rta.** *Anat.* The curved parts between the ascending and descending portions.

**Archencē'phālus**, *a, um.* (*Ἀρχὸς*, chief; *ἐγκεφαλον*, the brain.) *Physiol.* Applied by Galen to man, as constituting the chief sub-class (n. pl.) of *Mammalia*, because of the intellectual development of his brain: *archence'phalous*.

**Archeo'logy.** (*Ἀρχαῖος*, ancient; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The history of ancient things. *Archæolō'gia, æ, f.*

**Ar'chetype.** (*Ἀρχή*, a foundation; *τύπος*, a type.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* The original type on which others are formed. *Archē'typus, i, m.*

**Ar'chil.** *Bot.* The *Lichen roccella*.

**Archōsyrinx**, *gis, f.* (*Ἀρχὸς*, the anus; *οὐριγξ*, a pipe.) *Surg. Pathol.* A *fistula in ano*.

**Arci'for'mis**, *is, e.* (*Arcus*; *forma*, formed like an arch: *arci'form*).

**Arc'tic.** (*Ἀρκτικός*, belonging to the north.) *Astron.* North; northern. *Arc'ticus, a, um.*

**Arc'tic Circle.** *Astron.* A circle  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the North Pole, being the boundary between light and darkness, when the sun throws his beams beyond the North Pole.

**Arc'tium**, *ii, n.* (*Ἀρκτηῖος*, ursine.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia Equalis*. Juss. *Compositæ Capitatae*, or *Cynarocephalæ*.

**Arc'tium Lap'pa.** *M. Med.* The herb burdock, or clibur.

**Arctostā'phŷlos**, *i, m.* (*ἄρκτος*, a bear; *σταφυλή*, a grape.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dicandria*; Ord. *Mono-gynia*. Juss. *Ericaceæ*, or *Ericineæ*.

**Arctostāph'ŷlos U'va Ur'si.** *M. Med.* New name for the *Arbutus uva ursi*. See *Arbutus*.

**Arcuālis**, *is, e.* (*Arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) *Anat.* Applied to the coronal suture, or *Sutura arcualis*, and to the temporal bones, or *Ossa arcualia*.



**Arcus**, *ūs*, m. A bow, arc, or arch. *Geom.* The periphery of any part of a circle.

**Arcus Sēnilis**. *Physiol.* A peculiar arched, or circular, opaque appearance on the eyes of old men, round the margin of the *cornea*.

**Arde'Idæ**, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Ardea*, a heron; terminal *-idæ*.) *Ornithol.* A Family having the *Ardea* for their type.

**Ar'dor**, *ōris*, m. (*Ardeo*, to burn.) *Pathol.* Intense or morbidly increased sensation of heat.

**Ar'dor Febrilis**. *Med.* Feverish or febrile heat.

**Ar'dor Urinæ**. *Pathol.* A sensation in the inflamed urethra, as if the passing urine were scalding hot.

**Ar'dor Ventr'iculi**. *Pathol.* Heartburn; also called *Ardor stomachi*.

**Area**, *æ*, f. An open space. *Geom.* The internal capacity of any given boundary or limit.

**Area Germīnātiva**. *Physiol.* An opaque spot on the blastodermic vesicle, opposite to the insertion of the *Mesometrium*.

**Area Opāca**. *Physiol.* A dull circle surrounding the *Area Pellucida*, formed by the *Area germinativa* becoming clear in the centre.

**Area Pellūcida**. *Physiol.* See preceding term.

**Arēfac'tio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Arēfacio*, to make dry.) *Pharm.* A mode of drying medicinal substances, by which they may be reduced to dust or powder: arefac'tion.

**Arēnāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Arēna*.) Of the nature of sand; sandy: arenā'ceous.

**Arēnārius**, *a*, *um*. (*Arēna*.) *Bot.* Growing in sandy soils: arenarions.

**Arēn'icōlus**, *a*, *um*. (*Arēna*; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Living in sandy places: areni'colous.

**Arēnōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Arēna*; terminal *-ōsus*.) Having, or full of sand: are'nose.

**Arē'ōla**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Area*.) *Anat.* The halo, or small reddish, or brownish, circular space round the nipple of females. *Pathol.* Applied to the margin of pustules. *Physiol.* The *Cytoblast*, or cell-nucleus.

**Arē'ōla Pāpillāris**. *Anat. Physiol.* Same as *Areola*.

**Arē'ōlāris**, *is*, *e*. Containing *Areolæ*, or small spaces: are'olar.

**Arē'ōlātus**, *a*, *um*. Having *areolæ*: are'olated.

**Arēo'meter**. ('*Apaiōs*, light, or thin; *μέτρον*, a measure.) Instrument for determining the specific gravity of alcoholic liquids. *Arēo'mētrum*, *i*, *n*. See *Hydrometer*.

**Argen'tate of Ammon'ia**. *Chem.* The substance otherwise called fulminating silver.

**Argen'ti Ni'tras**. *Chem.* Nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic.

**Argent'ifērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Argentum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Accidentally containing silver: argenti'ferous.

**Argentīnus**, *a*, *um*. (*Argentum*.) Having the appearance, brightness, or clear sound of silver: argen'tine.

**Argen'tum Fūgītivum**. } *Chem.*

**Argen'tum Mōbile**. } The *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver.

**Argen'tum Vivum**. *Chem., M. Med.* The metal *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury; quicksilver.

**Argil'la**, *æ*, f. ('*Αργός*, white.) *Chem.* *Alumina*, or pure clay: ar'gil.

**Argilla'ceous**. (*Argilla*.) *Chem.* Of the nature of argil. *Argillāceus*, *a*, *um*.

**Argilli'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Argilla*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Accidentally containing argil: argilli'ferous.

**Argilloīdēs**, adj. (*Argilla*; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Geol.* Resembling argil: argil'loid.

**Argy'ria**, *æ*, f. ('*Αργυρος*, silver.) *Pathol.* Disease caused by the use, or abuse, of salts of silver.

**Arhyth'mus**, *a*, *um*. ('*Α*, priv.; *ρhythμός*, number.) *Pathol.* Without rhythm or regularity of the pulse: arhyth'mous.

**Arillātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Aril*.) Similar to *Arillus*. *Bot.* Having *arilli*: aril'late.

**Aril'lus**, *i*, m. (*Areo*, to be dried up.) *Bot.* The proper exterior coat of a seed which, drying, falls off spontaneously.

**Aris'ta**, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Bot.* The beard issuing from the husk of grasses; the awn.

**Aristātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Arista*.) *Bot.* Having an awn or long rigid spine; awned; bearded: aris'tate.



**Aris'tölöchia**, *α*, *f*. ("Ἀριστος, the best; λοχεία, the cleansing after child-birth; because promoted by it.) Linn. genus, Cl. *Gynandria*; Ord. *Hexandria*. Juss. *Aristolochiæ*, or *ristolochiæceæ*.

**Aristölöchia Serpentāria**. *M. Med.* The *Serpentaria Virginiana*, or Virginian snake-root; the root is sometimes called *Lignum colubrinum*.

**Aristölöchiæceus**, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.*  
**Aristölöchiñs**, *a*, *um*. } Having an arrangement as in the *Aristolochia*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) *ristolochiæceus*: *aristolo'chious*.

**Arm.** (Sax. *Earm*.) *Anat.* The upper extremity from the shoulder to the wrist, consisting of *Os humeri* or *brachii*, *Radius*, and *Ulna*, their coverings, nerves, and vessels; divided by the elbow-joint into proper arm and fore-arm. *Ar'mus*, *i*, *m*.; *rāchium*, *ii*, *n*.; *Hŭ'mērus*, *i*, *m*.

**Ar'ma**, *ōrum*, *pl. n*. Offensive or defensive weapons. *Bot.* One of the seven Linn. species of *fulcræ*.

**Armārium**, *i*, *n*. (*Arma*.) *Med.*, *urg.* A store of medicines, instruments, etc.

**Armē'nian Bole**. *M. Med.* A red-coloured earth used against *phthæ*, and in tooth-powders, etc. *ſlus Armē'nice*.

**Armillāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Armillæ*, a bracelet.) *Astron.* Applied to an artificial sphere formed of circles, representing orbs of celestial bodies. *ut.* Having leaves like bracelets: *millary*.

**Ar'mus**, *i*, *m*. ('Αρμός, a joint.) *Anat.* A shoulder or arm.

**Ar'nica**, *α*, *f*. ("Ἄρς, a lamb; on its leaf's softness.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Poly-mia Superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ*. *opard's bane*.

**Ar'nica Montāna**. *M. Med.* *opard's bane*.

**Arnicl'n**. *Chem.* A bitter resin, the active substance of *Arnica montana*. *Arnicina*, *α*, *f*.

**Aroïdēs**, *adj.* (*Arum*, wake-robin; terminal *-ides*.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Arum*: *a'roid*.

**Aroïdens**, *a*, *um*. (*Arum*; terminal *-ideus*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the *Arum*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): *oidæous*.

**Arōma**, *ātis*, *n*. ("Ἀρί, intensely; ὀδμή, odour, from ὀζω, to smell.) The fragrant principle of plants and substances derived from them.

**Arōma'ticus**, *a*, *um*. (*Arōma*.) Odoriferous; having an agreeable smell, as spices and such substances. *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) in some natural arrangements: *aroma'tic*.

**Arōmā'ticus Cor'tex**. *M. Med.* The bark of *Canella alba*.

**Arrest'ed**. *Obstet.* Applied in a special sense when the head of the child is hindered, *but not impacted*, in the pelvic cavity, a distinction of the greatest importance.

**Ar'row-Root**. *M. Med.* The fecula from the root of the *Maranta arundinacea* and *M. Indica*.

**Arrow-shaped**. See *Sagittalis*; *Sagittatus*.

**Arsē'niate**. (*Arsēnicum acídum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of arsenious acid with a base. *Arsē'nias*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Ar'senic**. ("Ἀρσεν, or Ἀρρην, vigorous.) *Chem.* A metal plentifully met with in nature, generally in union with sulphur, or with other metals, or with oxygen, etc. The common name for arsenious acid. *Arsē'nicum*, *i*, *n*.

**Arsē'nical**. *Chem.*, *M. Med.*, *Pharm.* Belonging to arsenious acid or arsenic. *Arsē'nicalis*, *is*, *e*.

**Arsenical Paste**. See *Pâte Arsenicale*.

**Arsē'nicalis Li'quor**. *M. Med.* A preparation in imitation of a celebrated popular remedy for intermittent fevers, called the tasteless ague-drop; the arsenical solution, or arse'nical li'quor; the *liquor potassæ arsenitis*.

**Arsē'nici Al'bum O'xýdum Vēnāle**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D.) of arsenious acid, or sublimed oxide of arsenic.

**Arsē'nicum Al'bun**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D.) of arsenious acid, or sesquioxide of arsenic.

**Arsē'nicus**, *a*, *um*. ('Ἀρσενικόν, orpiment; or the yellow sulphuret of arsenic.) *Chem.* Belonging to arsenious acid, or arsenic: *arse'nical*.

**Arsē'nious A'cid**. *Chem.*, *M. Med.* The *Acídum arseniosum* (Pharmacopœia L.); *Arsenicum album* (E.) or sesquioxide of arsenic; *Arsenici*

*album oxidum venale* (D.), or sublimed oxide of arsenic; rat's bane; arsenic.

**Arsenite.** (*Arsēniōsum acidum*; terminal *-ite*.) *Chem.* A combination of arsenious acid with a base. *Arsēnis, itis, f.*

**Arsēniuret.** (*Arsēnīcum*; terminal *-uret*.) *Chem.* A combination of arsenic with a metallic oxide. *Arsēniūrētum, i, n.*

**Artan'the, es, f.** A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Piperaceæ*.

**Artan'the Elongāta.** *Bot., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D.) of the *Matico* plant.

**Artēmī'sia, æ, f.** (*Artēmīsius*, a hill of Arcadia where it grew.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia Superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ* or *Corymbifereæ*.

**Artēmī'sia Absin'thium.** *M. Med.* Common wormwood, also called *Absinthium commune* and *Absinthium vulgare*.

**Artēmī'sia Chīnen'sis.** *M. Med.* The Chinese wormwood or mugwort of China.

**Artēmī'sia In'dīca.** *M. Med.* Indian wormwood, used similarly to *Chinensis*.

**Artēmī'sia Jūda'ica.** Same as *A. Santonica*.

**Artēmī'sia Lātīfō'lia.** Same as *A. Chinensis*.

**Artēmī'sia Santō'nica.** *M. Med.* Tartarian southern-wood, wormwood, or worm-seed plant.

**Artemisi'n.** *Chem.* The bitter principle of *Artemisia absinthium*. *Artēmīsīna, æ, f.*

**Artēria, æ, f.** (Ἀῖρ, air or spirit; τηρέω, to keep or preserve.) *Anat.* One class (pl.) of vessels by which the blood is conveyed from the heart towards the various organs and members of the body: an artery.

**Artēria As'pēra.** *Anat.* The rough artery, trachea or windpipe; because of the inequalities or roughness of its surface.

**Artēria Innōmīnāta.** *Anat.* The unnamed artery; the first branch of the *aorta*, dividing into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries.

**Artēria Mag'na.** *Anat.* The *aorta*.

**Artēri'ācus, a, um.** *Pharm.*

Belonging to the *Arteria aspera*, or windpipe; applied to medicines for disorders of the voice or diseases of the windpipe: arteri'acal.

**Artēriālis, is, e.** (*Artēria*.) *Anat.* Belonging to an artery: arteri'al.

**Artērio-.** A prefix denoting relation to an artery.

**Artēriogrā'phia, æ, f.** (*Artēria*; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the arteries: arterio'graphy.

**Artēriōlō'gia, æ, f.** (*Artēria*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the arteries: arterio'logy.

**Artēriōsus, a, um.** (*Artēria*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Anat.* Having numerous arteries; of the nature of an artery.

**Arteriosus, Ductus.** See *D. Arteriosus*.

**Arterio'tomy.** (Ἀρτηρία; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting into, dividing, or opening an artery. *Artēriōtō'mia, æ, f.*

**Artērītis, idis, f.** (*Artēria*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an artery.

**Artery.** See *Arteria*.

**Artē'sian.** (*Artois*, a province of France, in which they were first formed.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to certain wells in low dry situations formed by boring deep into the ground, until the various *strata* are passed, having water beneath, which being derived from heights, springs through the hole thus made, and rises to the surface.

**Ar'thrāgra, æ, f.** (Ἀρθρον; ἄγγρα, a seizure.) Same as *Arthritis*.

**Ar'thral'gia, æ, f.** (Ἀρθρον; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic pain of a joint: arthral'gy.

**Ar'thri'tic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Arthritis*, or to gout. *Arthriticus, a, um.*

**Ar'thritis, idis, f.** (Ἀρθρον, a joint; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a joint; also rheumatism in a joint, and gout. See *Arthro-phlogosis*, *Articularis Morbus*.

**Ar'thritis Plānētīca.** } *Pathol.*

**Ar'thritis Vāga.** } Wandering or erratic gout.

**Arthro-.** (Ἀρθρον.) A prefix denoting relation to a joint.

**Arthrō'cæce, es, f.** (Ἀρθρον;



en, disease.) *Pathol.* An ulcerated condition, or *caries* of the cavity of a bone; also used as synonymous with *Spina ventosa*.

**Arthrōdia**, *α*, *f.* (Ἀρθρόν, to be put together by joints.) *Anat.* An articulation admitting of motion on all sides; a variety of *Diarthrosis*.

**Arthrōdýnia**, *α*, *f.* (Ἀρθρόν; πόνος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a joint, or chronic rheumatism.

**Arthrográphia**, *α*, *f.* (Ἀρθρόν; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the joints: arthro'graphy.

**Anthrōlōgia**, *α*, *f.* (Ἀρθρόν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the joints: arthro'logy.

**Arthron'cus**, *ι*, *m.* (Ἀρθρόν; κοῦς, a mass.) *Surg.* A distinct cartilaginous body (one or more) which sometimes forms within the articulation.

**Arthrōpáthia**, *α*, *f.* (Ἀρθρόν; πάθος, a disease.) *Pathol.* An affection of the shoulder-joint, with violent pain and swelling of the brachial articulation.

**Arthrophlōgōsis**, *ις*, *f.* (Ἀρθρόν; φλογώ, to inflame.) *Surg.* Inflammation of a joint. See *Arthritis*.

**Arthrōpuōsis**, *ις*, *f.* (Ἀρθρόν; πύον, pus.) *Pathol.* Pus in a joint.

**Arthrōsia**, *α*, *f.* (Ἀρθρόν.) *Pathol.* Generic name for articular inflammation, according to Good.

**Arthrōsis**, *ις*, *f.* (Ἀρθρόω, to be put together by joints.) *Anat.* Articulation, or connection by joints.

**Art'choke.** (Teut. *Artischocke*.) *Bot.* The *Cinara scolymus*.

**Art'icular.** (*Articūlus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a joint. *Articulāris*, *α*.

**Articulāris Mor'bus.** Same as *Arthritis*.

**Articula'tion.** (*Articūlus*.) *Anat.* The fastening together of the various bones of the skeleton in their natural position; also a joint. *Physiol.* The distinct utterance of syllables or words. *Articulātio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Articulation, Defect of.** See *Stenalia*.

**Articulātus**, *α*, *um.* (*Articūlus*.) *Zoöl.* Jointed or knotted. Applied to the third great division (n.) of the animal kingdom, in which articulated rings encircle the

body, and frequently the limbs: articulated.

**Articūlus**, *ι*, *m.* (*Artus*, a joint.) *Anat.* A joint, or articulation. *Bot.* That part of the stalk between two knots, or joints; also, a knot, or joint.

**Artificial A'nus.** *Surg.* An opening in the parietes of the abdomen, or the loin, through which the feces are discharged during life; or made in the natural situation in cases of imperforate anus.

**Artificial Joint.** *Surg.* A fracture united by the broken ends of the bone becoming rounded and smooth, and connected by a fibrous ligamentous substance; a false joint.

**Artificial Pu'pil.** *Surg.* The result of operation for overcoming the effect of adhesions or permanent contraction of the iris.

**Arundināceus**, *α*, *um.* (*Arundo*, a reed.) *Bot.* Belonging to a reed; applied to a natural tribe (pl. f.) having the *Arundo* for its type: arundina'ceous.

**Arytæ'no-.** *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the arytenoid cartilages.

**Arytænoidēs**, *adj.* (Ἀρύταινα, a pitcher; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling the mouth of a pitcher: aryte'noid.

**Arytænoidæus**, *α*, *um.* (Same; terminal -īdæus.) *Anat.* Belonging to the arytenoid cartilages: aryte'noī'dean.

**Aryte'noid Cart'ilages.** *Anat.* Two cartilaginous bodies of the larynx, which, in their natural situation, resemble the mouth of a pitcher. *Cartilāgines Arytænoidēs*.

**Asagræ'a Officinālis.** *M. Med.* The name (Pharm. L. 1851) of the plant from which *Veratria* is obtained.

**Asārābac'ca.** *M. Med.* The *Asarum Europæum*.

**Asari'n.** *Chem.* A kind of *Stearoptene*, or camphor-like substance obtained from the *Asarum Europæum*. *Asārīna*, *α*, *f.*

**A'sārum**, *ι*, *n.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Aristolochiæ*, or *Aristolochiaceæ*.

**A'sārum Europæ'um.** *Med.* The plant *Asarabacca*.



**A'scāris**, *idis*, f. (A, redundant; σκαίρω, to leap.) *Zoöl.* A genus of *Entozoa*.

**A'scāris LumbricoIdēs.** *Zoöl.* The lumbricoid *ascaris*.

**A'scāris Vermiculāris.** *Zoöl.* The thread, or maw worm.

**Ascen'sus**, *us*, m. (*Ascendo*, to elimb.) *Chem.* Applied to the process of sublimation, formerly termed *Distillatio per ascensum*.

**Ascidiātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Ascidium*.) *Bot.* Shaped like a small bottle: ascidiate.

**AscidiFor'mis**, *is*, *e*. (*Ascidium*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like a small bottle or eup: ascidiform.

**Ascīdium**, *ii*, *n*. (Ἀσκίδιον, a small leathern bottle.) *Bot.* A hollow foliaceous appendage resembling a small bottle.

**Ascīgērus**, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσκός, a bag; gēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing utricles.

**Ascītes**, *es*, *m*. (Ἀσκός, a bag of leather.) *Pathol.* *Hydrops utricularius*, or dropsy of the belly; a genus, *Ord. Intumescentiæ*; *Cl. Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. See *Hydroxælia*.

**Ascītic**. *Pathol.* Having or pertaining to *Ascites*. *Ascīticus*, *a*, *um*.

**A'scius**, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; σκία, a shade.) *Nat. Hist.* Having the sun perpendicular above their head, and for two days yearly without shadow, as the people at the *Torrid Zone*: a'scious, or a'scian.

**Asētīger**, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; sēta, a bristle; gēro, to bear.) Without bristles. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Articulata Abranchiata*: aseti'gerous.

**Asexuālis**, *is*, *e*. (A, priv.; *sexus*, sex, or gender.) *Bot.* Having no sexual organs: ase'xual.

**Ash-Colour.** See *Cinereus*.

**A'shes**. (Sax. *Axan*.) The residual substance after burning anything. *Cinis*, *eris*, *m*. *Chem.* Common name for the vegetable alkali potash, or *Potassa*.

**Asiaticum Bal'sānum.** *M. Med.* The *Balsamum Gileadense*: Asia'tie balm.

**Asiāticus**, *a*, *um*. Belonging to Asia; Asia'tie.

**Asītia**, *es*, *f*. (A, priv.; σίτος, food.) *Pathol.* Loathing of food. See *Anorexia*, *Fastidium Cibi*.

**Asparagi'n.** *Chem.* A peculiar vegetable principle obtained from the *Asparagus*. *Aspārāgīna*, *es*, *f*.

**Aspārāgīneus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in *Asparagus*; applied to a *Juss. Family* (pl. f.); asparagi'neous.

**Aspar'tate.** (*Asparticum acīdum*; *terminā-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of aspartic acid with a base. *Aspar'tas*, *atis*, *f*.

**Aspērīfō'lius**, *a*, *um*. (*Asper*, rough; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Rough-leaved; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.) asperifo'lious.

**Asper'matus**, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; σπέρμα, seed.) Without seed: asper'matous.

**Asper'mus.** Same as *Aspermātus*.

**Asper'sio**, *onis*, *f*. (*Aspergo*, to besprinkle.) *Med.* Sprinkling of the body with a liquid medicinal substance or powder: asper'sion.

**Asphy'xia**, *es*, *f*. (A, priv.; σφύξις, the pulse.) *Pathol.* That state in which there is total suspension of the powers of mind and body; suspended animation: asphy'xy.

**Asphy'xia Al'gida.** *Pathol.* Asphyxy from intense cold.

**Asphy'xia Elec'trica.** *Pathol.* Asphy'xy caused by lightning or electricity.

**Asphy'xia Idiōpā'thica.** *Pathol.* Asphyxy, or sudden death without any manifest cause.

**Asphy'xia Mēphītica.** *Pathol.* Asphyxy by inhalation of carbonic acid, or other non-respirable gas.

**Asphy'xia Neōphýtōrum.** *Med.* Deficient respiration in new-born children.

**Asphy'xia Suffōcātīōnis.** *Pathol.* Asphyxy by hanging or drowning.

**Asphy'xiated.** *Pathol.* Labouring under asphyxy. *Asphyxiātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Aspī'dium**, *ii*, *n*. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield.) A *Linn. genus*, *Cl. Cryptogamia*; *Ord. Filices*. *Juss. Filices*, or *Filicoideæ*.

**Aspī'dium Filix Mas.** *M. Med.* The male fern; called also *Polypodium filix mas*.

**Assafō'tida**, *es*, *f*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) of the concrete gum-resin

tained from the *Ferula assafoetida*, *Narthex (ferula)* (L.), or *Narthex assafoetida* (U.S.A.), and probably *ferula Persica* (E.)

**Assimila'tion.** (*Ad*, to; *similis*, e.) *Physiol.* The converting of food into nutriment by operation of the digestive functions. *Assimilatio*, *is*, f. See *Alitura*.

**Assur'gens, tis**, part. (*Assurgo*, rise up.) *Bot.* Bent down, then rising erect towards the apex: *assurgens*.

**Asta'ticus, a, um.** (A, priv.; *στημι*, to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a magnetic needle that remains unaffected by the earth's magnetism: *asta'tic*.

**Aster'nia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; *sterm.*) *Physiol.* An organic deviation characterised by absence of the menses.

**Asteroid.** ('*Αστήρ*, a star; terminal -*īdēs*.) *Astron.* Resembling a star. *Astēroidēs*, adj.

**Asthē'nia, æ, f.** (A, priv.; *σθένος*, strength.) *Pathol.* Want or loss of strength; debility: *astheny*.

**Asthē'nic.** (*Asthēnia*.) *Pathol.* Wanting, or deficient in strength; dynamic. *Asthē'nicus, a, um.*

**Astheno'logy.** (A, priv.; *σθένος*, strength; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The consideration of diseases from debility. *Asthēnōlō'gia, æ, f.*

**Asthma, ātis, n.** ('*Ασθμάζω*, to sp for breath.) *Pathol.* Difficulty of breathing, with sensation of constriction in the chest, wheezing, cough and expectoration; a genus, *Ord. Asmi*; *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

**Asthma'tic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to or labouring under, asthma. *Asthma'ticus, a, um.*

**Astigmatism.** (A, neg.; *στίγμα*, mark; terminal -*ισμός*.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A term for a structural error, or malformation, congenital or accidental, of the lens, as is supposed, of the eye, causing dimness of vision. *Astigmātis'mus, i, m.*

**A'stōmus, a, um.** (A, priv.; *στόμα*, mouth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having no mouth; *a'stomous*; applied to an order of *Musci*, and to a Family of *ptera*.

**Astrāgāloīdēs**, adj. (*Astrāgālus*, the milk-vetch; terminal -*īdēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling *Astragalus*: *astragaloid*.

**Astrā'gālus, i, m.** ('*Αστράγαλος*.) *Anat.* The ankle-bone. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, *Cl. Diadelphica*; *Ord. Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

**Astrā'gālus Trāgācan'tha.** *M. Med.* The plant supposed to yield gum tragacanth, now known to be obtained from the *Astragalus verus*.

**Astrā'gālus Vērus.** *M. Med.* The plant from which gum-tragacanth is principally derived.

**Astric'tion.** (*Ad*, to; *stringo*, to bind.) *Med.* The state produced by astringent medicines. *Astric'tio, ōnis, f.*

**Astrin'gent.** (Same.) *Pharm.* Producing contraction and condensation in the soft solids, thereby diminishing excessive discharges. *Astrin'gens, tis*, part.

**Astro'logy.** ('*Αστρον*, a star; *λόγος*, a discourse.) A description of the heavenly bodies, their nature and distinctions, and, so, like Astronomy; also applied, however, to a pretended science, which explained the phenomena of nature by astral influences, etc.

**Astro'nomy.** ('*Αστρον*; *νόμος*, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the heavenly bodies. *Astrōnō'mia, æ, f.*

**Astro'nomy, Physical.** *Nat. Philos.* That division investigating the causes of the motions, etc. of the heavenly bodies.

**Astro'nomy, Plane.** } *Nat. Phi-*  
**Astro'nomy, Pure.** } *los.* That division determining the magnitudes, orbits, distances, etc., of the heavenly bodies.

**Ata'xia, æ, f.** (A, neg.; *τάσσω*, to order.) *Pathol.* Irregularity; want of order: *ata'xy*.

**Ata'xic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to ataxy, in diseases or in the natural animal functions; irregular. *Ata'xicus, a, um.*

**-Ate.** *Chem.* A terminal syllable which, added to the name of an acid ending in -*ic*, expresses a combination of that acid with a base; as nitrate of silver, or a combination of nitric acid with silver.

**Atēlec'tāsis, is, f.** ('*Ατελής*, imperfect; *ἐκτασις*, expansion.) *Physiol.* Applied to a state of the lungs in new-born children, from some ob-



stacle to the complete establishment of respiration.

**Athā'lāmus**, *a, um.* (A, priv.; θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Having no conceptacles: atha'lamous.

**Athērīcērus**, *a, um.* (Ἀθήρ, the point of a sword; κηρός, slender.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (nom. pl. n.) of the *Diptera*, in which the lower and side pieces of the sucker are linear and pointed, or setaceous: athericer'ous.

**Ather'mānus**, *a, um.* (A, priv.; θερμαίνω, to make warm.) *Nat. Philos.* Not communicating heat; ather'manous.

**Athērōma**, *ātis, n.* (Ἀθήρα, gruel.) *Surg. Pathol.* An encysted tumour containing a soft substance like panada.

**Atherōmatous**. (*Athērōma*; terminal-ōsus.) Of the nature of *Atherōma*. *Athērōmātōsus, a, um.*

**Athlē'tic**. (Ἀθλητής, an athlete.) Having strong muscular development, as in those who exercised in the ancient games. *Athlē'ticus, a, um.*

**Atlan'tad**. *Anat.* Same as *Atlantal* used adverbially.

**Atlan'tal**. *Anat.* Applied by Dr Barclay, as meaning towards the *atlas*.

**Atlas**, *antis, m.* (*Atlas*, said to bear the world upon his shoulders; because it immediately sustains the head.) *Anat.* The first cervical *vertebra*.

**Atmido'meter**. } (Ἀτμῖς, or ἄτ-

**Atmo'meter**. } μός, vapour; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by which the vapour exhaled from a humid surface in a given time may be measured. *Atmīdō'mētrum*, and *Atmō'mētrum, i, n.*

**At'mosphere**. (Ἀτμός, vapour; σφαῖρα, a globe or sphere.) *Chem.* Applied to gases. *Nat. Philos.* The thin elastic fluid encompassing the earth to a height judged to be about forty-five miles; the natural air we breathe. *Atmosphēra, æ, f.*

**Atom**. (A, neg.; τέμνω, to cut.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The smallest particle of matter, incapable of farther division. *Atomus, i, m.*

**Atom, Compo'nent**. *Chem.* That which unites with another of different nature, to form a third or compound atom.

**Atom, Com'pound**. *Chem.* That formed by two atoms of different nature.

**Atom, Elemen'tary**. *Chem.* That of a substance not decomposed.

**Atom, Orga'nic**. *Chem.* That of a substance found only in organic bodies.

**Atom, Pri'mary**. Same as *Atom, Elementary*.

**Atom'ic**. Belonging to atoms, or particles. *Atom'icus, a, um.*

**Atom'ic The'ory**. *Chem.* That by which calculations are made regarding the ultimate particles of bodies, and their relative proportions in compound substances; the doctrine of definite proportions.

**Atom'ic**. (A, priv.; τόνος, tone.) *Pathol.* Without, or having diminished tone, or power. *Atom'icus, a, um.*

**At'ony**. (Same.) *Pathol.* Want, or diminution, of muscular tone. *Atō'nia, æ, f.*

**Atrabi'liary**. (*Atrābilis*, black bile.) *Anat.* Applied to the renal, or supra-renal glands, or capsules, and to the arteries and veins by which they are supplied. *Atrābiliārius, a, um.*

**Atrābilis**, *is, f.* (*Ater*, black; *bilis*, bile.) Black bile; an imaginary fluid supposed to be the cause of *Melancholia*, when existing in excessive quantity.

**Atrachēlus**, *a, um.* (A, priv.; τράχηλος, the neck.) Wanting the neck: atrache'lous.

**Atrētōcēphālus**, *i, m.* } (A, priv.;

**Atrētōcormus**, *i, m.* } τίτρημι, to perforate; κεφαλή, the head; κορμός, a trunk.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus without the natural openings in the head, or in the trunk, respectively.

**At'rōpa**, *æ, f.* (Ἀτροπος, one of the three Fates, whose special duty it was to cut the thread of life.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solanææ*.

**At'rōpa Bel'lodon'na**. *M. Med.* The deadly nightshade, or belladonna.

**Atrō'phia**, *æ, f.* (A, priv.; τρέφω, to nourish.) Atrophy: a genus, Ord. *Marcores*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Atrophy*.

**Atrophy**. (See *Atrophia*.) Pa-



**Wasting** or emaciation, with loss of strength, unaccompanied by fever; defect of nutrition. *Atrophia*, æ, f.

**Atropi'n.** A poisonous, vegetable, alkaline principle, obtained from the root of *Atropa belladonna*. *Atropia*, f.

**Atropism.** *Med.* The condition produced by the persevering use of *belladonna*. *Atropismus*, i, m.

**Attenuant.** (*Attenuo*, to make thin.) *Med.* That supposed to impart to the blood a thinner or more fluid consistence; as water, whey, &c. *Attenuans*, *antis*, part.

**Attenuatus**, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Become slender; thin: attenuated.

**Attolens**, tis, part. (*Attollo*, to raise up.) *Anat.* Raising up: attolent.

**Attraction.** (*Attrahō*, to draw.) *Nat. Philos.* That power by which matter attracts matter. *Attractio*, ōnis, f. See *Affinity of aggregation*.

**Attraction, Double Elective.** *Chem.* The agency by which, when two bodies, each compounded of two principles, are applied to each other, and mutually exchange a principle of each, two new bodies or compounds are produced, of different nature from the original compounds.

**Attraction, Simple Elective.** *Chem.* That by which, when a simple substance is applied to another compounded of two principles, it unites with one so as to exclude the other.

**Attrahens**, tis, part. (*Attrahō*, to draw unto.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicaments (pl. n.) which irritate the surface, thereby attracting the fluids to the part; as blisters, cupisms, etc. See *Epispastic*.

**Attrition.** (*Attēro*, to rub against.) *Med.* An abrasion or solution of continuity of the cuticle; also a severe kind of *Cardialgia*. *Surg.* Violent crushing of a part. *Attritio*, ōnis, f.

**Auditory.** (*Audio*, to hear.) *Anat.* Belonging to the organ, or the sense, of hearing; same as *acoustic*. *Auditōrius*, a, um.

**Auditory Nerve.** *Anat.* The *tertio mollis* of the seventh pair.

**Au'ra**, æ, f. ("Aω, to breathe.) *Physiol.* A subtle vapour, or exhalation.

**Au'ra Elec'trica.** *Nat. Philos.* The sensation, as of cold air, experienced when electricity is received from a sharp point: the electrical air.

**Au'ra Epilep'tica.** *Med.* The peculiar sensation felt by epileptic patients, as of a cold fluid rising from some part to the head: the epileptical air.

**Au'ra Hystē'rica.** *Med.* The sensation as of cold air ascending to the head, said sometimes to occur in *Hysteria*; the hysterical air.

**Au'ra Sēminālis.** (*Physiol.* The **Au'ra Sēminis.** } supposed vivifying principle of the *Semen virile*, believed to ascend through the Fallopian tubes, thereby to impregnate the *ovum* in the *ovarium*: these'minal air.

**Au'ra Vitālis.** *Physiol.* The vital principle.

**Aurantiæceus**, a, um. (*Aurantium*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the orange plant; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): aurantia'ceous.

**Auran'tium**, ii, n. (Supposed *Aurum*, gold.) *M. Med.* The fruit of *Citrus bigaradia*, and *C. aurantium* (Pharm. L.), of *Citrus vulgaris* (E.) or *C. aurantium* (U.S.A.): the orange.

**Au'rate.** (*Auricum acīdum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of auric acid with a base. *Auras*, ātis, f.

**Au'rate of Ammo'nia.** *Chem.* Fulminating gold.

**Aurēlia**, æ, f. (*Aurum*, gold.) *Entomol.* The *Chrysalis*, *Pupa*, or *Nympha*.

**Aur'cūla**, æ, f. (Dim. *Auris*, the ear.) *Anat.* The auricle or external ear, as only a part of the auditory apparatus. Also (pl.) the auricles of the heart.

**Aur'cūla In'fīma.** *Anat.* The lobe of the ear.

**Aur'cūlāris**, is, e. (*Aur'cūla*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the ear: auricular.

**Aur'cūlātus**, a, um. (*Aur'cūla*.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf when it has a lobe on each side of its base; eared: auriculate.

**Auriculo-Ventricular Opening.** *Anat.* That between the auricle and ventricle of each side of the heart.

**Auríferus**, *a, um.* (*Aurum*, gold; *fěro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing or containing gold: auriferous.

**Auriformis**, *is, e.* (*Auris*; *forma*.) Formed like the ear: auriform.

**Auriscopes.** (*Auris*; *σκοπέω*, to explore.) *Surg.* An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the Eustachian passage. *Auriscöpus*, *i, m.*

**Aurum Fulminans.** *Chem.* Fulminating gold; the *Aurate of ammonia*, or *Ammoniuuret of peroxide of gold*.

**Auscultation.** (*Auscullo*, to listen.) *Med.* The act of listening to the sound given by particular parts of the body when struck (*percussion*), or to the functional movements of the lungs or heart. *Auscultatio*, *önis, f.*

**Auscultation, Imme'diate.** *Med.* That practised directly by the ear of the practitioner.

**Auscultation, Me'diate.** *Med.* That performed by employing a stethoscope, or the like.

**Australis**, *is, e.* (*Auster*, the south wind.) Belonging to the south: aus'tral.

**Autocarpianus**, *a, um.* (*Αὐτός*, itself; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit non-adherent to surrounding plants, not covered by them, and unmodified by any addition of parts: autocar'pian.

**Autogenous.** (*Αὐτός*, itself; *γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Anat., Comp.* *Anat.* Applied by Owen to the parts or processes usually developed from distinct and independent centres. *Autö'gēnus*, *a, um.*

**Automatie.** (*Αὐτοματίζω*, to act spontaneously.) *Physiol.* Applied to functions performed without the will; as digestion, the heart's action, etc. *Autö'mä'ticus*, *a, um.*

**Autoplastic.** *Surg.* Belonging to autoplasty. *Autoplas'ticus*, *a, um.*

**Au'toplasty.** (*Αὐτός*, himself; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* Operations by which lesions are repaired, by means of healthy parts being taken from the neighbourhood of the

lesion, and made to supply the deficiency caused by wounds or disease. *Autoplas'tia*, *æ, f.*

**Auto'psia**, *æ, f.* (*Αὐτός*; *ὄψις*, the act of seeing.) *Med.* Evidence actually present to the eye: an auto'psy.

**Autopsori'n.** (*Αὐτός*; *ψώρα*, the itch.) That which is given under the disgusting homœopathic doctrine of administering a patient's own virus.

**Avēna**, *æ, f.* (*Aveo*, to desire.) The oat. Pharmacopœial name (E.) for the seeds of *Avena sativa*; the *Avenæ farina ex seminibus* (D.). A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Gramineæ*.

**Avēna Sātīva.** *M. Med.* Oat plant.

**Avēnāceus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Belonging to the *Avena*: avena'ceous.

**Avēniformis**, *is, e.* (*Avēna*; *forma*.) Like a grain of oats: ave'ni-form.

**Avēnius**, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *vēna*, a vein.) *Bot.* Without veins, or nerves: ave'nious.

**Avicūlāris**, *is, e.* (*Avicūla*, a little bird.) *Nat. Hist.* Pertaining to birds: avi'cular.

**A'vis**, *is, f.* *Ornithol.* A bird; applied (pl.) to a Cl. of oviparous *Vertebrata*.

**Awn.** See *Arista*.

**Axíferus**, *a, um.* (*Axis*; *fěro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having only a stem or axis, variously modified: axi'ferous.

**Axil'la**, *æ, f.* (*Axis*; *ala*, a wing.) *Anat.* The cavity under the upper part of the arm and shoulder; the arm-pit. *Bot.* The angle formed by a branch and the stem, or by a leaf with either of these.

**Axillāris**, *is, e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *axilla*: axil'lary. *Bot.* Applied to branches and leaves that form an *axilla*.

**Axillary.** See *Axillaris*.

**Axil'lary Ple'xus.** *Anat.* The brachial plexus formed by the three last cervical, and the first dorsal nerves. *Ple'xus Axillāris*.

**A'xis**, *is, m.* (*Agō*, to act.) A right line, real or imaginary, passing through the centre of any body. *Anat.* The second *vertebra* of the neck; its tooth-like process serves as an axis on which the *Atlas*, and so the head itself, turns; also termed



*Vertebra dentata.* *Astron.* The axis of the earth is that diameter about which it performs its diurnal revolution. *Geol.* Applied to the centre of a mountain-group.

**A'xis, Anticli'nal.** *Geol.* A longitudinal ridge from which the strata decline on both sides, usually at very high angles; termed also an axis of elevation.

**A'xis of Eleva'tion.** Same as anticlinal axis. See *Fault*.

**A'xis, Syncli'nal.** *Geol.* A longitudinal depression or trough, towards which strata decline.

**Axo'tomous.** (Ἄξων, the axis; ἐμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Cleavable in one direction, perpendicular to the axis. *Axo'tōmous, a, um.*

**Axu'ngia, æ.** (*Axis*, an axle-tree; *unguo*, to smear.) *Pharmacopœial* name (E.) of the fat of the *Sus scrofa*; the *Adeps* (L.), or *Adeps suillus* (L.); hog's lard: a'xunge. *M. Med.* the *Adeps*, *Sevum*.

**Axu'ngia Porcīna.** See *Adeps suillus*.

**Azobenzide.** *Chem.* A new substance obtained by heating a mixture of nitrobenzide with an alcoholic solution of potass.

**A'zote.** (A, priv.; ζάω, to live; because unfit for sustaining life.) *Chem.* Nitrogen gas. *Azōtum, i, n.*

**Azōtūria, æ, f.** (*Azōtum*; *urīna*, the urine.) *Pathol.* A class of diseases characterised by a great increase of *urea* in the urine.

**A'zȳgos, adj.** (A, priv.; ζυγός, a yoke.) *Anat.* Without a fellow, or corresponding part; unyoked.

**A'zȳgos Prōcē'ssus.** *Anat.* A process of the sphenoid bone.

**A'zȳgos U'vūlæ.** *Anat.* A muscle of the *uvula*.

**A'zȳgos Vēna.** *Anat.* A vein formed by union of the lower intercostal veins of the left side, and ascending in front of the spine on right side of the aorta.

## B.

**B. A.** *Chem.* For *Balneum arenae*, a sand-bath.

**B. M.** *Chem.* For *Balneum mariae, maris*, a water-bath. *Med.* For *Balneum marinum*, a sea-water-bath.

**B. V.** *Pharm.* For *Balneum vaporis*, a vapour-bath.

**Baccātus, a, um.** (*Bacca*, a berry.) *Bot.* Having likeness to a berry: c'cate.

**Ba'ccchia, æ, f.** (*Bacchus*.) The *cutis rosacea*, or pimpled condition of the face consequent on hard drinking.

**Ba'ccifēr, a, um.** } (*Bacca*, a  
**Baccifērus, a, um.** } berry; *fēro*,  
bear.) *Bot.* Bearing berries:  
c'cifērous.

**Ba'cciform.** (*Bacca*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a berry. *Baccifor'mis, is, e.*

**Bacci'vōrous, a, um.** (*Bacca*; *vor*, to devour.) *Ornithol.* Eating living on berries: biacci'vorous.

**Baker's Itch.** *Pathol.* A species of *Psoriasis diffusa*, from the irritating qualities of yeast.

**Bālæ'na Macrocē'phālus.** *Zoöl.* the *Physeter macrocephalus*.

**Bālæ'nidæ,** patron. nom. pl. f.

(*Balæna*, a whale; terminal *-idæ*.) *Zoöl.* A Family of the *Cetacea*.

**Bālānī'fērus, a, um.** (*Bālānus*; *fero*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing acorns: balani'ferous.

**Bālānī'smus, i, m.** (*Βαλανίς*, a pessary; terminal, *-ισμός*.) *Surg.* The application of a pessary: ba'lanism.

**Bālānītis, idis, f.** (*Βάλανος*, the *glans penis*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *glans penis* and prepuce, commonly complicated with phimosis; otherwise termed *Gonorrhœa balani*, *Balano-posthitis*, and *Posthitis*.

**Bālānoīdēs, adj.** (*Βάλανος*, an acorn; terminal *-īdes*.) Resembling an acorn: ba'lanoid.

**Bālāno-Posthītis, idis, f.** (*Βάλανος*; *πρόσθη*, the prepuce; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Same as *Balanitis*.

**Bālānus, i, m.** (*Βάλανος*.) *Anat.* The *Glans penis*, and *Glans clitoridis*.

**Bālau'stium, ii, n.** (*Βαλίος*, various.) *M. Med.* The flower of the pomegranate tree.

**Balbūtīes, ēi, f.** (*Balbūtio*, to stammer.) *Pathol.* Hesitation of



speech ; stammering. See *Stammering*.

**Ball and Socket Joint.** See *Enarthrosis*.

**Ballismus**, *i*, *n*. (Βαλλίζω, to dance.) A name for *Chorea*.

**Balloon.** (Fr. *Ballon*.) *Chem.* A spherical glass receiver, with one or two necks for adaptation to a retort, or other vessel.

**Ballotement**, *m*. (Fr. *Ballot*, a little ball.) *Obstet.* The passive movements of the fetus in the *liquor amnii*, felt by applying the finger to the *cervix uteri*, and raising it suddenly upwards, when the fetus will strike on the finger in its descent. See *Repercussion*.

**Balneographia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Balneum*; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A description of baths : balneo'graphy.

**Balneologia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Balneum*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on baths : balneo'logy.

**Balneothērāpia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Balneum*; θεραπεία, attendance.) *Med.* The proper employment of baths.

**Balneum**, *i*, *n*. (Βαλανεῖον.) *Chem.* The medium through which substances in vessels receive the necessary degree of heat, by being immersed in such medium instead of being placed in immediate contact with the fire ; as the sand-bath, water-bath, and vapour-bath. *Med.* A bath or private washing-place.

**Balneum Animale.** *Med.* Any part of a newly-killed animal, wrapped round the body or a limb.

**Balneum Arēnæ.** *Chem.* A sand-bath, a vessel put in an iron dish containing fine sand, this being placed on the fire.

**Balneum Māriæ.** } *Chem.* A

**Balneum Māris.** } water-bath, a vessel being put into another containing water, which is placed on the fire ; heat is thus gradually communicated.

**Balneum Medicatum.** *Med.* Impregnated with medicinal substances : a me'dicated bath.

**Balneum Siccum.** *Med.* Immersion in any dry substance, as ashes, salt, sand, etc. ; a dry bath.

**Balneum Sulphūreum.** *Med.* A bath containing sulphur.

**Balsam.** See *Balsamum*.

**Balsam of Copaiba.** See *Copaiba*.

**Balsāmatio**, *ōis*, *f*. (*Balsamum*.) *Med.* The process of embalming dead bodies : balsama'tion. See *Embalming*.

**Balsā'mens**, *a*, *um*. Of the nature of a balsam : balsa'meous. See *Pinus Balsamea*.

**Balsa'mic.** Pertaining to balsam. *Balsā'micus*, *a*, *um*.

**Balsāmī'fera Brāziliē'nsis.** *M. Med.* Name for the *Copaifera officinalis*.

**Balsāmī'fera Indicāna.** † The *Myroxylon Peruvianum*.

**Balsāmī'ferus**, *a*, *um*. (*Balsamum*, a balsam ; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or yielding balsam : balsami'ferous.

**Bā'lsāmōden'dron**, *i*, *n*. (Βάλσαμον, a balsam ; δένδρον, a tree.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Octandria* ; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Bursaraceæ*.

**Bā'lsāmōden'dron Myr'ra.** *M. Med.* The tree supposed to yield myrrh.

**Bā'lsāmum**, *i*, *n*. (Βάλσαμον ; from Heb. *baal samēn*, the prince of oils.) *Chem.* A vegetable juice, liquid, or semifluid, or spontaneously becoming concrete : a bal'sam.

**Bā'lsāmum Canāden'se.** *M. Med.* Canadian balsam ; obtained from the *Pinus balsamea*.

**Bā'lsāmum Cōpa'ibæ.** *M. Med.* Balsam of copaiba or copaiva ; vulgarly, *capivi*, and *capivi oil*. See *Copaiba*.

**Bā'lsāmum Gileāden'se.** *M. Med.* Balm or balsam of Gilead ; obtained from *Amyris Gileadensis*.

**Bā'lsāmum Jūda'icum.** *M. Med.* Another term for the *Balsamum Gileadense*.

**Bā'lsāmum Perūviānum.** *M. Med.* Peru'vian bal'sam obtained from uncertain species of *Myrospermum* (Pharm. L.), or *Myrospermum Peruvianum* (E. ; U.S.A.).

**Bā'lsāmum Sāpōnāceum.** *M. Med.* The camphorated soap liniment or opodeldoc.

**Bā'lsāmum Syri'acum.** *M. Med.* The *Balsamum Gileadense*.

**Bā'lsāmum Tōlūtānum.** *M. Med.* Tolu balsam ; obtained from the *Myrospermum Toluiferum*. (Pharm. L., E., and U.S.A.).

**Ba'lsānum Vērum.** *M. Med.* *e Balsamum Gileadense.*

**Bandage.** (Fr. *Bandage.*) *Surg.* One or more pieces of cotton, linen, flannel, for wrapping round any part of the body; they are simple, as the circular, spiral, uniting, etc.; or compound, as the T bandage, the splensory, eighteen-tailed, etc., etc. *ἑλγᾱtio, ὄnis, f. Fascia, æ, f.*

**Ba'ndy.** (Slang.) Having legs the curves of which are curved outwards, or otherwise. See *Devalgatus.*

**Ba'ngue.** *Bot., Med.* Hindoo name for the *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian hemp. See *Nepenthes.*

**Bā'phicus Co'ccus.** *Bot.* The cermes berry, from its colour; also called *Baphicum coccum.*

**Baptorrhœ'a, æ, f.** (Βαπτὸς, infected; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A generic term proposed by Dr R. G. Mayne for *Gonorrhœa*, *Blennorrhœa*, *Leunorrhœa*, etc., as indicating that these do not express—an infectious flow, which is the essential characteristic of the discharge constituting the disease intended itself.

**Baptōthēorrhœ'a, æ, f.** (Βαπτὸς; θήκη, a sheath, and so, the vagina; ῥέω.) *Pathol.* Proposed by Dr R. G. Mayne, for *Baptorrhœa* in women; literally, an infectious flow from the vagina.

**Bapturethorrhœ'a, æ, f.** (Βαπτὸς; οὐρήθρα, the urethra; ῥέω.) *Pathol.* Proposed by Dr R. G. Mayne for *Baptorrhœa* in men; literally, an infectious flow from the urethra; which conceives is quite distinctive, for the affection cannot occur in the urethra of women without being also present in the vagina.

**Barba does Leg.** *Pathol.* A disease of hot climates; the *Elephantiasis Arabum.*

**Barba'does Tar.** *M. Med.* The *tumen Barbadiense*, *Bitumen petroleum*, or *Petroleum Barbadiense.*

**Barbātus, a, um.** (*Barba*, a beard.) Bearded: barbate.

**Barbellātus, a, um.** (*Barbella*, little beard.) *Bot.* Having barbels: barbellate.

**Barbe'llulātus, a, um.** (Dim. *barbella*.) *Bot.* Having barbelles, or very small, conical, pointed lamellules of the *pappus*: barbel'late.

**Bar'biers.** *Pathol.* A disease of India and the Malabar coast; a peculiar species of palsy.

**Barbī'gērus, a, um.** (*Barba*; ḡerc, to bear.) *Bot.* Having a beard; hairy: barbi'gerous.

**Barbine'rvius, a, um.** (*Barba*; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Having hairy nervures: barbiner'vius.

**Barilla, æ, f.** *Chem.* Impure soda imported from Spain and the Levant; there called *Barillor*; British barilla, obtained by burning seaweeds, is called kelp.

**Bark.** (Dan.) *Bot.* *Cortex*, *icis, m.* *M. Med.* Popular term (pl. *barks*) for Peruvian bark, or that of any species of cinchona. See *Cinchona.*

**Bark, Caribbean.** See *Cinchona Caribœa.*

**Bar'ley.** *M. Med.* The seeds of *Hordeum distichon*, or *vulgare.* *Hordeum, i, n.*

**Bar'ley, Caus'tic.** *Bot.* Seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla.*

**Barley-Sugar.** The *Saccharum hordeatum.*

**Barm.** See *Fermentum cerevisiæ.*

**Baromacro'meter.** (Βάρος, weight; μακρὸς, long; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet.* Instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new-born infants. *Bārōmacro'mētrum, i, n.*

**Baro'meter.** (Βάρος, weight; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for ascertaining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere; a weather-glass. *Bārō'mētrum, i, n.*

**Bāroscō'pium, ii, n.** (Βάρος, weight; σκοπέω, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* A barometer sensible to the slightest atmospheric variations: a baroscope.

**Barthōliniānæ Glan'dulæ.** *Anat.* The sublingual glands, named after Bartholin.

**Bāryēco'ia, æ, f.** (Βαρὺς, heavy; ἀκοή, hearing.) *Pathol.* Dulness of hearing; deafness.

**Bāryphō'nia, æ, f.** (Βαρὺς; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* Difficulty of speech: barypho'ny.

**Bāry'ta, æ, f.** (Βαρὺς; from its weight.) *Chem.* The primitive earth *Terra ponderosa*: bary'tes.

**Ba'salt.** (*Basal*, Ethiopian word for iron.) *Geol.* A kind of marble



of a fine texture and a deep glossy black colour, extremely hard and heavy, always found in regular angular columns composed of many joints nicely fitted one upon another. *Bäsältes*, *is*, *f*.

**Bäsältiformis**, *is*, *e*. (*Bäsältes*; *forma*.) *Geol.* Formed like basalt: basaltiform.

**Bäsältoidēs**, *adj.* (*Bäsältes*; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling basalt: basaltoid.

**Base**. (*Βάσις*, a foundation.) *Chem.* The earth, alkali, or metallic oxide, which, combined with an acid, forms a salt. *Pharm.* The principal ingredient of any compound preparation. *Bäsīs*, *is*, *f*.

**Bäsiātor**, *ōris*, *m*. (*Bäsio*, to kiss.) *Anat.* The *Orbicularis oris*.

**Basibrānchial**. (*Bäsīs*; *branchiālis*.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to certain parts of the branchial arch in fishes. *Bäsibranchiālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Basīc**. *Chem.* Belonging to, or like a base. *Bäsīcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Basihy'al**. (*Bäsīs*; *hyoīdēs*, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Geoffrey St Hilaire to the two small subcubical bones on each side, forming the body of the inverted hyoid arch. *Bäsīhyālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Bäsīlad**. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Basilar*, used adverbially.

**Bäsīlar**. *Anat.* Applied by Dr Barclay as meaning towards the base of the skull.

**Bäsīlicon Oīnt'ment**. *M. Med.* The *Unguentum resinæ flavæ*.

**Bäsīlicus**, *a*, *um*. (*Βασιλεὺς*, a king.) *Anat.*, *Pharm.* Kingly; royal; basi'lic.

**Bäsīn**. (Fr. *Bassin*, a wet dock.) *Geol.* The sloping of *strata* in several directions towards a centre.

**Bäsīo**-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

**Basiocēpītal**. (*Bäsīs*; *occēpītālē os*, the occipital bone.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to a bone homologous with the basilar process of the occipital bone. *Bäsīocēpītālīs*, *is*, *e*.

**Basisphēnoid**. (*Bäsīs*; *sphēnoīdēs os*.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to a bone homologous with the base of the sphenoid bone. *Bäsīsphēnoīdēs*, *adj.*

**Ba'stard**. (Fr. *Batard*.) *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Applied to a plant, or a disease closely resembling, but not really what it appears to be. *Nōthus*, *a*, *um*.

**Batrāchītes**, *a*, *m*. (*Βάτραχιτης*, from *βατραχος*, a frog.) *Geol.* A stone like a frog; the toad-stone.

**Batrāchīus**, *a*, *um*. (*Βάτραχος*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. II.) of *Reptilia*: batra'chian.

**Batrāchoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Βάτραχος*; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling a frog: batrachoid.

**Ba'trāchus**, *i*, *m*. (*Βάτραχος*.) Same as *Ranula*.

**Ba'ttery**. *Nat. Philos.* A series of coated jars, or of pieces of copper and zinc, for producing electrical or electro-chemical action.

**Bay Che'rry**. } *M. Med.* The  
**Bay Lau'rel**. } *Prunus laurocerasus*.

**Bdello'meter**. (*Βδέλλα*, a leech; *μέτρον*, a measure.) Instrument intended as a substitute for the leech. *Bdellō'mētrum*, *i*, *n*.

**Bea'ded**. (Sax. *Beade*, a bead.) *Bot.* Applied to roots knotted, like beads strung closely together. *Grānūlātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Beak**. (Belg. *Beek*.) *Chem.* The tubular portion of a retort. *Ornithol.* The prolongation of the mouth, or substance investing the mandibles, almost always horny, and of various forms, according to the kind of food used by each species; the bill. *Ros'trum*, *i*, *n*.

**Bear's Be'rry**. } *M.*  
**Bear's Bi'lberry**. } *Med.*  
**Bear's Who'rtle-berry**. } The (formerly) *Arbutus*, now *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*.

**Bearded**. *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Having a beard, or some beard-like appendage. *Barbātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Bebeer'n**. *Chem.* A vegetable alkali discovered in the *Bebeera*, or green-heart tree of British Guiana. *Bebeerīna*, *a*, *f*.

**Be'ccabu'nga**, *a*, *f*. (Germ. *Bachbungen*, water-herb.) Specific name of *Veronica Beccabunga*.

**Bēchīcus**, *a*, *um*. (*Βήξ*, cough.) *Pathol.* Belonging to, or relieving a cough: be'chic.

**Beclin'**. (Scott.) Festering, or suppurating.



**Bees' Wax.** *M. Med.* Obtained from the comb of the *Apis mellifica*. *Ēra*, æ, f.

**Bēlēmnites**, æ, m. (Βελεμνίτης.) *Geol.* The arrow-stone or thunderbolt; the petrified remains of some sea-animal.

**Bell-Metal.** An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and a small portion of antimony; used for making bells, etc.

**Bell-Shaped.** *Bot.* See *Campanaceus*, *Campaniformis*, *Campanulatus*.

**Be'llado'нна**, æ, f. (Ital. A handsome lady; the juice being used as cosmetic.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the leaves of *Atropa belladonna*.

**Bellows'-Sound.** See *Bruit de soufflet*.

**Belly.** (Sax. *Bælig*.) See *Abdomen*, *Alvus*, *Venter*, *Cœlia*.

**Belly, Lax.** See *Alvus Fluida*.

**Belly, Bound.** See *Alvus Asstricta*.

**Bēlōnoīdēs**, adj. (Βελόνη, a bodkin; terminal-īdes.) *Anat.* Resembling a bodkin; applied to processes of bone; styloid: be'lonoid.

**Be'njamin.** Gum benzoin.

**Be'njamin Flowers.** Benzoic acid.

**Benne Leaves.** See *Sesami Folia*.

**Bent.** See *Cernuus*, *Curvatus*.

**Be'nzidame.** *Chem.* An oil produced by the action of sulphureted hydrogen on nitrobenzide; identical with *Crystallin*, or *Anilin*; also with *Cyanole*.

**Be'nzoate.** (*Benzoicum acidum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of benzoic acid with a base. *Ben'zoas*, ātis, f.

**Benzo'ic.** *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from gum-benzoin. *Ben'zoicus*, a, um.

**Benzoī'fēra**, æ, f. (*Benzoŏnum*; Ēro, to bear.) *Bot.* The *Styrax* benzoin.

**Benzoin.** See *Benzoinum*.

**Benzi'n.** *Chem.* A new compound, obtained from oil of bitter almonds. *Benzoīna*, æ, f.

**Benzo'inum**, i, n. (Arab. *Ben-zoah*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) of gum benzoin; obtained from the *Styrax* benzoin.

**Berberi'n.** *Chem.* An alkaline

substance obtained from the *Berberis vulgaris*. *Berbērīna*, æ, f.

**Berry.** (Sax. *Beran*, to bear.)

*Bot.* A pulpy indehiscent pericarp, having the seeds scattered loosely in the pulp; as the grape, gooseberry, etc.

**Bertin, Spongy Bones of.**

*Anat.* Two small triangular, turbinated bones, often found beneath the small opening of the sphenoidal sinus.

**Bētūlīneus**, a, um. (*Bētūla*, the birch-tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Betula*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): betuli'neous.

**Be'zoar**, indecl. (Pers. *Pa-zahar*, from *pa*, against; *zahar*, a poison.) *Med.* An abnormal concretion sometimes found in certain land animals.

**Bi-**. (*Bis*, twice.) *Anat.*, *Chem.* A prefix in certain compound names, signifying two or double; as *biceps*, *bicuspis*.

**Bība'sic.** (*Bi-*; *bāsis*, a base.) *Chem.* Having two bases, as *Tartaras potassæ et sodæ*. *Bībā'sicus*, a, um.

**Bībūlus**, a, um. (*Bibo*, to drink.) Attracting moisture; absorbing: bi'bulous.

**Bīcapsūlāris**, is, e. (*Bi-*; *capsūla*, a capsule.) *Bot.* Having two capsules: bica'psular.

**Bīcarbōnas**, ātis, f. (*Bi-*; *carbōnas*, a carbonate.) *Chem.* A combination of two equivalents of carbonic acid with one of base: a bicarbonate.

**Bīcaudālis**, is, e. (*Bi-*; *cauda*, a tail.) *Anat.* Having two tails: bicau'dal.

**Bīcēphā'lium**, ii, n. (*Bi-*; κεφαλή, the head.) *Pathol.* A large sarcoma on the head, as if another were grown upon it.

**Bīcēphālus**, a, um. (Same.) *Physiol.* Having two heads: bice'phalous.

**Bīceps**, cīpītis, adj. (*Bi-*; cāput, the head.) *Anat.* Having two heads: double-headed.

**Bichat, Canal of.** *Anat.* A small round hole above the pineal gland, opening into the third ventricle of the brain; the arachnoid canal.

**Bīchlo'ride of Mercury.** *M. Med.* Corrosive sublimate.

**Bīcī'pital.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *Biceps* muscle. *Bīcīpītālis*, is, e.

**Biconjūgātus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *conjūgo*, to yoke together.) *Bot.* In pairs: bicon'jugate.

**Bico'rnis**, *is, e.* (*Bi-*; *cornu*, a horn.) Two-horned: bico'rinate.

**Bicuspidātus**, *a, um.* } (*Bi-*; *cus-*  
**Bien'spis**, *īdis*, *adj.* } *pis*, the  
point of a spear.) Having two  
points: bicus'pidate; bicus'pid.

**Bide'ns**, *entis*, *adj.* (*Bi-*; *dens*, a tooth.) Having two teeth: biden'tal.

**Bidentālis**, *is, e.* Same as *Bidens* and *Bidentatus*: biden'tal.

**Bidentātus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *dens*.) Having two teeth: biden'tate. See *Bidens*, *Bidentalis*.

**Bidi'gītātus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *digītus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Having two fingers: bidi'gitate.

**Bidi'gīti - Pinnātus**, *a, um.* (Same; *pinnātus*.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf with two leaflets at the end of the common petiole.

**Bi'e'nnial**. (*Bi-*; *annus*, a year.) *Bot.* Of two years' duration. *Bien'nis*, *is, e.*

**Bifārius**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *fāri*, to speak.) Having a double meaning; pointing two ways: bifa'rious.

**Bi'fer**, *a, um.* } (*Bi-*; *fēro*, to  
**Bi'fērus**, *a, um.* } bear.) *Bot.*  
Bearing twice in the year: bi'ferous.

**Bi'fidus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Divided into two; cleft: bi'fid.

**Biflōrus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having two flowers: biflo'rous, or biflo'rate.

**Bifōrātus**, *a, um.* } (*Bi-*; *fōres*, a  
**Bi'fōrus**, *a, um.* } door.) *Bot.*  
Having two entries, or apertures:  
bi'forate: bi'forous.

**Bifurcātion**. (*Bi-*; *furca*, a fork.) A dividing into two, as a fork into its prongs. *Bifurcātio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Bifurcātus**, *a, um.* (Same.) Divided into two, like a fork: bifur'cate.

**Bigas'ter**. (*Bi-*; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) *Anat.* Same as *Biventer* and *Digastricus*.

**Bigēminātus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *gēmini*, twins.) *Bot.* Twin-forked: bige'minate.

**Bignōniāceus**, *a, um.* (*Bignōnia*, the trumpet-flower.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Big-*

*nonia*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): bignonia'ceous.

**Bihōrius**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *hōra*, an hour.) Enduring two hours: biho'rious.

**Bi'jūgātus**, *a, um.* } (*Bi-*; *jūgum*,  
**Bi'jūgus**, *a, um.* } a yoke.)  
Double-yoked; in two pairs; bi'ju-gate.

**Bi'labe**. (*Bi-*; *λαβειν*, to lay hold on often.) *Surg.* An instrument for extracting foreign bodies of sufficiently moderate size from the bladder, through the *urethra*.

**Bilābiātus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *lābium*, a lip.) *Bot.* Having two lips: bila'biate.

**Bilācīniātus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *lācīniātus*, fringed.) *Bot.* Double-fringed: bilaci'niate.

**Bilāmellātus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *lāmellātus*, having little plates.) *Bot.* Having two layers of little plates: bilamel'late.

**Bilātērālis**, *is, e.* (*Bi-*; *lātērālis*, pertaining to the side.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves proceeding from different points as well as different sides, and so somewhat distinct from opposite: bila'teral.

**Bile**. *Physiol.* The gall, or peculiar secretion of the liver. See *Bilis*, *Chole*, *Fel*.

**Bi'liary**. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to the bile. *Biliāris*, *is, e.*

**Bili'n**. (*Bilis*.) *Chem.* A gummy, pale yellow mass, considered to be the principal constituent of the bile. *Bilīna*, *ae, f.*

**Bi'lious**. (*Bilis*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Pathol.* Having much, full of, or relating to the bile. *Biliōsus*, *a, um.*

**Biliphei'n**. (*Bilis*; *φαιός*, of a brown colour.) *Chem.* The most important colouring-matter of the bile. *Bilīphaeīna*, *ae, f.*

**Bilis**, *is, f.* See *Bile*.

**Biliverdi'n**. (Fr. *Bile*; *vert*, green-colour.) *Chem.* A green substance obtained from the green dejections of children. *Biliverdīna*, *a, f.*

**Bill**. (Sax. *Bil*.) *Ornithol.* The beak.

**Bi'lōbus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *lōbus*, a lobe.) Having two lobes: bi'lobous.

**Bilōcūlāris**, *is, e.* (*Bi-*; *lōcūlus*, a little cell.) *Bot.* Having two cells: bilo'cular.

**Bi'mānus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *mānus*,



hand.) *Zoöl.* Having two hands; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*, of which man constitutes the only genus: bi'manous.

**Bi'mē'stris**, *is, e.* (*Bi-*; *mensis*, during a month's space.) *Physiol.* Of two months; two months old.

**Bin-**. Same as *Bi-*, the *n* being added for sake of euphony before a vowel; as binoxalate, etc.

**Bi'nary**. (*Binus*, by couples.) Consisting of couples. *Binārius*, *a, um.*

**Binātus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* In pairs, or couples: bi'nate.

**Binērvātus**, *a, um.* } (*Bi-*; *ner-*  
**Binērvius**, *a, um.* } *vātus*,  
(nerved.) *Bot.* Having two nerves; bine'rvate: bine'rvious.

**Binō'cūlus**, *i, m.* (*Bin-*; *ocūlus*, the eye.) *Surg.* A bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes.

**Binō'xalate**. (*Bin-*; *oxālas*, an oxalate.) *Chem.* A combination of an excess of oxalic acid with a base. *Binō'xālas*, *ātis, f.*

**Biōd'ynā'mica**, *æ, f.* (*Bíos*, life; *dýnamis*, power.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of actual life: biodyna'mics.

**Bio'logy**. (Same; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of life. *Biōlō'gia*, *æ, f.*

**Biōmagnēti'smus**, *i, m.* (Same; *magnetismus*.) Animal magnetism.

**Bipartitus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Divided deeply into two: bipa'rtite.

**Bipeltātus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *pelta*, a target, or buckler.) Having two shields. Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Stomapoda*: bipel'tate.

**Bipes**, *ēdis*, adj. (*Bi-*; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having two feet: bi'ped.

**Bipinnātī'fidus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *pinnātifidus*.) *Bot.* Doubly pinnatifid: bipinnati'fid.

**Bipinnātus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *pinnā*, a leaflet.) *Bot.* Having double leaflets: bipi'nnate.

**Birostrātus**, *a, um.* } (*Bi-*; *ros-*  
**Biros'tris**, *is, e.* } *trum*, a  
(beak.) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* Having two beaks: biros'trate.

**Bisexuālis**, *is, e.* (*Bi*; *sexuālis*.) Of both sexes: bise'xual.

**Bismūthum**, *i, n.* (Germ. *Bis-*

*mut*.) *Chem.* A yellowish white metal, found generally native, or in the metallic state: bis'muth.

**Bi'smūthum A'lbum**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) of *Bismuthi Subnitras* (D.) or the trisnitrate of bismuth; flake-white, or pearl-white.

**Bistort**. (*Bis*, double; *torqueo*, to twist.) See *Polygonum bistorta*.

**Bi'stoury**. (Fr. *Bistouri*; from *Pistori*, a town where it was manufactured.) *Surg.* A small knife, or scalpel, for surgical purposes: there are the straight, the curved, and the probe-pointed, which is also curved.

**Bisu'lphas**, *ātis, f.* (*Bi-*; *sulphas*.) *Chem.* A combination of two equivalents of sulphuric acid with one of the base: a bisu'lphate.

**Bisu'lphite**. (*Bi-*; *sulphis*.) *Chem.* A combination of two equivalents of sulphurous acid with one of the base. *Bisulphis*, *ītis, f.*

**Bitar'tras**, *ātis, f.* (*Bi*; *tartras*.) *Chem.* A supersalt with twice as much tartaric acid as the corresponding neutral salt: a bitar'trate.

**Biternātus**, *a, um.* (*Bi-*; *ternātus*.) *Bot.* Twice ternate, or doubly threefold: bite'rnate.

**Bi'tter-A'pple**. } *M. Med.*  
**Bi'tter-Cu'cumber**. } The plant  
**Bi'tter-Gourd**. } and fruit  
of *Cucumis colocynthis*.

**Bi'tter Principle**. *Bot. Physiol.* A peculiar principle, on the presence of which the bitter quality of certain vegetables depends; as in the wood of quassia, gentian-root, the hop, etc.

**Bi'tter-Sweet**. *M. Med.* The *Solanum dulcamara*.

**Bi'ttern**. *Chem.* The water remaining after crystallisation of common salt from sea-water, or salt springs.

**Bi'tters**. Term applied to several medicinal substances, expressing their quality as particularly perceptible to the taste, and which are further distinguished into the aromatic, pure, and styptic bitters.

**Bitūmen**, *inis, n.* (As if *Pittumen*, from *πίττα*, pitch.) *Chem.* Name for certain inflammable mineral substances, of different consistency, from fluid to solid.

**Bitūmen Barbāden'se**. *M.*



**Med.** The *Petroleum* of the pharmacopœias (L.E.) or Barbadoes tar.

**Bituminisa'tion.** The transformation of organic matter into *Bitumen*, as wood into coal, and the remains of vegetable substances into peat. *Bitūminisatio, ōnis, f.*

**Bitu'minous.** (*Bitūmen*; terminal -ōsus.) *Chem.* Of the nature of bitumen. *Bitūminōsus, a, um.*

**Bi'valvis, is, e.** (*Bi-*; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot. Conchol.* Having two valves: bi'valve.

**Bive'nter.** (*Bi-*; *venter*, the belly.) *Anat.* Double-belly; a faulty term used for *Digastrius*; also called *Bigaster*.

**Black-Wash.** *Pharm.* A lotion made with calomel in lime-water; the grey lotion. *Lōtio Nigra.*

**Bla'dder.** (Sax. *Blader*, from *blawan*, to blow; because it is distended by being blown into.) *Anat.* Generally, the receptacle of the urine in man and other animals. *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Applied to various objects and productions of similar appearance, as those of sea-wrack, the air-bag of fishes, etc. See *Cystis*, *Vesica*, *Vesicula*.

**Bla'dder-Fu'cus.** } *M. Med.*

**Bla'dder-Wrack.** } The *Fucus vesiculosus*.

**Bla'dder, Gall.** *Anat.* The *Vesicula felleis*.

**Bla'dder, U'rinary.** *Anat.* The *Vesica urinaria*.

**Blæ'sitas, ātis, f.** (Βλαισός, one that walks badly.) *Pathol.* The defect of speech termed stuttering or stammering. See *Psellismus*.

**Blain.** (Sax. *Blegene*.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Furunculus*, boil, or ulcer.

**Blastēma, ātis, n.** (Βλαστώνω, to germinate.) *Physiol.* The organisable substance eliminated from the blood, and oozing through the capillaries.

**Bla'stoder'm.** (Βλαστώνω, to germinate; δέρμα, the skin.) *Physiol.* A minute, thin membrane, on that surface of the yolk which, whatever be the position of the egg, is, by a peculiar arrangement, always uppermost; the germinal membrane, or *Cicatricula*. *Bla'stōder'ma, ātis, n.*

**Blastoder'mic.** *Physiol.* Belonging to the blastoderm. *Bla'stōder'micus, a, um.*

**Blastoder'mic Ves'icle.** *Physiol.* A distinct envelope immediately surrounding the yolk, and covered by the vitelline membrane; afterwards called the umbilical vesicle.

**Blastōgē'nēsis, is, f.** (Βλαστός, a sprout; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* The multiplication of plants by means of buds.

**Blastogrā'phia, æ, f.** (Same; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Description of the bud: blasto'graphy.

**Bleb.** See *Bulla*.

**Bleeding.** See *Blood-letting*, *Hæmorrhagia*.

**Blende.** (Sax. *Blendan*, to mix together.) *Chem. Mineral.* A shining metallic substance composed of zinc and sulphur; also a sulphuret of zinc in black crystals, and called black jet.

**Blennā'dēnītis, idis, f.** (Βλέννα, mucus; adenitis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of mucous glands.

**Blennēly'tria, æ, f.** (Same; ἔλυτρον, a sheath.) Same as *Leucorrhœa*.

**Blennentē'ria, æ, f.** (Same; ἔντερον, an intestine.) *Pathol.* Mucous flow from the intestines.

**Blennōgē'nīcus, a, um.** (Same; γεννάω, to generate.) *Physiol.* Generating mucus; muciparous: blennogen'ic.

**Blennogenus.** Same as *Blennogenicus*.

**Blennōmētrītis, idis, f.** (Same; mētritis.) *Pathol.* Mucous flow accompanying *Metritis*.

**Blennophtha'l'mia, æ, f.** (Same; ophthalmia.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of mucous membrane of the eye.

**Blennorrhā'gia, æ, f.** (Same; ῥήγνυμι, to burst asunder.) *Pathol.* A discharge of mucus: ble'n-norrhage.

**Blennorrhœ'a, æ, f.** (Same; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flowing, or excessive secretion from mucous glands in any situation; incorrectly applied to the increased secretion in the urethra and vagina of an infectious purulent or muco-purulent discharge, and called *Gonorrhœa*. See *Baptorrhœa*.

**Blennorrhœ'a Chr'ōnīca.** *Pathol.* Gleet; also named *Catarrhus urethralis*.

**Blennorrhœ'a Si'mplex.** *Pa-*

**ol.** Increased secretion of mucus on the urethra.

**Blennymēn**, *ēnis*, m. (Same; *ήν*, a membrane.) *Anat.* A mucus membrane.

**Blennymēnītis**, *īdis*, f. (Same; *rminal-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

**Blēphāradēnītis**, *īdis*, f. (Βλέφaron, the eyelid; *ἀδην*, a gland; *terminal-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

**Blēphārītis**, *īdis*, f. (Βλέφαρον; *rminal-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the eyelids.

**Blēphāro'neus**, *i*, m. (Βλέφαρον; *κός*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour on the eyelid.

**Blēphārophtha'lmia**, *α*, f. (Βλέφaron; *ὀφθαλμία*, inflammation of the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye and eyelids cōexisting: *'pharophthal'my*.

**Blēphārophtha'lmic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Blepharophthalmia*. *ēphārophtha'lmicus*, *a*, m.

**Blēpharopla'stic**. *Surg.* Belonging to blepharoplasty. *Blēphāro'plasticus*, *a*, m.

**Blēpharoplasty**. (Βλέφαρον; *λάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* Operation for repairing any lesion of the eyelids, by taking a flap from the eyelid and parts contiguous. *Blēphāro'plastia*, *α*, f.

**Blēphāroplēgia**, *α*, f. (Βλέφαρον; *πληγή*, a stroke.) *Pathol.* The falling down of the upper eyelid from paralysis. See *Blepharoptosis*.

**Blēphāroptōsis**, *is*, f. Same as *blepharoptosis*.

**Blindness, Day**. See *Nyctalopia*.

**Blindness, Night**. }

**Blindness, Nocturnal**. } See *Nyctalopia*.

**Blister**. (Belg. *Bluyster*.) *Pharm. Surg. Pathol.* A deposition of serum fluid beneath the cuticle. In common language, the *Emplastrum vesicatorium* itself, or the effect which it produces. *Vēsicūla*, *α*, f. See *Vesicula*.

**Blister-Beetle**. } See *Cantharis*,  
**Blister-Fly**. } *Lytta*, *Meloe*,  
*usca Hispaniola*.

**Blistered**. See *Bullatus*, *Bullus*, *Vesicularis*, *Vesiculosus*.

**Blood**. (Sax. *Blōd*.) *Physiol.* The red fluid which circulates through

the cavities of the heart, the arterics, and veins; warm and red in the *Vertebrata*, but cold and white for the most part in the *Invertebrata*. *Sanguis*, *inis*, m.

**Blood-Letting**. *Surg.* A term embracing every artificial discharge of blood, for the cure or prevention of disease. It is *general*, as in venesection and arteriotomy; or *topical*, as in the application of leeches, cupping-glasses, or by scarification; bleeding.

**Bloody Flux**. See *Dysentery*.

**Blossom**. See *Corolla*.

**Blow-Pipe**. *Anat., Chem.* A simple, tapering, tube-like instrument of silver or brass, used for the purpose of inflation; also for directing a stream of air into the flame of a lamp, which thus assumes a conical form, at the point of which the heat is equal to that of a powerful furnace.

**Blue Disease**. *Pathol.* *Cyanosis*, or *Morbus cæruleus*.

**Blue Ointment**. *Pharm.* The *Unguentum hydrargyri*.

**Blue Pill**. *Pharm.* The *Pilula hydrargyri*.

**Blue Stone**. } *M. Med.* The

**Blue Vi'triol**. } *Sulphas cupri*.  
*Cæri'leus Lāpis*.

**Blunt Hook**. *Obstet. Surg.* The *Embryulcus*.

**Boat-shaped**. See *Navicularis*, *Scaphoides*.

**Bock**, v. } *Med.* Terms used,

**Bocken**, v. } the first in Scotland,  
the second in Yorkshire and other districts of England, as signifying to retch.

**Bog-Bean**. *M. Med.* Common name for *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

**Bohea**. *Bot.* The *Thea nigra*, or black tea.

**Bohun U'pas**. *Bot.* A bitter gum resin which exudes from incisions in the bark of a large tree, in Java and the neighbouring islands, called *Antiar*, or *Antikar* by the Javanese; the *Antiaris toxicaria*, or *Ipo toxicaria*, of botanists; it is a deadly poison.

**Boil**. See *Furunculus*.

**Boiling Point**. *Chem.* 212° of Fahrenheit: *in vacuo*, 67°; under additional pressure, it may be heated to 400°. In the Centigrade thermometer it is 100°; in Reaumur's, 80°.



**Bolc.** See *Bolus*.

**Bolc'tate.** (*Bōlēteum* acídum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of boletic acid with a base. *Bōlētas, ātis, f.*

**Bolc'tic Acid.** *Chem.* An acid discovered in the *Boletus pseudo-igniarins*.

**Bōlētus, i, m.** (*Bōλος*, a mass.) A kind of fungus referred to the genus *Lyeoperdon*.

**Bōlētus Igniārius.** *M. Med.* The agaric of the oak, or touchwood; the *Agaricus chirurgorum*, or the *Fungus igniarius*.

**Bōlus, i, m.** (*Bōλος*, a mass.) *Pharm.* Any roundly formed medicine, larger than an ordinary sized pill, yet small enough to be swallowed: a bo'lus. *Mineral.* A kind of argillaceous earth: bole.

**Bolus Armeniae.** See *Armenian Bole*.

**Bombāceus, a, um.** (*Bombax*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Bombax*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.); bomba'ceous.

**Bōmbax, ācis, f.** A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphica*; Ord. *Polyandria*. The cotton tree. See *Gossypium*.

**Bōmbiate.** (*Bombieum* acídum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of bombie acid with a base. *Bōmbias, ātis, f.*

**Bōmbie.** (*Bόμβυξ*, a silk-worm; terminal -ie.) *Chem.* Pertaining to the *Bombyx*. *Bōmbicus, a, um.*

**Bōmbie Acid.** *Chem.* An acid obtained from the silkworm chrysalis.

**Bōmbus, i, n.** (*Βομβός*, the buzzing of bees.) *Med.* A ringing noise in the ears; also, the sound of flatus moving through the intestines. See *Tinnitus Aurium*, *Borborygmus*.

**Bone.** See *Os*, *ossis*.

**Bone-Binder.** The *Osteocolla*.

**Bonpla'ndia, a, f.** (*M. Bonpland*, their discoverer.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Mono-gynia*. Juss. *Diosmeae*, or *Rutaceae*.

**Bonpla'ndia Trifoliāta.** *M. Med.* Former name of the plant affording *Angustura bark*, now referred to the *Galipea ensparia*.

**Bora'etc Acid.** *Chem.* An acid obtained from borax.

**Bo'rate.** (*Bōrācieum* acídum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination

of boraeie acid, with a base. *Bōras, ātis, f.*

**Bōrax, ācis, f.** (Arab. *Baurac*, a species of nitre.) *Chem.*, *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the *Biboras sodæ*; the *Boras sodæ* (D.)

**Borbōry'gmus, i, m.** (*Βορβορύζω*, to produce a rumbling in the bowels.) *Med.* The gurgling noise produced by the movements of flatus in the intestines. See *In-tonatio*.

**Bo'ron.** *Chem.* The base of boracie acid. *Bōrium, ii, n.*

**Bo'ruret.** (*Boron*; terminal -uret.) *Chem.* A combination of boron with a simple body. *Bōrūrētum, i, n.*

**Boswe'llia Serrāta.** *M. Med.* The tree believed to afford *Olibanum*.

**Bo'tal's Hole.** *Anat.* The *Foramen ovale* of the fetal heart. *Fōrāmen Bōtāle*.

**Botano'logy.** (*Βοτανή*, an herb; λόγος, a discourse.) Same as *Botany*. *Bōtānōlō'gia, a, f.*

**Bo'tany.** (*Βοτανή*.) That branch of natural history which relates to the vegetable kingdom. *Bōtā'nica, a, f.*

**Bothriōcēphālus, i, m.** (*Βόθριον*, a little pit; κεφαλή, a head.) *Zoöl.* The *Tenia solium*.

**Botryoi'dal.** Incorrect for *Botryoid*.

**Botryōidēs, adj.** (*Βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes; terminal -idēs.) *Bot.* Resembling a cluster of grapes: bo'tryoid.

**Bottle-shaped.** See *Lagenæformis*.

**Bongie.** (Fr., a wax candle.) *Surg.* A slender instrument for introduction into the *urethra*; also, stronger, for the *rectum*, *vagina*, and *oesophagus*.

**Bongie, Armed.** } *Surg.* A bon-  
**Bongie, Cau'stic.** } gie with a piece of *Nitras argenti* fixed in its extremity.

**Bōvīna Fāmes.** The disease *Bulimia*.

**Braccātus, a, um.** (*Bracca*, breeches.) *Ornithol.* Having breeches: brac'cate.

**Brāchē'rium, ii, n.** (*Brāchium*, the arm.) *Surg.* See *Subligamen*.

**Brāchiæ'us.** *Anat.* Same as *Brachialis*.

**Brāchia'lgia, a, f.** (Same; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the arm, or of any part of it: brachia'lgia.



**Brächiälis**, *is, e.* (Same.) *Anat.* Belonging to the arm: bra'chial.

**Brächiätus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having branches in pairs at right angles with those above and below: bra'chiate.

**Brächio-**. (Same.) *Anat.* A prefix in compound names of vessels, ligaments, etc., connected with the arm.

**Brächiö'pödu**s, *a, um.* (*Βραχίων*, arm; *πὺς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*, having two fleshy arms instead of feet: brachio'podous.

**Brächiüm**, *ii, n.* (*Βραχίον*.) *Anat.* The arm, from shoulder to wrist; strictly, to the elbow, forming the proper arm.

**Brächy'ptërus**, *a, um.* (*Βραχὺς*, short; *πτερόν*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) with small wings: brachy'pterus.

**Brächyūrus**, *a, um.* (*Βραχὺς*; *οὐρά*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of *Crustacea Decapoda*: brachyu'rous.

**Brac'tea**, *æ, f.* (A thin plate of metal.) *Bot.* A floral leaf having the flower arising from its *axilla*, and different from the other leaves.

**Bracteātus**, *a, um.* (*Bractea*.) *Bot.* Having floral leaves: bracte'ate.

**Bracteïfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Bractea*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a floral leaf: bracte'iform.

**Bracte'öla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Bractea*.) *Bot.* A little floral leaf: a bra'cteole.

**Bracteölātus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having *bracteolæ*: bracte'olate.

**Bradyspermätis'mus**, *i, m.* (*βραδὺς*, slow; *σπέρμα*, seed; terminal -ισμός.) *Pathol.* Too slow emission of the semen: bradysper'matism.

**Brain**. (Sax. *Brægen*.) Generally the whole nervous mass within the *cranium*, or skull. *Anat.* See *Cerebrum*.

**Brain, Little**. *Anat.* See *Cerebrillum*.

**Branch**. (Fr. *Branche*.) *Anat.* Applied to the several portions of blood-vessels, nerves, etc., as they divide, like the branches of a tree. *Bot.* A bough. *Ramus, i, m.*

**Branched**. See *Ramosus*.

**Bra'nchiæ**, *arum, f. pl.* (*Βράγ-*

*χια*.) *Ichthyol.* Gills, or breathing apparatus analogous to the lungs of land animals. *Zoöl.* Organs of respiration in *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*, and some *Reptilia*.

**Branchiö'pödu**s, *a, um.* (*Βράγχια*; *πὺς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Crustacea Entomostraca*, in which the *branchiæ* constitute part of their feet.

**Branchiö'stegal**. (*Βράγχια*; *στέγω*, to cover.) *Comp. Anat.* Covering the gills; applied to appendages of the hyoid and scapular arches. *Branchiöstegälis, is, e.*

**Branchiö'steus**, *a, um.* (*Βράγχια*; *ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Ichthyol.* Having gills with bony rays: brachios'teous.

**Brazilië'nsis Rădix**. *M. Med.* Name for ipecacuan root.

**Break-Bone Fever**. See *Dengue*.

**Breast**. (Sax. *Breost*.) *Anat.* The *mamma* of females; the *mammilla* of males; also, popularly, the thorax or chest. See *Pectus*.

**Breast-Bone**. See *Sternum*.

**Breast-Pump**. See *Antlia Mammaria*.

**Breath**. (Sax. *Bræth*.) *Physiol.* The air received and discharged by expansion and contraction of the lungs. *Hălitûs, ūs, m.* See *Spiritus*.

**Bre'ccia**, *æ, f.* (Ital., a fragment.) *Geognos.* Rock with fragmentary structure, the agglomerated grains of which are angularous fragments with sharp edges.

**Brecciatus**, *a, um.* (*Breccia*.) *Geognos.* Having *breccia*; brecciated.

**Brecciölăris**, *is, e.* *Geognos.* Applied to rocks having various bodies in their paste or substance: brecci'olar.

**Breg'ma**, *ātis, n.* (*Βρέχω*, to moisten.) *Anat.* The sinciput.

**Brëphotrö'phium**, *ii, n.* (*Βρέφος*, an infant; *τρέφω*, to nourish.) *Med.* A foundling hospital.

**Brëvipen'nis**, *is, e.* (*Brëvis*, short; *penna*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Short-winged: brevipen'ate.

**Bright's Disease**. *Pathol.* Granular disease of the kidney; first described by Dr Bright; *Morbus Brightii*; also called *Albuminuria* and *Nephria*.

**Brö'mate**. (*Brömăicum acîdum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combina-

tion of bromic acid with a base. *Brōmas, ātis, f.*

**Bromatography.** (Βρῶμα, food; γράφω, to describe.) *Physiol.* A treatise on foods. *Brōmātogrāphía, α, f.*

**Bromatology.** (Βρῶμα, food; λόγος, a discourse.) A consideration of food, its nature, quality, and uses. *Brōmātōló'gia, α, f.*

**Brome, or Bromine.** (Βρῶμος, a stench.) *Chem.* An elementary body obtained from sea-water, called Bittern. *Brōmīum, or Brōmīnīum, ii, n.*

**Brōmic.** (*Brōmīum*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to brome. *Brōmīcus, α, um.*

**Brōmic Acid.** *Chem.* A compound of bromine and oxygen.

**Brōmide.** (*Brōmīum*; terminal -ide.) *Chem.* A combination of bromine with a base. *Brōmīs, īdis, f.*

**Brōmīnīum, ii, n.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœcial name (U.S.A.) of brome, or bromine.

**Brōmīum.** Same as *Bromīnīum*.

**Brōmo-.** (*Bromīum*.) A prefix denoting connection with bromine.

**Brōmoform.** (*Bromīum*; formyle.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance compounded of bromine and formic acid, somewhat analogous in effects to chloroform and sodoform.

**Brōmuret.** (*Brōmīum*; terminal -ūret.) *Chem.* A combination of brome with a base. *Brōmūrētum, i, n.*

**Brō'nychia, ōrum, pl. n.** (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe.) *Anat.* The first two branches of the *bronchus*, *trachea*, or windpipe: otherwise called *Bronchi*.

**Brō'nychīālis, is, e.** (*Bronchia*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *bronchia*, or *bronchi*: *brō'nychial*.

**Bronchītis, īdis, f.** (*Bronchia*; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *Bronchia*.

**Brō'ucho-.** (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe.) *Med.* A prefix in compound terms indicating connection with the windpipe.

**Brouchœcīle, cs, f.** (Βρόγχος; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* An indolent swelling of the thyroid gland; *goître*; *tracheocele*; called also Derbyshire neck.

**Broncho'phonism.** } (Βρόγχος;  
**Broncho'phony.** } φωνή, the  
voice; terminal -ισμός.) *Med.* The sound of the voice, heard by means of the stethoscope in the *bronchia*. *Bronchōphōnī'smus, i, m.* *Bronchō-phōnīa, α, f.*

**Bronchorrhœ'a, α, f.** (Βρόγχος; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Increased discharge of mucus from the *bronchia*.

**Broncho'tomy.** (Βρόγχος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the *bronchus*, *trachea*, or wind-pipe. *Bronchōtō'mīa, α, f.*

**Brō'nychus, i, m.** (Βρόγχος.) *Anat.* Same as *Trachea*: in the pl. *bronchi* is used synonymously with *bronchia*.

**Brō'ntolith.** (Βροντή, thunder; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* A thunder-stone; another name for *Aërolite*, or *Meteorolite*. *Brontō-lītes, is, or α, m.*

**Bronze.** A compound metal, consisting of copper with a small proportion of tin; similar to bell-metal.

**Brooklime.** The *Veronica beccabunga*.

**Broom.** The *Spartium scoparium*.

**Brown Study.** See *Aphelzia otiosa*.

**Bruci'n.** *Chem.* A vegetable alkali discovered in the false *Angustura* bark, and in the *Nux vomica*. *Brūcia, or Brūcina, α, f.*

**Bruissement.** (Fr.) *Med.* Corvisart's term for the *Purring tremor*, or *Frémissement cataire* of Laennec.

**Bruit.** (Fr. a noise.) *Pathol.* Applied to the different conditions of the sound perceived by means of the stethoscope, according as the thorax or its organs are affected.

**Brunner's Glands.** *Anat.* The *Glandulæ solitariae*, or mucous follicles discovered by Brunner in the cellular tunic of the intestinal canal. *Glandulæ Brunneri.*

**Bryōnia, α, f.** (Βρύω, to abound.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Syngenesia*. Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ*. Bryony.

**Bryōnia A'lba.** The *Bryonia divica*.

**Bryōnia Dioſca.** *M. Med.* The wild vine; also called *Bryonia alba*, wild-hops, and tetter-berry.



**Būbo**, *ōnis*, m. } (*Βουβών*, the  
**Būbōn**, *ōnis*, m. } groin.) *Surg.*  
 he inflammatory swelling of a lym-  
 phatic gland, particularly in the groin,  
 axilla; a genus, Ord. *Tumores*;  
*Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology;  
 enitis: bu'bo. *Bot.* A Linn.  
 genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digyt-*  
*ia*. Juss. *Umbelliferæ*.

**Būbōn Galbānum**. *M. Med.*  
 former name of the plant which  
 yields galbanum; now called *Gal-*  
*banum officinale*.

**Būbōna'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*Būbōn*;  
*ἄλγος*, pain.) *Surg. Pathol.* Pain  
 in the groin: bubona'lgia.

**Būbōnōcēle**, *es*, f. (*Βουβών*; *κῆλη*,  
 tumour.) *Surg.* A species of  
 hernia in which part of the bowels  
 protrudes at the abdominal ring;  
 synonymous with inguinal hernia.

**Bu'ccal**. (*Bucca*, the cheek.) Be-  
 longing to the cheek. *Buccālis*,  
*æ*, f.

**Buccinātor**, *ōris*, m. (*Buccino*,  
 to sound a trumpet.) *Anat.* A flat  
 thin muscle which forms the wall of  
 the cheek.

**Buccino'idæ**, patron. nom. pl. m.  
*Buccinum*, a shell-fish like a trumpet  
 or horn; terminal-*idæ*.) *Zoöl.* Name  
 given to a Family of the *Mollusca Gas-*  
*tropoda Pectinibranchiata*, having  
 the *Buccinum* for its type.

**Bu'cco-**. (*Bucca*, the cheek.) *Anat.*  
 prefix in compound names denoting  
 connection with the cheek or its  
 muscles.

**Buchu**. *M. Med.* Pharmaco-  
 ceutical name (L.) of the *Barosma cre-*  
*ata*, *B. crenulata*, and *B. serrati-*  
*folia*. See *Bucku*.

**Buck-Bean**. *M. Med.* The  
*Tenyanthes trifoliata*.

**Buck-Thorn**. *M. Med.* The  
*Rhamnus catharticus*.

**Bucku**. *M. Med.* Pharmaco-  
 ceutical name (E.) for the leaves of several  
 species of *Barosma*. See *Buchu*.

**Bucnēmia**, *æ*, f. (*Βοῦ*, a particle  
 of increase; *κνήμη*, the leg.) *Pathol.*  
 Disease of the leg, distinguished by  
 tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

**Bud**. (F. *Bouton*.) *Bot.* The  
 rudiments of a plant in a latent state,  
 well evolved at the proper season, and  
 by the influence of other circum-  
 stances. *Gem'ma*, *æ*, f.

**Buffy Coat**. *Pathol.* The in-

flammatory crust, or buff-coloured  
 substance on the surface of the *cras-*  
*samentum* of blood, taken from per-  
 sons labouring under inflammation,  
 when coagulation is completed. *Cō-*  
*rrium Phlogi'sticum*.

**Bulam Fever**. *Pathol.* Name  
 by the natives on the African coast  
 for yellow fever.

**Bulbifērus**, *a*, um. (*Bulbus*, a  
 bulb; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing  
 bulbs: bulbiferous.

**Bul'bil**. (Dim. *Bulbus*.) *Bot.*  
 A small, solid, or scaly bud, which  
 being detached from a plant, becomes  
 developed and perfectly similar to it.  
*Bulbillus*, *i*, m.

**Bulbōsus**, *a*, um. (*Bulbus*; ter-  
 minal-*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full  
 of bulbs: bul'bous.

**Bulbulus**, *i*, m. See *Bulbil*.

**Bu'lbus**, *i*, m. (*Βολβός*.) *Bot.*  
 A globular, coated body, solid, or  
 composed of fleshy scales or layers,  
 constituting the lower part of some  
 plants, and sending off radicles from  
 the flattened basis: a bulb.

**Būlimia**, *æ*, f. } (*Βοῦ*, ineret;  
**Būlimi'āsis**, *is*, f. } *λίμος*, hun-  
**Būlimus**, *i*, m. } ger.) *Pathol.*  
 Voracity, or insatiable hunger;  
 canine hunger. A genus, Ord. *Dyso-*  
*rexia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nos-  
 ology.

**Bu'lla**, *æ*, f. (A bubble.) *Pa-*  
*thol.* A transparent vesicle caused  
 by burns, scalds, or otherwise; a  
 bleb; a blister.

**Bullātus**, *a*, um. } (*Bulla*; ter-  
**Bullōsus**, *a*, um. } minal-*ōsus*.)  
*Bot.* Having, or full of *bullæ*, an  
 appearance presented by the surface  
 of a leaf being raised above its veins;  
 bul'late: bul'lose.

**Bu'nion**. (*Βούνιον*, a kind of  
 turnip.) *Surg.* Inflammation (or  
 rather its effects) of the *bursa mucosa*,  
 at the ball of the great toe, indura-  
 tion of adjacent parts, enlargement  
 of the joint, etc.

**Buptha'lmus**, *i*, m. (*Βοῦς*, an ox;  
*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.*  
 The first stage of *Hydrophthalmia*:  
 ox-eye.

**Burdock**. *M. Med.* The *Ar-*  
*tium lappa*, and *Lappa minor*.

**Burgundy Pitch**. *M. Med.* *Pix*  
*Burgundica* of the pharmacopœias  
 (E. D.) or *Pix abietina* (L.).



**Burn.** (Sax *Bærnan*, to scorch.) *Surg. Pathol.* A lesion caused by the application of heat. *Ambu'stio, ōnis, f.*

**Burnt Sponge.** *M. Med.* The substance *Spongia usta*.

**Bu'rsa, æ, f.** (Βύρσα, a leathern bottle.) A bag, or purse.

**Bu'rsa Mucōsa.** *Anat.* A serous bag for secreting a substance (*Synovia*) to lubricate tendons and joints, rendering their motion easy.

**Bursālis, is, e.** (*Bursa*.) Belonging to a purse or bag: bu'rsal.

**Bursa'logy.** (Βύρσα, a bag; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The consideration of the *bursæ mucosæ*. *Bursālō'gia, æ, f.*

**Butterfly-shaped.** See *Papilionaceus*.

**Būtýrāceus, a, um.** (*Būtýrum*,

butter.) Of the appearance or consistence of butter: butýra'ceous.

**Butýrate.** (*Būtýricum acídum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of butýric acid with a base. *Būtýras, ātis, f.*

**Butýric Acid.** *Chem.* A volatile acid obtained from butter.

**Butýrín.** (*Būtýrum*, butter.) *Chem.* The essential fatty matter of butter: the Butýrate of Glycerin. *Būtýrina, æ, f.*

**Buxíu.** *Chem.* An alkaline substance obtained from the *Buxus sempervirens*. *Buxína, æ, f.*

**By'ssum, i, n.** } (*Bύσσος*, a kind

**By'ssus, i, m.** } of fine flax.)

*Anat.* The *pu'dendum mulieb're*. *Bot.* A genus of lichens. *Zoöl.* The hairy appendage by which the *Molusca* attach themselves to rocks, etc.

## C.

**C.** *Chem.* For Carbonium. *Pharm.* For *compositi*, or *compositæ*.

**C. M.** *Med.* For *Cras manē*, to-morrow morning.

**Caba'lline.** (*Caballus*, a horse.) *Pharm.* Applied to a coarse kind of aloes fit only for horses. *Cābal-linus, a, um.*

**Ca'bbage-Tree.** *M. Med.* The *Geoffræa inermis*, or *Andira inermis*.

**Cache'ctic.** (*Cāchexia*.) *Pathol.* Pertaining to *Cachexia*. *Cāche'cticus, a, um.*

**Cāchelicōma, ātis, n.** (*Kakōs*, bad; ἔλκος, an ulcer.) *Surg. Pathol.* Malignant ulcer.

**Cāche'xia, æ, f.** (*Kakōs*, bad; ἔξις, a habit.) *Pathol.* Depraved habit of body; applied (pl.) to a Cl. of Cullen's Nosology: cache'xy.

**Cācoco'lpia, æ, f.** (*Kakōs*; κόλπος, the vagina.) *Surg. Pathol.* A putrid condition of the vulva and vaginal entrance.

**Cācoōthēs, is, n.** (*Kakōs*, bad; ἦθος, manner or disposition.) *Pathol.* Bad habit or disposition.

**Cācōsōmíum, ii, n.** (*Kakōs*; σῶμα, a body.) *Med.* A lazaretto for *Lep'ra* and other incurable diseases.

**Ca'cteus, a, um.** (*Cactus*, the artichoke.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Cactus*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): ca'cteous.

**Cada'veric.** (*Cādāver*, a corpse.) *Med.* Belonging to a dead body. *Cādāvēricus, a, um.*

**Cadmia, æ, f.** (*Καδμεία*, brass ore.) *Chem.* Applied to several metallic substances—Calamine, Cobalt, Tutty, &c.

**Cadmíum, ii, n.** (*Cadmia*, tutty; in which it was first observed.) *Chem.* Name for a metal found in several of the ores of zinc.

**Cādūcus, a, um.** (*Cādo*, to fall.) Falling off: cadu'cus.

**Cæcālis, is, e.** (*Cæcum*, the blind gut.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Cæcum*: cæ'cal.

**Cæcītas, ātis, f.** (*Cæcus*, blind.) *Pathol.* Blindness.

**Cæcītis, -idis, f.** (*Cæcum*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cecum.

**Cæcum.** (Neut. sing. of *Cæcus*.) *Anat.* The blind gut (*intestinum* being understood), or first portion of the large intestine; the *Caput coli*: the cæ'cum.

**Cærŭleus Mor'bus.** *Pathol.* The blue disease, or Cyanosis.

**Cærulina.** See *Cerulin*.

**Cæsarean Opera'tion.** } (*Julius*

**Cæsarean Se'ction.** } *Cæsar*; said to have been born thus; more probably *Cædo*, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* The operation of cutting into the

mb when natural delivery is im-  
cticable: hysterotomy. *Opĕrātiō*  
*sā'rea*; *Sec'tio Cæsā'rea*.

**Caffe'īn.** (Fr. *Café*, coffee.) A  
ter principle obtained from coffee;  
same as *Thein*. *Caffe'īna*, *α*, f.  
**Cājūpūti Ol'eum.** (Malay, *Caju-*  
*to*, white-tree.) *M. Med.* Phar-  
copœial name (E.) for Cajuput, or  
eput oil obtained from the *Mela-*  
*ca minor*.

**Cālāmī'fĕrus**, *α*, *um.* (*Cālāmus*;  
*o*, to bear.) Bearing cylindrical  
es; calami'ferous.

**Cālāmī'na**, *α*, f. (*Cadmīa lāpī-*  
*sa*, an ore of zinc.) *M. Med.*  
armacopœial name (L. E. and  
S.A.) for a native impure carbonate  
zinc.

**Cālāmīnāris**, *is*, *e.* *M. Med.*  
longing to calamine, or *Lapis cala-*  
*maris*: cala'minar.

**Cālāmus**, *i*, m. (Arab. *Kalam*,  
e stalk of a plant.) *Bot.* A Linn.  
nus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monœ-*  
*nia*. Juss. *Aroideæ*. A reed; a  
n, or quill. *M. Med.* Pharma-  
copœial name (U.S.A.) for the rhi-  
ma of *Acopus calamus*.

**Cālāmus Ro'tang.** *M. Med.*  
pposed to yield the substance dra-  
n's blood, which is really obtained  
m the *Pterocarpus draco*.

**Cālāmus Scriptōrius.** *Anat.*  
plied to a narrow fissure on the  
ck and in the median line of the  
*ns Varolii*.

**Calapī'tte.** (Malay, *Calappa*, the  
boa-tree.) *Bot.* A stony concre-  
n sometimes found in the inside  
the cocoa-nut; also called a *vege-*  
*le bezoar*.

**Cālāthī'dium**, *ii*, n. (*Καλαθίς*,  
ittle basket.) *Bot.* A kind of in-  
rescence composed of sessile flowers  
ckly placed upon a common in-  
lucre.

**Calcāneum**, *i*, n. (*Calx*, the  
el.) *Anat.* The largest bone of  
e tarsus; the heel-bone, or *Os cal-*

**Calcārātus**, *α*, *um.* (*Calx*, a  
r.) *Bot.* Having spurs; applied  
*corollæ*, etc.: cal'carate.

**Calca'reous.** (*Calx*, lime.) *Chem.*  
longing to lime. *Calcārius*, *α*,  
*is*.

**Calca'reous Earth.** *Chem.* Lime.

**Calceifo'rmis**, *is*, *e.* (*Calceus*, a

shoe; *forma*.) Formed like a shoe:  
calce'i'form.

**Calcē'fĕrus**, *α*, *um.* (*Calx*; *fĕro*,  
to bear.) *Mineral.* Containing car-  
bonate of lime: calci'ferous.

**Calcē'genous.** (*Calx*, lime; *γεν-*  
*νάω*, to generate.) *Chem.* Applied  
to metals which with oxygen form  
a calx or earthy-looking substance.  
*Calcē'gĕnus*, *α*, *um.*

**Calcina'tion.** (*Calx*.) *Chem.*  
The application of heat to saline,  
metallic, or other substances, to de-  
prive them of moisture, etc. *Calcē-*  
*nātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Calcīnātus**, *α*, *um.* (*Calx*.) Re-  
duced to powder; calcined. See  
*Calcination*, *Ustus*.

**Ca'leium**, *ii*, n. (*Calx*, lime.)  
*Chem.* The metallic base of lime.

**Calcūli'frāgus**, *α*, *um.* (*Calcūlus*;  
*frango*, to break.) *Med.* Breaking  
or reducing *calculi*: calculi'fragous.  
See *Lithotriptic*. *Surg.* An instru-  
ment (sing. m.) for breaking down  
calculi in the bladder. See *Litho-*  
*triptor*.

**Calcūlōsus**, *α*, *um.* (*Calcūlus*;  
terminal *-ōsus*.) *Med.* Having a  
calculus, or, strictly, full of *calculi*;  
applied to those afflicted with stone  
in the bladder: cal'culous.

**Ca'leūlus**, *i*, m. (Dim. *Calx*,  
chalk.) *Pathol.* A stone-like con-  
cretion in the urinary bladder, kidney,  
gall-bladder, intestines, or in and  
about the joints: a cal'culus.

**Ca'leūlus Pōdā'grĕus.** *Pathol.*  
A calcareous formation on the hands  
and feet of patients' afflicted with  
gout. See *Chalk-stone*.

**Calēfa'cient.** (*Cālĭdus*, warm;  
*fācio*, to make.) *Pharm.* Exciting  
warmth; making warm. *Cālĕfā'ciens*,  
*tis*, part.

**Calēfac'tion.** (Same.) *Med.*  
The act of applying heat. *Cālĕfac'-*  
*tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Cālĭgo**, *īnis*, f. (*Cālĭgo*, to make  
dark or dim.) *Pathol.* Dimness of  
sight approaching without apparent  
cause; blindness; a genus, Ord. *Dy-*  
*sæsthesiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's  
Nosology.

**Calisaya Bark.** *M. Med.* The  
*Cinchona flava*.

**Calisthĕnia**, *α*, f. (*Καλός*, fair;  
*σθένος*, strength.) *Med.* An exer-  
cise for strengthening the body and



giving ease and elegance to the movements of the limbs: calisthénies.

**Callo'sity.** (*Callos.*) *Med.* A preternatural hardness in the skin or naturally soft parts. *Callōsitas, ātis*, f.

**Ca'lūs,** *i*, m. or *um, i*, n. (*Κάλου*, wood; as if woody, or hard.) *Surg.* The osseous substance deposited between the divided portions of a fractured bone. Also, unnatural hardness or induration of any soft part, or a thickening of the cuticle, insensible to the touch.

**Ca'lō'mēlas,** *ānos*, m. (*Καλός*, good; *μέλας*, black.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for the protochloride or submuriate of mercury: the *Hydrargyri chloridum* (L.): the *Calomelasublimatum* (D.): ca'lomel.

**Calo'ric.** (*Cālor*, heat.) *Chem.* The matter or cause of the sensation of heat; igneous fluid. *Cālōricum, i*, n.

**Calori'city.** (*Cālor*, heat.) *Physiol.* The faculty of generating the heat necessary to life, and maintaining the temperature of the body in all situations, hot or cold. *Cālōricitas, ātis*, f.

**Calori'fic.** (*Cālor, fācio*, to make.) *Physiol.* Heat-producing; heat-creating. *Cālōrificus, a, um.*

**Calori'meter.** (*Cālor; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of caloric disengaged from any substance. *Cālōrimētrum, i*, n.

**Cālōrīmōtor,** *ōris*, m. (*Cālor; mōtor*, a mover.) *Nat. Philos.* An electric apparatus which produces by its discharge highly elevated temperatures.

**Cālu'mba,** *æ, f.* (*Colomba*, in Ceylon.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the root of *Cocculus palmatus*, or *Menispermum palmatum*: the *Colombæ Radix* (D.)

**Calvāria,** *æ, f.* (*Calveo*, to be bald.) *Anat.* That portion of the *cranium* above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance.

**Calvi'ties,** *ēi, f.* (*Calvus*, bald.) *Physiol.* Want or loss of hair, particularly on the scalp; baldness. See *Defluum Capillorum*.

**Calx,** *cis*, m. *Anat.* The heel.

**Calx,** *cis*, f. (Arab. *Kalah*, to burn.) *Chem. M. Med.* Pharma-

copœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for lime.

**Calx Viva.** *Chem.* Quicklime.

**Ca'lycīfōrus,** *a, um.* (*Cālyx; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the stamens inserted into the calyx: caly'cifōrate.

**Ca'lycīfōrmis,** *is, e.* (*Cālyx; forma.*) *Bot.* Formed like a calyx; caly'cifōrm.

**Cālycīnus,** *a, um.* (*Cālyx.*) *Bot.* Belonging to a calyx: ca'lycine.

**Cālycōīdēs,** *adj.* (*Cālyx; terminal -ides.*) *Bot.* Resembling a calyx; ca'lycoid.

**Cālycūlātus,** *a, um.* (*Cālycūlus.*) *Bot.* Having *calyculi*: caly'culate.

**Ca'lycūlus,** *i, m.* (Dim. *Cālyx.*) *Bot.* The membranous margin surrounding the apex of a seed: also, a little calyx exterior to a proper one.

**Caly'ptra,** *æ, f.* (*Καλύπτω*, to cover.) *Bot.* A membranous covering over the *antheræ* in mosses; also, the proper covering or coat of the seed, which falls off spontaneously.

**Calyptrātus,** *a, um.* (*Calyptra*, the veil of mosses.) *Bot.* Having *calyptræ*: caly'ptrate.

**Ca'lyx,** *ycis*, m. (*Καλύπτω*, to cover.) *Anat.* In the pl., five or six membranous cups or sacs, each of which surrounds one or two of the *papillæ* of the kidney. *Bot.* The flower-cup or empalements which cover the flower, for the most part green and surrounding the *corolla*. *Ornithol. Physiol.* The very vascular capsule enclosing the vesicle or yolk, formed of the three layers of the *ovarium*.

**Ca'mbium,** *ii, n.* (Nutriment.) *Bot.* A glutinous fluid between the bark and *albumum*.

**Cambōgia,** *æ, f.* *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) of camboge or gamboge, obtained from uncertain species of *Garcinia*: also, of two species (E.), both supposed to be from a genus called *Hebradendron*.

**Cambōgioīdēs,** *adj.* (*Cambōgia; terminal -īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the gamboge tree.

**Cā'mēra,** *æ, f.* (*Καμάρα*, an upper gallery.) *Anat.* In pl., the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

**Campāna,** *æ, f.* (*Campānia*, in Italy, where they were first used in



urches.) A bell. *Chem.* A dish cover shaped like a bell, employed in making sulphuric acid.

**Campānāceus**, *a, um.* (*Campana*.) *Bot.* Like a bell; applied in an Ord. (pl. f.) in Linnæus's Natural method: campana'ceous.

**Campānifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Campana*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a bell: campā'niform.

**Campānūlāceus**, *a, um.* (*Campanula*, the bell-flower.) *Bot.* Having arrangement, as in *Campanula*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.); campanula'ceous.

**Campānūlātus**, *a, um.* (*Campanula*, a little bell.) *Bot.* Like a little bell: campā'nulate.

**Ca'mphine.** (*Camphōra*.) *Chem.* substance procured from common serpentine; with an equivalent of oxygen, it forms camphor; also called *camphogen*.

**Ca'mphōra**, *æ, f.* (*Καμφοῦρά*.) *Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. D. and U.S.A.) of camphor, or more properly camphire.

**Ca'mphōra Officīnārum.** *Bot., Med.* The plant which chiefly yields camphor.

**Ca'mphorate.** (*Camphōricum* adum; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of camphoric acid with base. *Ca'mphōras, ātis, f.*

**Ca'mphōrātus**, *a, um.* (*Camphōra*.) *Pharm.* Having, or combined with, camphor: ca'mphorated.

**Ca'mpho'ric.** (*Camphōra*, camphor; terminal-ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to camphor; applied to an acid obtained from camphor. *Camphō'rus, a, um.*

**Cānālī'cūlātus**, *a, um.* (*Cānālīus*.) *Bot.* Having a little canal or tunnel; channelled: canālī'culated.

**Cānālī'cūlus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Cālis*.) A small channel or vessel.

**Cānālīs**, *is, m. or f.* (*Canna*, a d.) *Anat.* A canal, or channel, applied to blood-vessels, cavities, etc. *Alveus*.

**Cancellātus**, *a, um.* (*Cancelli*.) *Anat.* Having a latticed appearance: cancellated.

**Cance'lli**, *ōrum, pl. m.* *Anat.* Lattices; minute divisions in the reticulated structure of bones.

**Ca'ncer**, *cri, m. and n.* (*Καρκίς*), a crab; the turgid veins being

like a crab's claws.) *Surg. Pathol.* A painful scirrhus tumour terminating in a fatal ulcer: ca'ncer. See *Carcinoma*.

**Ca'ncer**, *cri, or cēris, m.* (Same.) *Zoöl.* A genus of *Crustacea Malacostraca*.

**Ca'ncer A'stācus.** *M. Med.* The crab-fish, affording the *Lapilli cancrorum*, or crab's eyes.

**Ca'ncer Pāgūrus.** *M. Med.* The crab-fish, affording the *Chelæ cancrorum*, or crab's claws.

**Ca'ncroid.** (*Cancer*; terminal-īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling cancer. *Cancroīdēs*, adj.

**Ca'ncroīde**, adj. French form of the preceding term.

**Cancerōrum Lāpī'lli** } See *Can-*  
**et Chēlē.** } *cer Asta-*

**Cancerōrum O'cūli.** } *cus, C.*  
*Paguris.*

**Ca'ncrum O'ris.** *Surg. Pathol.* A deep, foul, fetid, irregular ulcer inside the lips and cheeks. See *Gangrena Oris*. *Stomacace*.

**Cānc'lla**, *æ, f.* (*Canna*, a reed.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Meliaceæ*. Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the bark of *Canella alba*; the *Canellæ albæ cortex* (D.).

**Cānc'lla A'lba.** *M. Med.* The laurel-leaved canella.

**Cānicūlāris**, *is, e.* (*Cānicūla*, the dog-star.) Applied to the hottest days of the year, the *Dies caniculares*, or dog-days.

**Canine Appetite.** See *Bulimia*.

**Canine Madness.** See *Hydrophobia*.

**Cānīnus**, *a, um.* (*Cānis*, a dog.) Belonging to the dog: ca'nine.

**Cānīnus Mu'scūlus.** *Anat.* The *Levator, anguli oris*.

**Cānīnus Rīsus.** } *Pathol.*  
**Cānīnus Spa'smus.** }

The *Spasmus cynicus*.

**Cānī'ties**, *ēi, f.* (*Cānus*, grey-haired.) Greyness of the hair.

**Cannābīna**, *æ, f.* (*Cannābis*, hemp.) *Chem.* A resin extracted from the *Cannabis Indica*.

**Ca'nnābis**, *is, f.* (*Κάnnabīs*.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dicœia*; Ord. *Pentandria*. Juss. *Urticacæ*. Hemp.

**Ca'nnābis I'ndīca.** *Med.* A variety well known in S. America, Turkey, Asia Minor, India, etc., for

its exciting properties; called *Banque* among the Hindoos, *Hashish* by the Arabs, *Maslach* by the Turks, and among the Hottentots *Dacha*.

**Cannūla**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Canna*, a reed.) *Surg.* A tubular instrument introduced by means of a *stilette* into a cavity or tumour, for drawing off fluid.

**Cantharidi'n.** (*Canthāris*.) *Chem.* *Pharm.* A peculiar substance in *Cantharides*, on which their vesicating quality depends. *Cantharidīna*, *æ*, f.

**Canthāris**, *īdis*, f. (*Κάνθαρος*, a beetle.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of the blistering-fly: the *Cantharis vesicatoria* (D.): the *Musca Hispaniola*; also termed *Lytta vesicatoria*, and *Melœ vesicatorius*.

**Canthītis**, *īdis*, f. (*Canthus*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of one or both *canthi*.

**Canthoplasty.** (*Κανθός*, the angle of the eye; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* The operation of transplanting a portion of the *conjunctiva* of the eyeball to the external *canthus* of the eyelids. *Canthoplastia*, *æ*, f.

**Canthus**, *i*, m. (*Κανθός*.) *Anat.* The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids; the internal being the *greater*, the external the *lesser canthus*.

**Caoutchouci'n.** *Chem.* The principle on which the properties of caoutchouc depend. *Caoutchoucīna*, *æ*, f.

**Capillāceus**, *a*, *um*. } (*Cāpillus*,  
**Capillāris**, *is*, *e*. } a hair.)  
Belonging to hair: capilla'ceous, capillary.

**Capillary.** (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to the minute ramifications of arteries terminating on the surface of the body, or internal cavities, often called *capillaries*; hair-like. *Cāpillāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Capillifolius**, *a*, *um*. (*Cāpillus*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hair-like leaves: capillifolious.

**Capill'cūlus**, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Cāpillus*, the hair.) *Anat.* In pl., the arterial and venous radicles carrying on a circulation, forming a diverticulum of the general circulation, and pervading, more minutely than the capillaries, the ultimate elements of every organ.

**Cāpillifo'rmls**, *is*, *c*. (*Cāpillus*; *forma*.) Formed like hair; capilli-form.

**Ca'pital.** (*Cāput*.) Belonging to the head. *Chem.* The upper part of an alembic. *Pharm.* Applied (pl. n.) to medicines for the head, *Capitalia medicamenta*. *Surg.* Applied to the more important operations. *Cāpitālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Cāpitātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cāput*.) *Anat.* *Bot.* Growing in heads; applied to a section (pl. f.) of the *Synantherea*: ca'pitate.

**Cāpitellātus.** Same as *Capitulatus*.

**Cāpitulātus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having a *Capitulum*, or knob on the top: capitulated.

**Cāpitūlum**, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Cāput*.) A little head, or knob. *Anat.* A protuberance of bone received into a hollow portion of another bone. *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence consisting of a number of flowers in a globular form on a common peduncle. *Chem.* An alembic.

**Capivi Oil.** See *Balsamum Copaibæ*.

**Ca'prate.** (*Capricum acīdum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of capric acid with a base. *Cāpras*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Capreolāris**, *is*, *c*. } (*Capreolus*,  
**Capreolātus**, *a*, *um*. } a tendril.)  
*Anat.* Applied to the spermatic vessels, or *Vasa capreolaria*, from their twisted appearance; capreolary: capreolate.

**Ca'pric A'cid.** *Chem.* A volatile acid, a constituent of butter from the milk of the goat or cow.

**Ca'pridæ**, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Caper*, a goat; terminal-*idæ*.) *Zoöl.* A Family of which the goat is the type.

**Caprifolīaceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Caprifolium*, the honeysuckle.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Caprifolium*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): caprifolia'ceous.

**Capro'ate.** (*Caproicum acīdum*; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of caproic acid with a base: *Caproās*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Capro'ic A'cid.** *Chem.* An oily limpid liquid, obtained from the caproate of baryta, and entering into



the constitution of butter. *Caprö-  
rum A'cidum*.

**Capry'lic A'cid.** *Chem.* A heavy mass, acid, acrid, and of a peculiar, disagreeable odour, a constituent in butter from the milk of the goat or cow.

**Capsicum, i, n.** (*Κάπτω*, to devour.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solanaceæ*. Pharmacopœial name (L. E., U.S.A.) for the capsules and seeds of *Capsicum annuum*.

**Capsicum A'nnuum.** *M. Med.* The Capsicum, Cayenne, or Guinea pepper plant.

**Capsula, æ, f.** (Dim. *Capsa*, a box.) A capsule. *Anat.* A membranous bag, containing some part, or organ, or the extremities of bones forming a joint. *Bot.* A membranous pericarp which splits in a determinate manner.

**Capsular Li'gament.** *Anat.* A kind of ligamentous bag surrounding every moveable articulation, and containing the *synovia*.

**Capsule of Glisson.** See *Glisson, Capsule of*.

**Capsu'li'fërus, a, um.** (*Capsula*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing capsules: capsuliferous.

**Capsu'litis, idis, f.** (*Capsula*; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the capsule of the eye.

**Cä'put, itis, n.** (*Κάπα*, or *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Anat.* The head, consisting of the *cranium*, or skull, and the face; also applied to any prominent object like a head.

**Cä'put Cöli.** *Anat.* The *Cæcum*.

**Cä'put Gallinäg'inis.** *Anat.* The *Verumontanum*, or prominent fold of the lining membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra.

**Caramel.** French name for sugar partly decomposed by the action of heat.

**Ca'rapace.** *Zoöl.* The hard covering or shell on the upper part of the body of the *Chelonia*.

**Ca'raway.** *M. Med.* The *Carum rui*.

**Ca'rbo Li'gni.** Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for charcoal.

**Ca'rbon.** (*Carbo*, a coal.) *Chem.* The basis of charcoal; also, charcoal itself; also, the diamond. *Carbonium, ii, n.*

**Carbona'ceous.** Of the nature of carbon. *Carbōnaceus, a, um.*

**Ca'rbonate.** (*Carbōnicum acidum*, terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of carbonic acid with a base. *Carbōnas, ātis, f.*

**Carbōnātus, a, um.** *Chem.* Converted into a carbonate; ca'rbonated.

**Carbo'nic A'cid.** *Chem.* An acid formed during the combustion of charcoal, and very abundant in nature, composing  $\frac{4}{10}$  of the weight of limestone, marble, calcareous spar, etc.

**Carbonic Acid Gas.** Same as *Carbonic Acid*.

**Carboni'ferous.** (*Carbo*, a coal; *fëro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Having or containing coal. *Carbōnī'fërus, a, um.*

**Carbonisa'tion.** (*Carbon.*) *Chem.* The process of converting organic substances into charcoal. *Carbōnīsatio, ōnis, f.*

**Carbu'neūlus, i, m.** (Dim. *Carbo*.) *Mineral.* The carbuncle, of a deep bright red colour. *Surg. Pathol.* *Anthrax*, or carbuncle.

**Ca'rburet.** (*Carbon*, terminal -*uret*.) *Chem.* The combination of carbon with another substance. *Carbūrētum, i, n.*

**Ca'rbureted.** (*Carbūrētum*, a carburet.) *Chem.* Of the nature of a *Carburet*.

**Carcinōma, ātis, n.** (*Καρκίνος*, an eating ulcer.) *Surg. Pathol.* A name for cancer.

**Carcino'matous.** (*Carcinōma*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Carcinoma*. *Carcinōmātus, a, um.*

**Cardä'mine, es, f.** (*Καρδία*, courage.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliquosa*. Juss. *Cruciferae*.

**Cardä'mine Präte'nsis.** *M. Med.* The cuckoo flower, which yields cardamine flowers; the *Nasturtium aquaticum*.

**Ca'rdia, æ, f.** (*Καρδία*.) *Anat.* The heart; also, the superior opening of the stomach.

**Ca'rdiac.** (*Cardia*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the heart; applied to the superior opening of the stomach. *Pharm.* Applied to invigorating medicines. *Cardi'acus, a, um.*

**Cardi'āgra, æ, f.** (*Καρδία*; *ἄγρυα*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Pain, or gout of the heart.



**Cardia'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*Kapōia*, the heart; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* An uneasy or painful sensation in the stomach; heart-burn: cardia'gy.

**Cardiōcēle**, *cs*, f. (*Kapōia*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

**Cardiōdŷ'nia**, *æ*, f. (*Cardia*; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the heart. See *Cardiagra*.

**Cardiōpēricarditis**, *īdis*, f. (*Cardia*; pēricarditis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the heart and *pericardium*.

**Carditis**, *īdis*, f. (*Kapōia*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the heart; a genus, *Ord. Phlegmasiæ*; *Cl. Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Ca'rdo**, *īnis*, m. A hinge. *Anat.* Applied to the articulation called *Ginglymus*.

**Cā'ries**, *ēi*, f. (*Cārio*, to rot.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disease of bones, analogous to ulceration of the soft parts.

**Cārīna**, *æ*, f. (The keel of a ship.) *Bot.* The lower petal of the papilionaceous corolla.

**Cārīnātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cārīna*.) *Bot.* Keel-shaped; applied to leaves, petals, etc.: cari'nate.

**Ca'rious**. (*Cāries*; terminal-ōsus.) *Surg. Pathol.* Having or affected with *Caries*. *Cāriōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Carmi'native**. (*Carmen*, a song or charm.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which assuage pain. *Carmīnātīvus*, *a*, *um*.

**Ca'rmine**. A most beautiful colouring matter or pigment, obtained from cochineal; also called *Coccinellin*.

**Carneæ Columnæ**. See *Columnæ Carneæ*.

**Ca'rneus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cāro*, flesh.) Belonging to flesh: car'neous. See *Carnōsus*.

**Carnificātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Cāro*; fio, to become.) *Physiol.* The change of any texture of the animal body into flesh: carnifica'tion.

**Carni'formis**, *is*, *e*. (*Cāro*; forma, resemblance.) Resembling flesh; ca'rniiform.

**Carni'vōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cāro*; vōro, to devour.) Flesh-devouring; carni'vorous. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. u.) of *Coleoptera*.

*Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Mammalia Quadrumanæ*.

**Carnōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cāro*; terminal-ōsus.) Fleishy; full of flesh; carneous: carnose. *Bot.* Applied to an *Ord.* (pl. n.) of *Polypi*.

**Cā'ro**, *carnis*, f. *Anat. Physiol.* The red fibrous part, or belly of muscles; the flesh. *Bot.* The soft portion of fruits.

**Caroli'na Pink**. *M. Med.* The *Spigelia Marilandica*.

**Cārōta**, *æ*, f. Pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) for the root of the *Daucus carota* (D.); the *Dauci radix* (E.); the carrot.

**Cārōticus**, *a*, *um*. (*Kapōw*, to stupify.) Having power to stupify: caro'tid. *Anat.* Applied (pl. n., agreeing with *rami*), to the carotid arteries.

**Caro'tid**. (*Kapōw*, to stupify.) *Anat.* Applied to an artery on each side of the neck carrying blood to the head. *Carōtis*, *īdis*, adj. See *Caroticus*.

**Caroti'n**. (*Cārōta*.) *Chem.* A peculiar crystalline principle of the *Daucus carota*. *Cārōtīna*, *æ*, f.

**Carpālis**, *is*, *e*. *Anat.* Belonging to the *carpus* or wrist: carpal.

**Carpe'llium**, *īi*, n. *Bot.* A hollow case, or ovary, formed of a folded leaf, of which the upper surface is turned inwards and the margins are united: a ca'rpel.

**Carpho'logy**. (*Kάρφος*, chaff: λέγω, to collect.) *Pathol.* The movements of delirious patients in searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, picking the bed-clothes, etc.: floccilation. *Carphōlō'gia*, *æ*, f.

**Carpōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. (*Carpōlō'gia*.) *Bot.* Defining or describing fruits or seeds; applied to literary works of this kind: carpolo'gical.

**Carmo'logy**. (*Kαρπός*, fruit: λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A description of fruits. *Carpōlō'gia*, *æ*, f.

**Carpōticus**, *a*, *um*. (*Kαρπός*.) *Pathol.* Applied to an *Ord.* (pl. n.) of Mason Good's *Cl. Genetica*, or diseases affecting impregnation: carpo'tic.

**Ca'rpus**, *i*, m. (*Kαρπός*.) *Anat.* The set of bones forming the wrist.

**Ca'rragheen Moss**. } *Med.* A moss or sea-weed, found on the

rocks and shores of northern Europe, and in Carragheen, near Waterford, Ireland.

**Carrara Water.** *Chem.* Term for a liquid prepared in imitation of the qualities of certain springs of Carrara, in Italy, famous for its marble quarries.

**Ca'rron Oil.** Used at Carron Iron Works, in Scotland. *Surg.* The *Linimentum aquæ calcis*.

**Ca'rtilage.** (As if *Carnilage*, from *cāro*, flesh; *ago*, to yield.) *Anat.* A pearly white, glistening, elastic, uniform substance, adhering to articular surfaces of bones. *Carti-āgo, īnis, f.*

**Cartilag'ineous.** } *Anat.* Of the  
**Cartila'ginous.** } nature of cartilage. *Bot.* Applied to leaves having a hard margin of different substance from the disk. *Carti-āgīneus, a, um.*

**Cā'ruī.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the fruit of the *Carum carui*; (D.) the *Carum carui emina*.

**Cā'rum,** *i, n.* (Arab. *Carvi*, or *Carvia*.) A Linn. genus; Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*.

**Cā'rum Cā'ruī.** *M. Med.* The araway plant.

**Cāru'neūla,** *æ, f.* (Dim. *Cāro*, flesh.) *Anat.* A little fleshy excrescence: a caru'ncle.

**Cāru'neūlæ Myrtīfo'rmes.** *Anat.* The remnants of the lacerated *ymen*, two, three, or four in number.

**Cāryōphyllāceus,** *a, um.* (*Cāryōhyllus*.) *Bot.* \*Belonging to the clove tree, or its flowers: caryophyll'iceous.

**Cāryōphyllāta,** *æ, f.* (*Cāryōhyllus*.) *M. Med.* The plant *leum urbanum*. See *Eugenia Caryophyllata*.

**Cāryōphy'lleus,** *a, um.* (*Cāryōhyllus*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Caryophyllus*; applied to a Juss.' Ord. (pl. f.): caryophyll'iceous.

**Cāryōphyllōidēs,** *adj.* (*Cāryōhyllus*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling the *caryophyllus*: caryophyll'oid.

**Cāryōphy'llum,** *i, n.* (*Cāryōhyllus*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial

name (L.) for the unexpanded flower of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

**Cāryōphy'llus,** *i, m.* (*Κάρυον*, a nut; *φύλλον*, a leaf, because supposed to be the leaf of the Indian nut plant.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Myrtaceæ*. Pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) of the clove; (L.) the *caryophyllum*; (D.) the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

**Cāryōphy'llus Arōmā'tīcus.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D.) for the clove. Also, the clove tree.

**Cāryo'psis,** *is, f.* (*Κάρυον*, a nut.) *Bot.* A one-seeded pericarp, adhering closely to the integument of the seed, as in oats, rice, etc.

**Cascāri'lla,** *æ, f.* (Dim. *Cascāra*, the Spanish word for bark.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the bark of the *Croton eleuteria*, or *C. cascarilla*: the *Croton eleutheria* (D.).

**Casei'n.** (*Cāseum*, cheese.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from milk, animal and vegetable, and the chief ingredient in cheese. *Cāseīna,* *æ, f.*

**Ca'seous.** (*Cāseum*; terminal *-ōsus*.) Having or full of cheese: cheesy. *Cāseōsus, a, um.*

**Ca'ssia,** *æ, f.* (Arab. *Katsa*, to tear off.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. Pharmacopœial name (L.) of the fruit of *Cassia fistula*; (E.) the *Cassia pulpa*.

**Ca'ssia Fi'stūla.** *M. Med.* The purging cassia-tree, now transferred to a new genus, *Cathartocarpus fistula*, from which the cassia pulp is obtained.

**Ca'ssia Lanceōlāta.** *M. Med.* The plant which affords the senna of commerce.

**Ca'ssia Officīnālis.** *M. Med.* A species from which *Senna Alexandrina* and *Senna Indica* are obtained.

**Ca'ssiæ Pu'lpā.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for the fruit of *Cassia Fistula*.

**Ca'stor Oil.** *M. Med.* An oil extracted from the seeds of the *Ricinus communis*. *O'leum Rīcīni*.

**Castō'reum,** *i, n.* (*Castor*, the beaver.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for a peculiar concrete substance obtained



from the follicles of the prepuce of the *Castor fiber*, or beaver: castor.

**Castō'ridæ**, patron. pl. m. (*Castor*, the beaver; terminial *-idæ*.) *Zoöl.* A Family of which the *Castor* is type.

**Castori'n.** (*Castoreum*.) *M. Med.* The active matter of *Castoreum*. *Castörina*, *æ*, f.

**Castrat'ion.** (*Castro*, to emasculate.) *Bot.* The removal of the anthers of a flower. *Surg.* The removing of a testicle, or both; orchotomy; emasculation. *Casträtio*, *önis*, f.

**Casträtus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Having the anther removed. *Surg.* Deprived of testicles; emasculate: castrated.

**Castre'nsis**, *is*, *e*. (*Castra*, a camp.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases which soldiers, encamped under unhealthy circumstances, are particularly liable to, as *Febris castrensis*, camp-fever.

**Cat's Tail.** *Bot.* Common name for the *Typha*.

**Cätäcau'sis**, *eos*, f. (*Κατακαίω*, to burn.) *Med.* Applied to the phenomena called preternatural combustion.

**Ca'taclysm.** (*Κατακλύζω*, to inundate.) *Geol.* A deluge, or inundation. *Med.* An affusion. *Cätaclys'mus*, *i*, m.

**Cätäcou'stica**, *æ*, f. (*Κατά*, against; *ἀκούω*, to hear.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of reflected sounds: catacou'stics.

**Cätäle'psia**, *æ*, f. } (*Καταλαμβάνω*, to seize.)  
**Cätäle'psis**, *cos*, f. } *Pathol.* A total suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion, and, for the most part, of mental power, the action of the heart and lungs continuing; trance: ca'talepsy. See *Apoplexia Cataleptica*.

**Catale'ptic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to catalepsy. *Cätäle'pticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cätäl'lysis**, *is*, f. (*Καταλύω*, to dissolve.) *Chem.* A force or power which decomposes a compound body by mere contact; as peroxide of hydrogen is decomposed by contact with platinum.

**Cataly'tic.** } *Chem.* Belonging  
**Cataly'tical.** } to *Catalysis*.  
*Cätäl'y'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cätämēnia**, *ōrum*, pl. n. (*Κατά*, according to; *μήν*, the month.) *Physiol.* The monthly discharge from the uterus; the menses, menstrual discharge, or courses.

**Cätäphō'nica**, *æ*, f. (*Κατά*; *φωνή*, sound.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the reflection of sound: catapho'nics.

**Cätäpla'sma**, *ātis*, n. (*Καταπλάσσω*, to overlay with plaster.) *Pharm.* A soft application or poultice of bread, linseed meal, oatmeal, etc., medicated or not: a ca'taplasm.

**Ca'taract.** (*Καταρράσσω*, to confound.) *Pathol.* Obstructed sight, produced by opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule. *Cätära'cta*, *æ*, f.

**Cata'rrh.** (*Καταρρέω*, to flow down.) *Pathol.* A common cold in the head or chest; also *Influenza*: likewise the mucous fluid poured out by the bladder under disease, or catarrh of that organ, the discharge in *Leucorrhœa*, or catarrh of the vagina. *Cätärrhus*, *i*, m.

**Cata'rrhal.** *Pathol.* Belonging to catarrh. *Cätarrhālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Cätästa'ticus**, *a*, *um*. (*Καταστέλλω*, to restrain.) *Pharm.* Having power to restrain, check, or astringe: applied to medicines (pl. n.) that check evacuations, as astringent and styptic substances; the same as *Anastalticus*: catasta'tic. *Physiol.* Applied by M. Hall to the action of the *Vis nervosa*, from above downwards. See *Cathodic*.

**Cät'échu**, Indecl. (Japan. *Katē*, a tree; *chu*, juice.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. & U.S.A.) for the substance Japan earth, obtained from the wood of *Acacia catechu*.

**Cätha'rsis**, *eos*, f. (*Καθαίρω*, to purge.) *Med.* Purgation of the excrements medically or naturally.

**Cätha'rtic.** (Same.) *Med.* Applied to a medicine which quickens or increases evacuation from the intestines, or produces purging. *Cätha'r'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cäthart'i'n.** (*Καθαίρω*, to purge.) *Pharm.* A peculiar substance obtained from senna leaves, on which their purging quality depends. *Cäthartīna*, *æ*, f.



**Ca'theter.** (Καθετήρ, from καθί-  
u, to thrust into.) *Surg.* An in-  
strument like a tube, closed, but with  
several small perforations towards the  
extremity, which is introduced into  
the bladder through the urethra for  
the purpose of drawing off the urine  
in cases of retention, etc. *Cāthēter*,  
*is*, or *tri*, m. : *Cāthētērus*, *i*, m.  
**Cāthētēri'smus**, *i*, m. (*Cāthēter*,  
terminal-*ismus*.) *Surg.* The opera-  
tion of introducing the catheter :  
catheterism.

**Ca'thode.** (Κατὰ, down ; ὁδός, a  
way.) *Nat. Philos.* In electro-  
chemical action that part of the de-  
composing body which the electric  
current leaves.

**Catho'dic.** Κατὰ, downwards ;  
ὁδός, a way.) *Physiol.* Proceeding  
downwards ; applied by M. Hall to  
the course of action of the nervous  
influence. *Cathō'dicus*, *a*, *um*. See  
*astalticus*.

**Ca'tion.** (Κατὰ, down ; εἶμι, to  
be.) *Nat. Philos.* A term in electro-  
chemical action for a body that passes  
to the cathode of the decomposing  
body.

**Ca'tkin.** *Bot.* The *Amentum*.

**Ca'tling.** *Surg.* A double-edged,  
sharp-pointed, straight knife for am-  
putations.

**Cato'pt'ric.** } (Κατοπτρίζω, to  
**Cato'pt'rical.** } make reflections  
with a mirror.) *Nat. Philos.* Be-  
longing to a mirror, or to Catoptrics ;  
peculiar. *Cātō'pt'ricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cato'pt'rics.** *Nat. Philos.* (Same.)  
that branch of optics which treats of  
the reflection of rays. *Catō'pt'rica*,  
*a*, *f*.

**Cau'da Equīna.** *Anat.* The  
ending of the spinal marrow, which,  
giving off a large number of nerves,  
has a resemblance to a horse's tail.

**Cau'dal.** (*Cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.*  
belonging to the tail. *Caudālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Caudātus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.*  
having a tail : cau'date.

**Caudī'cula**, *a*, *f*. (Dim. *Caudex*.)  
*Bot.* A solid prolongation, in form  
of a filament, which bears the masses  
of pollen : a cau'dicule or cau'dicle.

**Caul.** (Welsh.) *Anat.* The epi-  
thelion or omentum. *Obstet.* The am-  
nion, a portion of which sometimes  
loosely envelopes the child's head at  
birth. See *Halihoo*.

**Caule'scens**, *tis*, part. (*Caulesco*,  
to grow to a stem.) *Bot.* Growing  
to a stem : caule'scent.

**Caulī'culus**, *i*, m. (Dim. *Caulis*.)  
*Bot.* The intermediary part of the  
embryo which has germinated, be-  
tween the cotyledons and the root ;  
a cau'licule or cau'licle.

**Cauliflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Caulis* ;  
*flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers  
on the stem : cauliflo'rous.

**Caulifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Caulis* ;  
*forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like a stem :  
cauliform.

**Cau'line.** (*Caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.*  
Belonging to a stalk or stem. *Cauli-  
nus*, *a*, *um*.

**Caulōcar'peus**, *a*, *um*. (*Caulis* ;  
*καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having persis-  
tent stems, frequently bearing fruit :  
caulocar'peous.

**Cau'ma**, *ātis*, n. (Καίω, to burn.)  
The burning heat of fever.

**Cau'stic.** (Καίω, to burn.) *Surg.*  
Applied to certain substances which  
destroy the texture of organized  
bodies. *Cau'sticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cau'stic A'lkali.** *Chem.* A pure  
alkali.

**Cau'stic, Lu'nar.** *M. Med.* The  
*Nitras argenti*. *Cau'sticum Lūnāre*.

**Cau'stic Po'tash.** *M. Med.* The  
*Potassa fusa* ; the *Potassæ hydras*,  
and the *Potassa cum calce*.

**Causti'city.** (*Causticus*.) *Chem.*,  
*Med.* The quality which distin-  
guishes caustic substances. *Causti'-  
citas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Cauteriza'tion.** *Surg.* The act  
of applying the cautery. *Cautērīzā-  
tio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Cau'tery.** (Καίω, to burn.) *Surg.*  
The application of a caustic sub-  
stance, or of a searing-iron. *Cau-  
tērium*, *ii*, n.

**Cau'tery, A'ctual.** *Surg.* The  
heated iron or other substance, or  
fire. *Cautērium Actuālis*.

**Cau'tery, Pote'ntial.** *Surg.* The  
several caustic substances. *Cautē-  
rium Pōtentiālis*.

**Ca'vernous.** (*Caverna*, a cavern ;  
terminal-*ōsus*.) *Anat.* Having cells  
or caverns. *Cāvernōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Ca'vernous Si'nus.** *Anat.* A  
sinus on the base of the cranium.

**Caye'ne Pe'pper.** *M. Med.*  
The ground pods and seeds of the  
*Capsicum annuum* ; Guinea pepper.

**Ce'cal.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *Cæcum*. *Cæcālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Ce'cum.** *Anat.* The *Caput coli*. Neut. of *Cæcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cēle.** (Κήλη.) *Surg. Pathol.* Formerly used for *hernia*; now, added to another word in compound terms, it signifies a tumour caused by protrusion of some soft part or parts denoted by the first portion of the term, as *Enteroccele*, *Epiplocele*, etc. Also, swelling of a part, as *Sarcocele*; or its enlargement by the presence of fluid, as *Hydrocele*.

**Cell.** *Bot.* The space between the valves and partitions of a capsule. *Löcülāmentum*, *i*, *n*. *Pathol.* A body enclosing various kinds of contents; or consisting of one or more internal vesicles, then called *nuclei*, containing granules or *nucleoli*; a corpuscle. *Physiol.* A minute cell as the origin or commencement of every plant and animal. *Cēlla*, *æ*, *f*. *Cēllūla*, *æ*, *f*.

**Cell-Nu'cleus.** *Physiol.* The cytoblast; also termed *areola*.

**Cell-The'ory.** *Physiol.* The proposition that there exists one general principle for the formation of all organic productions—*i.e.*, the formation of cells; also, the conclusions drawn from this proposition.

**Cēllūla**, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Cella*, a cell.) *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Physiol.* A little cell: a cellule.

**Cēllular.** (*Cellūla*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Having or consisting of cells. *Cellulāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Cellular Membrane.**

**Cellular Texture.**

**Cellular Tissue.**

See *Membrana*, *Texture*, *Tissue*.

**Cēllulose.** (*Cellūla*.) *Chem.* The chief ingredient of the cellular substance of plants.

**Celo'tomy.** (Κήλη, a tumour; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation for strangulated hernia. *Cēlōtōmia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Ce'ment.** *Chem.* Any substance used for uniting or cementing together what may have been broken, as lute, glue, solder, etc.; also, a composition by which metals are covered and subjected to heat without fusion, and are thereby changed in their qualities. *Cæmētum*, *i*, *n*.

**Cementā'tion.** (*Cæmentum*.)

*Chem.* A process by which metals are purified or changed in their qualities by heat without fusion, by means of a composition called a cement, with which they are covered. *Cæmentātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Centau'rii Cæcēmīna.** *M. Med.* The tops of the *Chironia centaurium*; directed for use by the Colleges (L. and E.)

**Centau'rium**, *ii*, *n*. (Κένταυρος, a centaur.) Pharmæopœcial name (E.) of *Erythrœa centaurium*, or *Chironia centaurium* (D.), the *Folia erythrœa centaurii*.

**Centifō'lius**, *a*, *um*. (*Centum*, a hundred; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having a hundred leaves: centifolious.

**Centigrade.** (*Centum*, a hundred; *grādus*, a grade.) Having a hundred grades or degrees; applied to a French thermometer thus divided. *Centigrādus*, *a*, *um*.

**Centigramme.** (*Centum*; *gramma*, a gramme.) *Pharm.* The hundredth of a gramme, equal to 0.154 of a grain avoirdupois, or one-sixth of a grain troy.

**Centilī'tre.** (Fr. *Cent.*; *litre*.) One hundredth part of a litre; equal to 0.6102 of an English cubic inch.

**Centime'tre.** (Fr. *Cent.*; *mètre*.) One hundredth part of a metre; equal to 0.394 or two-fifths of an English inch.

**Cēntīpes**, *pēdis*, *adj*. (*Centum*, a hundred; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having a hundred, or many feet: centipede. See *Myriapodus*.

**Cēntrad.** *Anat.* Applied the same as *Central* used adverbially.

**Cēntral.** (*Centrum*.) *Anat.* Applied by Dr Barelay to the body and organs generally, as meaning towards the centre. *Centrālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Cēntre of Gra'vity.** *Nat. Philos.* That point of a body by which, if it were freely suspended, all its parts would be in *æquilibrium*.

**Cēntres Nērvous.** *Physiol.* The brain, spinal cord, and sympathetic ganglia.

**Centri'fugal.** (*Centrum*, the centre; *fūgio*, to fly.) Flying from the centre. *Centrifūgus*, *a*, *um*.

**Centri'fugal Force.** *Nat. Philos.* That by which a body moving in a circular orbit strives to fall off from its motion in a tangent to the orbit.



**Centri'petal.** (*Centrum*; *pēto*, seek.) Tending to the centre. *Centri'pētus*, *a*, *um*.

**Centri'petal Force.** *Nat. Phil.* That by which a body moving and another, tends, or is impelled to the centre.

**Centro-sta'tic.** (*Centrum*; *stallōs*, staltic.) *Physiol.* Applied by Hall to the action of the *Vis nervosa*, in the spinal centre. *Centro-sta'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cen'trum**, *i*, *n*. (*Κεντέω*, to prick, pierce.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologues of the body of a *vertebra*.

**Cen'trum Commūne.** *Anat.* The solar plexus.

**Centrum Ovale of Vieussens.** *e Vieussens*, etc.

**Centrum Ovale of Vicq D'Azyr.** *e Vicq D'Azyr*, etc.

**Cēphaēlis**, *is*, *f*. A Linn. genus, *Pentandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*. *ss. Cinchonaceae*.

**Cēphaēlis Ipēcācua'nha.** *M. ed.* The plant from which ipecacanha root is chiefly obtained.

**Cēphālē'mia**, *ae*, *f*. (*Κεφαλή*, head; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* Whiteness of blood, congestion of the head; congestion of the brain.

**Cēphālā'gra**, *ae*, *f*. (*Κεφαλή*; *ῥα*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Chronic inflammation of the head, gouty or rheumatic.

**Cēphālā'lgia**, *ae*, *f*. (*Κεφαλή*, head; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Head-ache, or pain in the head: *cephala'lgia*.

**Cepha'lic.** (*Κεφαλή*.) *Anat.*, *arm.* Belonging to the head. *Cēphālicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cephalitis.** See *Encephalitis*.

**Cēphālo-**. (*Κεφαλή*.) *Anat.* This compound names of muscles, etc., notes connection with the head.

**Cēphālogrā'phia**, *ae*, *f*. (*Κεφαλή*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description of heads: *cephalo'graphy*.

**Cēphālōhēmātōma**, *ātis*, *n*. (*κεφαλή*, the head; *αἱμάτωμα*, a body fungus.) *Pathol.* A sanguineous tumour of the cranium: *cephalohe'matome*.

**Cēphālōidēs**, *adj.* (*Κεφαλή*; *οἰδής*, resembling.) Resembling the head: *cephaloid*.

**Cēphālōlō'gia**, *ae*, *f*. (*Κεφαλή*;

*λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the head: *cephalo'logy*.

**Cēphālō'mēter.** (*Κεφαλή*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Obstet.* An instrument for ascertaining the size of the fetal head during parturition. *Cēphālō'metrum*, *i*, *n*.

**Cēphālō'pōdus**, *a*, *um*. (*Κεφαλή*; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (pl. *n*.) of *Mollusca*, in which the strong fleshy productions by means of which they crawl proceed from the head: *cephalo'podous*.

**Cē'phalot.** (*Κεφαλή*.) *Chem.* A distinct fat discovered in the brain, containing phosphorus and sulphur. See *Cerebrot*.

**Cē'phalotome.** (*Κεφαλή*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* An instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the fetus; there are various forms and adaptations of it. *Cēphālō'tōmus*, *i*, *m*.

**Cēphālōtō'mia**, *ae*, *f*. (*Κεφαλή*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat. Surg.* Dissection of the head; also the cutting or breaking down of the fetal head: *cephalo'tomy*.

**Cē'phalotribe.** (*Κεφαλή*; *τρίβω*, to break down.) *Obstet. Surg.* An instrument intended to supersede the crotchet and perforator in the operation of craniotomy.

**Cēra**, *ae*, *f*. (*Κηρός*, wax.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.) of yellow wax (D. E. and U.S.A.); the *Cera flava*, or waxy secretion of the *Apis mellifica*. *Ornithol.* A membrane covering the base of the beak in which the nostrils are pierced.

**Cērāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cēra*.) Of the appearance or consistence of wax: *cera'ceous*.

**Cerasi'n.** (*Cērāsus*, the cherry tree.) *Cērāsīna*, *ae*, *f*. See *Adraganthin*.

**Cērātītēs**, *ae*, *m*. (*Κέρας*, a horn.) *Geol.* The *Unicornu fossile*.

**Cērātītis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Κέρας*; *terminal -itis*.) Same as *Corneitis*.

**Cērāto-**. (*Κέρας*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *cornu* or horn of the hyoid bone, or with the cornea.

**Cera'tobra'nchial.** (*Cērāto-*; *βράγχια*, the gills.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the longer bent pieces, supported by the bones which form the lower extremities of the



branchial arches in fishes. *Cērāto-branchiālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Cērātōcēle**, *es*, *f*. (*Képas*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A hernia of the cornea.

**Cērāto-glo'ssus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cērāto*;  
γλωσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* A name for the *Hyo-glossus* muscle, from its appearance and insertion: *cera'to-glossal*.

**Ceratohy'al**. (*Képas*; *hyoīdēs*, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the lower and larger of the two principal parts of the *cornu*, of the hyoid bone. *Cērātōhyālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Cērātoīdēs**, *adj*. (*Képas*; terminal-*īdēs*.) Resembling a horn: *ce'ratoid*.

**Ceratoma**. See *Keratoma*.

**Ceratonyxis**. See *Keratonyxis*.

**Cērātopla'stica**, *æ*, *f*. (*Képas*; πλασσω, to form.) *Surg.* The artificial formation of the *cornea*: *ceratoplasty*.

**Cērātōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Képas*, a horn; terminal-*ōsus*.) Having, or full of horn: *cera'tous* or *ce'ratose*.

**Cera'totome**. (*Képas*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A knife for dividing the *cornea*. *Cērātōtōmus*, *i*, *m*.

**Cērātōtō'mia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Képas*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Cutting of the *cornea*: *cerato'tomy*.

**Cērātum**, *i*, *n*. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Pharm.* A stiff compound ointment in which wax predominates as an ingredient: *ce'rate*.

**Ce'reca**, *æ*, *f*. (*Képkos*, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applicable to feelers situated behind the body.

**Ce'rchnus**, *i*, *n*. (*Képxw*, to render hoarse.) *Pathol.* A noisy respiration: wheezing. See *Rhuncus*.

**Cereali'n**. (*Ceres*, the Goddess of Corn.) *Chem.* The nutritious principle of flour. *Cereālīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Cēreālis**, *is*, *e*. (Same.) *Bot.* Pertaining to corn; *ce'real*.

**Cērēbellītes**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Cērēbellum*; terminal-*ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *cerebellum*.

**Cērēbe'llum**, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Cērēbrum*.) *Anat.* The little brain, situated in the lower and back part of the *cranium*.

**Cērēbrālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Cērēbrum*.) Belonging to the brain; brain-like: *ce'rebral*.

**Cere'bric**. (*Cērēbrum*; terminal

-*ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to a fatty acid existing in the brain in combination with soda. *Cērēbricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cērē'brīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Cērēbrum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Med.* Like the form or substance of the brain; encephaloid: *cere'briform*.

**Cerebri'n**. (*Cērēbrum*.) *Chem.* The cerebral, lamellous stearin obtained from the brain-mass. *Cērēbrīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Cērēbrītis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Cērēbrum*; -*ītis*, inflammation.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the substance of the brain.

**Cērēbro-**. *Anat. Physiol.* A prefix in compound terms denoting connection with the *Cerebrum*.

**Cērēbroīdēs**, *adj*. (*Cērēbrum*; terminal-*īdēs*.) Resembling brain: *ce'rebroid*.

**Ce'rebrot**. (*Cērēbrum*.) Same as *Cephalot*.

**Cērēbrum**, *i*, *n*. (*Κάρα*, the head.) *Anat.* The brain proper, occupying the entire upper portion of the *cranium*, and separated from the *cerebellum* by the *Tentorium*.

**Cērēvisia**, *æ*, *f*. (As if *Cērēris vis in aqua*, the strength of corn in water.) Any liquor brewed from corn; ale; beer.

**Cērēvisiæ Ferme'ntum**. *M. Med.* Yeast, or barm.

**Ceri'n**. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Chem.* A component of common wax which dissolves in sixteen times its weight of boiling alcohol, and has properties almost exactly the same as those of wax. *Cērīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Ce'rnus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cernuo*, to bow downward.) *Bot.* Nodding: *ce'rnuous*.

**Cērūmen**, *īnis*, *n*. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Physiol.* The wax-like secretion of the ear given out by follicles of the inner surface of the *Meatus auditorius externus*; ear-wax.

**Ceru'minous**. (*Cērūmen*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the *cerumen*. *Cērūmīnōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cērū'ssa**, *æ*, *f*. (*Κήρ*, a plague, death, or poison; from its poisonous qualities.) *Chem.* The subcarbonate of lead; white lead: *ceru'sse*.

**Cervi'cal**. (*Cervix*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the neck. *Cerricālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Cervīdæ**, *patron. pl. m*. (*Cerrus*:

ninal *-idæ*.) *Zoöl.* A Family ing the *Cervus* for their type.

**Cervix**, *icis*, f. (As if *Cērēbrivā*, way of the brain.) *Anat.* The neck, more particularly the back part. Also, generally those parts of organs that are narrowed, like a neck.

**Cervus**, *i*, m. (*Képas*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* A genus of *Mammalia Ruminantia*.

**Cervus E'léphas**. *M. Med.* The elephant, the horns of which afford some valuable medicines.

**Cespitōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cespes*, a nest; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Producing many stems from one root, forming a surface of turf or sod: cespitose.

**Cetaceous**. (*Cētus*, a whale.) Belonging to the whale. *Cetaceus*, *um*.

**Cetaceum**, *i*, n. (*Cētus*.) *M. Med.* A pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for an oily, concrete, crystalline, semi-transparent matter, obtained from several species of whale, chiefly the *Physeter macrocephalus*: spermaceti.

**Cetic Acid**. *Chem.* A supposed peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of *Cetin*, found to be only a mixture of margaric acid and *Cetin*.

**Cetin**. (*Cetus*.) *Chem.* Spermaceti. *Cētina*, *æ*, f.

**Cetraria**, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the *Cetraria Islandica*, (D.)

**Cetraria Islandica**. *M. Med.* A new pharmacopœial name (D.) of the *Lichen cetraria*, or Iceland moss.

**Cetrarie**. (*Cetraria*; terminal) *Chem.* Belonging to Iceland moss; applied to an acid. *Cetraricus*, *um*.

**Cetrarin**. *Chem.* The bitter principle of the *Cetraria Islandica*. *Cetrarina*, *æ*, f.

**Ceylon Moss**. See *Jafna Moss*.

**Chaff**. See *Palea*.

**Chalaza**, *æ*, f. (*Χάλαζα*, a hailstone.) *Bot.* Applied to an enlargement of the *raphe*, where it joins the edge of the nucleus. *Pathol.* Same as *Chalazion* and *Hordeolum*. *Physiol.* Two spiral bodies (nom. pl.) situated one at each end of the egg, the apex of each adhering to the yolk.

**Chalazion**, *ii*. n. } (Same.)  
**Chalazium**, *ii*. n. } *Surg.* A

small tubercle on the edge of the eyelid; called also *Chalaza* and *Hordeolum*, or styte.

**Chälazō'sis**, *is*, f. (*Χαλάζωσις*.) *Pathol.* Same as *Chalaza* and *Chalazion*.

**Chalcēdō'nus**, *a*, *um*. } Having  
**Chalcēdōnus**, *a*, *um*. } the external characters of chalcedony: chalcēdō'nious, or chalce'donous.

**Chalk**. (Sax. *Cealc*.) *M. Med.* Carbonate of lime; whitening. *Crēta*, *æ*, f.

**Chalk-stone**. *Pathol.* A concretion deposited on the hands and feet of those afflicted with gout, resembling chalk, though chemically different; gout-stone. *Cal'culus Arthriticus*. *Cal'culus Pōdā'gricus*.

**Chaly'beate**. (*Χάλυψ*, iron.) *Med.* Containing iron. *Chäl'ybeātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Chamæ'leōn**, *ōnis*, or *ontis*, m. (*Χαμαι*, on the ground; *λέων*, a lion.) *Bot.* A name given to certain thistles, from the variety and uncertainty of their colours, like the changing hues of the chameleon. *Zoöl.* The type of the *Chamaeleonidae*.

**Chämælēōnīdæ**, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Chämæleōn*; terminal *-idæ*.) *Zoöl.* A Family of *Reptilia Sauria*, having the chameleon for its type.

**Chämæmēlum**, *i*, n. (*Χαμαι*, on the ground; *μήλον*, an apple.) *M. Med.* The *Anthemis nobilis*.

**Chämæmēlum Nō'bīle**. *M. Med.* The *Anthemis nobilis*.

**Chambers of the Eye**. See *Camera*.

**Chamomile Flowers**. *M. Med.* The flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*.

**Chämōmīlla Rōmāna**. *M. Med.* The *Anthemis nobilis*.

**Chanc're**. (Fr.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of the syphilitic poison.

**Change of Life**. *Physiol.* Popularly, the constitutional disturbance often attending the cessation of the *Catamenia*.

**Channelled**. See *Canaliculatus*.

**Characters, Chemical**. Various systems of these have been introduced; but are now almost entirely discarded from use. Abbreviations and contractions are employed instead. See *Abbreviation*.

**Charpie**. (Fr.) A substance com-



posed of a collection of filaments separated from morsels of old linen rag, used in lieu of lint, as absorbing blood, matter, or the like, much better than it does.

**Cheek.** See *Bucca*, *Gena*, *Mala*.

**Cheek-Bone.** (Sax. *Ceacban*.) *Anat.* The *Os jugale*, *malæ*, or *zygomatium*.

**Cheil'opla'stic.** *Surg.* Belonging to the operation of cheiloplasty. *Cheilopla'sticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cheil'oplasty.** (*Χεῖλος*, the lip; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* The operation of supplying deficiencies of the lips by appropriating a sufficient portion of the neighbouring healthy substance to that purpose.

**Cheiro'ptērs**, *a*, *um*. (*Χεῖρ*, the hand; *πτερόν*, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Mammalia Carnaria*, that have a fold of skin extending from the neck between their four feet and toes, enabling certain of them to fly, as the bat tribe: cheiro'pterus.

**Chelæ Cancerorum.** See *Cancrorum*, *Lapilli* et *Chelæ*.

**Chēlēčra**, *æ*, *f*. (*Chēla*, a claw.) *Zoöl.* Prehensile organs (nom. pl.) of certain *Arachnides*, terminated by two fingers, or a single one resembling a hook or claw.

**Chēlī'fērs**, *a*, *um*. (*Χηλή*, a claw; *fēro*, to bear.) Having claws or pincers: che'liferous.

**Chēlīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Χηλή*; *forma*.) Formed like a claw: che'liform.

**Chēloīdēs**, *adj*. (*Χέλυς*, a tortoise; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Pathol. Zoöl.* Applied to a skin disease; resembling the tortoise: che'loid.

**Chēlōnia**, *ōrum*, pl. n. (*Χελώνη*, a tortoise.) An Ord. of *Reptilia*, including the several varieties of the tortoise. See *Testudo*.

**Chēlōnins**, *a*, *um*. (*Χελώνη*, a tortoise.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*: chelo'nian.

**Chē'mical.** (*Chēmia*.) Of or belonging to chemistry. *Chēmīcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Chē'mistry.** (*Χυμία*, from *χύω*, to pour out, or to melt.) *Nat. Philos.* "The science which investigates the composition of natural substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions

produce." *Chēmia*, *Chīmia*, or *Chȳmia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Chēmōsis**, *eos*, *f*. (*Χαίνω*, to gape.) *Surg.* Inflammation of the *conjunctiva* with lymph or blood effused in the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball, so that it is elevated and projected towards the eyelids, appearing like a gap or aperture along the middle of the eye.

**Cherry-Lan'rel.** } *M. Med.* The  
**Cherry, Bay.** } *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

**Chē'wing the End.** *Physiol.* A faculty peculiar to certain animals of masticating their food a second time. See *Ruminans*, and *Rumination*.

**Chia'sma**, *ātis*, *n*. (*Χίαζω*, to make the letter X.) *Anat. Physiol.* The crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve: chi'asm. See *Intersectio*, *Intricatura*.

**Chī'cken Pox.** *Pathol.* The disease *Varicella*.

**Chī'tblain.** (Sax. *Cēle*, cold; *blēgen*, a boil.) *Surg.* A painful inflammatory swelling on the fingers, toes, or heels, consequent on exposure to severe cold; a kibe. *Pērnio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Child-Bed Fever.** See *Puerperal Fever*.

**Chīmā'phīla**, *æ*, *f*. (*Χεῖμα*, winter; *φιλέω*, to love.) Pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) for the *Chimaphila corymbosa*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Mono-gynia*. Juss. *Pyrolaceæ*. See *Pyrola*.

**Chīmā'phīla Cōrymbōsa.** } *M.*  
**Chīmā'phīla Umbellāta.** } *Med.* The *Pyrola umbellata*, or American winter-green.

**Chimney-Sweeper's Cancer.** *Pathol.* The *Cancer seroti*, or sootwart.

**Chin-Cough.** (Belg. *Kienkhoeff*.) *Pathol.* *Pertussis*, or whooping-cough.

**Chinchīna.** *M. Med.* Cinchona, or Peruvian bark.

**Chinese Wormwood.** *M. Med.* The *Artemisia Chinensis*.

**Chinoidī'n.** (*Chīna*, Peruvian bark; *εἶδος*, likeness.) *Chem.* A substance containing a small portion of amorphous quinine. *Chīnoīdīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Chīrāgra**, *æ*, *f*. (*Χεῖρ*, the hand; *ἄγρᾱ*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the joints of the hand.



**Chire'tta**, *æ*, f. (Pharmacopœial name (E.) for the herb and root of *Agathotes*, or (D.) *Agothotes rata*.)

**Chirōnia**, *æ*, f. (*Chiron*, the centaur.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Antianæ*, or *Gentianaceæ*.

**Chirōnia Centaurium**. *M. d.* The Lesser Centaury.

**Chirurgion**. See *Chirurgus*, surgeon.

**Chirūrgia**, *æ*, f. (Χεῖρ, the hand; ἔργον, a work.) A manual operation. *Med.* That part of medicine which heals with the hand, but excluding other remedies: surgery, or chirurgery. See *Surgery*.

**Chirūrgicus**, *α*, *um*. (*Chirurgical*.) Belonging to surgery; surgical: chirurgical.

**Chirūrgus**, *i*, m. (Χεῖρ, the hand; ἔργον, a work.) A surgeon, surgeon.

**Chitīna**, *æ*, f. (Χιτῶν, a doublet.) *Botan.* The hard crust, forming the outward integument; especially the elytra: the chitine.

**Chloasma**, *ātis*, n. (Χλοάζω, to be green.) *Pathol.* A cutaneous affection exhibiting spots and patches of a yellowish brown colour; the *tyrasis versicolor* of Willan.

**Chlorate**. (*Chloricum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of chloric acid with a base; *chloras*, *ātis*, f.

**Chloric**. (*Chlorium*; chlorine; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from chlorine. *Chlorus*, *α*, *um*.

**Chloride**. (*Chlorium*; terminal-*e*.) *Chem.* A combination of chlorine with different substances. *Chlorum*, *i*, n.

**Chloride of Mercury**. *M. Med.* *Submurius hydrargyri*, the *Hydrargyri chloridum* of the pharmacopœia (L.), or *Calomelas* (E.), or *Calomelas sublimatum* (D.)

**Chlorine**. (Χλωρός, green.) *Chem.* An elementary body, formerly called oxy-muriatic acid; also *Dephlogisticated marine acid*. *Chlorium*, n.

**Chloriodate**. (*Chloriōdicum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of chloriodic acid with a base. *Chloriōdas*, *ātis*, f.

**Chlorio'dic**. (*Chlorium*, chlorine: *iōdinium*, iodine; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to chlorine and iodine; applied to an acid obtained from this compound. *Chloriōdicus*, *α*, *um*.

**Chloro-**. *Chem.* A prefix in compound terms, meaning that chlorine is one of the components of the substance denoted, or is employed in its preparation.

**Chlorocarbo'nic**. (*Chloro-*; *carbōnium*; terminal-*ic*. (*Chem.*) Applied to an acid obtained from chlorine and carbon, termed Phosgene, properly Photogene gas. *Chlorōcarbōnicus*, *α*, *um*.

**Chloroform**. } (*Chloro-*; *form-*)  
**Chlorofo'rmyle**. } *myle*.) *Chem.*  
*Med.* An anæsthetic agent, the perchloride of formyle.

**Chlorō'mētrum**, *i*, n. (*Chlorium*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An apparatus for estimating the quantity of chlorine in combination with water, or a base: a chloro-meter.

**Chlorophylle**. (Χλωρός, green; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Chem.* The green colouring matter of leaves.

**Chlorōsis**, *is*, f. (Χλωρός, green.) *Pathol.* A disease peculiar to young females under retention, or suppression, of the menstrual discharge; green-sickness; a genus, Ord. *Adynamia*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Chlorōtīcus**, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *chlorosis*: chloro'tic.

**Chlorous Acid**. *Chem.* The peroxide of chlorine, because approaching to an acid in its nature.

**Chloruret**. (*Chlorium*; terminal-*ūret*.) *Chem.* A combination of chlorine with a metal, or inflammable body. *Chlorūrētum*, *i*, n.

**Choke-Damp**. (Sax. *Aceōcian*, to stifle; Germ. *Dampff*, a vapour.) Applied by miners to all irrespirable gases.

**Cholæ'mia**, *æ*, f. (Χολή, bile; αἷμα, blood.) *Chem. Pathol.* The presence of bile-pigment in the blood: chole'my.

**Cholagogue**. (Χολή, bile; ἄγω, to lead out.) *Pharm.* Applied to a medicine which has the property of increasing the evacuation of bile. *Cholāgōgus*, *α*, *um*.

**Chō'le**, *es*, *f*. (Χολή.) *Physiol.* The bile. See *Bilis* and *Fcl*.

**Chō'leate**. (*Chōlēicum* acidum; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of choleic acid with a base. *Choleas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Chōlēcystitis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Chōlēcystis*, the gall bladder; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gall bladder.

**Chōlēdōchus**, *a*, *um*. (Χολή; δέχομαι, to receive.) *Anat.* Receiving gall or bile. See *Ductus Communis Choledochus*.

**Chole'ic**. (Χολή; terminal -*ic*.) *Chem.* Relating to bile; applied to an acid obtained from bile. *Chōlēicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cholei'n**. (Χολή.) *Chem.* The peculiar principle of bile. *Chōlēina*, *æ*, *f*.

**Cholepyrrhi'n**. (Χολή; πυρρός, yellow.) *Chem.* Synonymous with *Biliphein*. *Chōlēpyrrhina*, *æ*, *f*.

**Chō'lēra**, *æ*, *f*. (Χολή, bile; ῥέω, to flow; or χολᾶς, the intestines; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A vomiting and purging of bile, with painful griping, and spasm of the muscles of the abdomen and calves of the legs, etc. A genus, *Ord. Spasmi*; *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Chō'lēra Asiātīca**. *Pathol.* A remarkable epidemic disease, consisting in a malignant form of cholera, in which all the symptoms are much more severe and rapid in their progress to a too generally fatal issue.

**Chō'lēra Biliōsa**. *Pathol.* Copious and frequent vomiting, at first of the alimentary and fecal matters, with redundancy of bile, and spasms of the legs and thighs.

**Chō'lēra'icus**. Same as *Cholericus*.

**Chōlēricus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to cholera. *Physiol.* Bilious.

**Chō'leroid**. (*Chōlēra*, and terminal -*idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling cholera; applied to diseases of this character. *Chōlēroidēs*, *adj*.

**Chōlērophō'bia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Chōlēra*; φόβος, fear.) *Pathol.* A dread of cholera.

**Chōlērophōne**, *es*, *f*. (*Chōlēra*; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* The *Vox cholericæ*, or faint whispering voice of choleraic patients.

**Chōlesteātōma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Χολή; στεᾶτωμα.) *Pathol.* A fatty tumour,

laminated and pearly, principally composed of crystals of cholesterine: a choleste'atome.

**Choleste'ric Acid**. *Chem.* Obtained by treating Chlosterin with nitric acid.

**Cholesteri'n**. (Χολή, bile; στερεός, firm, or solid.) *Chem.* A fatty substance of pearl-like appearance, forming the well-known material of human biliary calculi. *Chōlestērīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Chō'lie**. (Χολή.) *Chem.* Belonging to bile. *Chō'licus*, *a*, *um*.

**Chō'lie Acid**. A peculiar acid obtained from bile, free from sulphur. *A'cidum Chō'licum*. See *Chololic*.

**Chō'linatē**. (*Chōlinicum* acidum; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of cholinic acid with a base. *Chōlīnas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Chōlīnic Acid**. *Chem.* A distinct substance obtained from bile, and called an acid. *A'cidum Chōlīnicum*.

**Cholo'lic**. (Χολή; terminal -*ic*.) *Chem.* Synonymous with *Cholic*. Applied to an acid obtained from bile, containing sulphur. *Chōlō'licus*, *a*, *um*.

**Chololi'thic**. (*Chōlōlithus*.) Belonging to a gall-stone. *Chōlōlithicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Chōlō'lithus**, *i*, *m*. (Χολή; λίθος, a stone.) *Chem. Pathol.* A gall-stone, or biliary calculus.

**Chōlōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Χολή.) *Pathol.* In pl., Biliary diseases.

**Chondra'lgia**, *æ*, *f*. (Χόνδρος; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (rheumatic, arthritic, or inflammatory) of the cartilages.

**Chondri'n**. (Χόνδρος, cartilage.) *Chem.* Gelatin obtained from the permanent cartilages, the cornea, fungous bones, etc. *Chondrīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Chō'ndro-**. (Χόνδρος.) *Anat.* A prefix in compound terms, denoting connection with cartilage.

**Chondrōgē'nēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Χόνδρος; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* The formation of cartilage.

**Chondrogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (Χόνδρος; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A history of cartilage: chondro'graphy.

**Chō'ndroid**. (Χόνδρός; terminal -*idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling cartilage. *Chondroidēs*, *adj*.

**Chondrōlo'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (Χόνδρος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A dis-



tation on the nature and structure of cartilages: chondrology, f.

**Chondrōma**, *ātis*, n. (Χόνδρος.) *Pathol.* A cartilaginous growth.

**Chondroptērygius**, *a, um*. (Χόνδρος; πετερύγιον, a little wing.) *Ichthyol.* Cartilage-finned; applied to a distinct series (pl. m.): chondropterygius.

**Chondrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Chondroma*. *Physiol.* The formation of cartilage.

**Chondrōtōmia**, *a, f*. (Χόνδρος; τμήνω, to cut.) *Anat., Surg.* Dissection or division of cartilage.

**Chord**. (Χορδή.) A string of a lyre. *Geom.* A right line from one extremity of an arch to another: a chord. *Chōrda*, *a, f*.

**Chōrda Magna**. *Anat.* The spinal chord. *Chōrda Achillis*.

**Chōrda Tympāni**. *Anat.* A branch of the seventh pair of nerves.

**Chōrdæ Tendinæ**. *Anat.* Attachments connecting the *Carneæ* muscles of the ventricles to the auricular valves of the heart.

**Chōrdæ Vōcāles**. *Anat., Physiol.* The thyro-arytenoid ligaments of the larynx, or the inferior ligaments of the glottis.

**Chordæ Willisii**. See *Willis*, *Chords of*.

**Chordee**. (Fr. *Chordé*; a cord.) *Pathol.* A painful tension and downward curvature of the penis, experienced in *Gonorrhœa*.

**Chōrēa**, *a, f*. (Χορεία, saltation.) *Pathol.* A kind of convulsive disease characterised by energetic movements of the limbs, and involuntary gestulations; termed also the St Vitus dance. See *Convulsio Habitualis*.

**Chōrion**, *ii, n*. (Χωρίον.) *Obstet. Physiol.* The second or most external membrane involving the fetus. Also the *Membrana putaminis*, or membrane of the shell of the egg.

**Chōroid**. (*Chōrion*; terminal process.) *Anat.* Resembling the chorion. *Chōroidēs*, adj.

**Chōroid Membrane**. *Anat.* The second membrane of the eyeball, immediately beneath the sclerotic coat. Also, the *Velum interpositum*, or choroid membrane of the brain. *Membrana Chōroidēs*.

**Chōroid Plexus**. *Anat.* A plexus of vessels, or fold of thin vas-

cular membrane derived from the *Pia mater*, situated in the lateral ventricles of the brain. *Plexus Chōroidēs*.

**Chris'tmas Rose**. *M. Med.* The *Helleborus niger*.

**Chro'mate**. (*Chrōmicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of chromic acid with a base. *Chrōmas*, *ātis*, f.

**Chroma'tic**. (Χρῶμα, colour.) Belonging to colour. *Chrōmāticus*, *a, um*.

**Chromato'genous**. (Χρῶμα; γεννάω, to generate.) *Pathol.* Generating or forming colour; applied to the functions of the *derma*. *Chrōmātōgēnus*, *a, um*.

**Chrōmātōlō'gia**, *a, f*. (Χρῶμα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of colour: chromatology.

**Chrōmātō'psia**, *a, f*. (Χρῶμα; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Coloured vision: chromatopsy.

**Chro'matrope**. (Χρῶμα; τρέπω, to turn.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for exhibiting, on the principle of the magic lantern, a variety of colours, combining by a rapid revolving motion so as to produce beautiful and highly pleasing figures. *Chrōmātropus*, *i, m*.

**Chro'mic**. *Chem.* Belonging to *Chromium*, applied to an acid extracted from the red lead ore of Siberia. *Chrōmicus*, *a, um*.

**Chrōmidrōsis**, *is*, f. (Χρῶμα; ἰδρώω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Abnormal colouration of the perspiration.

**Chrōmium**, *ii, n*. (Χρῶμα.) *Chem.* A metal extracted from native chromate of lead, or of iron: chrome.

**Chro'mogen**. (Χρῶμα; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Vegetable colouring-matter, which, acted on by acids and alkalis, produces red, yellow, or green tints. *Chrōmōgēnium*, *ii, n*.

**Chromo'psy**. See *Chromatopsia*.

**Chro'nic**. (Χρόνος, time.) *Pathol.* Long-continued; opposed to *acute*. *Chrōnicus*, *a, um*.

**Chronothērmal**. (Χρονός; θερμη, heat.) Applied to a theory that all diseases have periodic intermissions, with alternate chills and heats. *Chrōnōthermālis*, *is, e*.



**Chroōpsia.** Same as *Chromatopsia*.

**Chry'salls,** ἰdis, f. (*Χρυσός*, gold.) *Entomol.* The *Pupa*, *Nympha*, or second condition in the metamorphosis of insects; also termed *Aurelia*.

**Chyle.** (*Χυλός*, juice.) *Physiol.* The milk-like liquor from which the blood is formed, occupying the lacteal vessels and thoracic duct. *Chylus*, i, m.

**Chyliferous.** (*Chylus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Bearing chyle. *Chyliferus*, a, um.

**Chylification.** (*Chylus*; *fācio*, to make.) *Physiol.* The process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme. *Chylificatio*, ōnis, f.

**Chylopoietic.** (*Chylus*; *ποιέω*, to make.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Connected with the formation of chyle. *Chylopoieticus*, a, um.

**Chylōsis,** is, f. (*Χυλός*, juice.) *Physiol.* Same as *Chylification*.

**Chylūria,** ō, f. (*Chylus*; *όύρον*, urine.) *Pathol.* A discharge of chyle with the urine.

**Chyme.** (*Χυμός*, juice.) *Physiol.* The pulpy mass formed by the food in its first great change in the process of digestion. *Chymus*, i, m.

**Chymia.** See *Chemia*.

**Chymification.** (*Chymus*; *facio*, to make.) *Physiol.* Conversion of the food into chyme. *Chymificatio*, ōnis, f.

**Cicatricūla,** ō, f. (Dim. *Cicatrix*.) *Physiol.* The blastoderm.

**Cicatrix,** īcis, f. (*Cicatrīzo*, to heal, leaving a scar.) *Surg.* The scar or seam of a healed wound, sore, or ulcer.

**Cicatriza'tion.** (Same.) *Surg.* The process by which a cicatrix is formed. *Cicatrizatio*, ōnis, f.

**Cicatrizātus,** a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Having a scar; searred. *Surg.* Cicatrized.

**Cicūta,** ō, f. *M. Med.* The *Conium maculatum*, or hemlock.

**Cicuti'n.** (*Cicūta*, hemlock.) *Chem.* Same as *Concin*.

**Cilia.** *Anat.* Nom. pl. of *Cilium*. *Zoöl.* Minute, slender objects attached to certain animals, that have a vibratile motion.

**Ciliary.** (*Cilium*.) Belonging to the *Cilium*. Also applied to several

parts corresponding to the junction of the cornea to the sclerotic coat. *Ciliāris*, is, e.

**Ciliātus,** a, um. (*Cilium*.) *Bot.* Having hairs, or a species of pubescence, on the margin of a leaf or petal. *Zoöl.* Having *Cilia*: ciliate.

**Cilium,** ī, n. (*Cilleo*, to stir.) *Anat.* The eyelid, but more strictly the utmost edge of the upper eyelid; the eyelash.

**Cillōsis,** is, f. (*Cilleo*.) *Pathol.* Spasmodic trembling or agitation of the eyelids.

**Cinchōna,** ō, f. (Countess *del Cinchon*, signally cured by its use.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for several species of Peruvian bark. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Cinchonaceæ*.

**Cinchōnāceus,** a, um. (*Cinchōna*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Cinchona*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): cinchona'ceous.

**Cincho'nic.** (*Cinchōna*; terminal -ic.) Belonging to *cinchona*; applied to an acid obtained from all the species: *Cinchōnicus*, a, um.

**Cincho'nic Acid.** Same as *Kinic acid*.

**Cinchoni'n.** (*Cinchōna*.) *Chem.* A peculiar vegetable principle or alkali, discovered in the *Cinchona condaminosa*. *Cinchōnina*, ō, f.

**Cineritious.** (*Cinis*, the ash of any burnt substance.) Belonging to or resembling ashes in colour. *Anat.* Applied to the cortical substance of the brain, etc. *Cinērītius*, a, um.

**Cinēticus,** a, um. (*Κινέω*, to move.) Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Neurotica* of Mason Good, including diseases which affect the muscles: cine'tic.

**Cinnabar.** (*Κιννάβαρι*, the gum of an Indian tree.) *M. Med.* The red sulphuret or bisulphuret of mercury. *Cinnābāris*, is, f.

**Cinna'barine.** *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to cinnabar. *Cinnābārinus*, a, um.

**Cinnāmōmum,** ī, n. (Arab. *Kinamon*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*; (D.) the *Laurus cinnamomum*.

**Cinnamon Tree.** *M. Med.* The *Laurus cinnamomum*.

**Cinnamon Tree, Wild.** *M. ed.* The *Laurus cassia*.

**Cionitis**, *idis*, f. (Κίων, a column; riminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *uvula*.

**Cionorrhaphia**, *æ*, f. (Κίων; φη, a seam.) *Surg.* Suture of the *ula*: ciono'r'rhaply.

**Cionotomia**, *æ*, f. (Κίων; τέμνω, cut.) *Surg.* Cutting off of a part the *uvula*: ciono'tomy.

**Cyprinidae**, patron. pl. m. (*Cyprinus*, a carp-fish; terminal-*idae*.) *Ichthyol.* A Family of *Malacopterygii* *dominales*, having the *Cyprinus* its type.

**Circinālis**. Same as *Circinatus*.

**Circinatus**, *a*, *um*. (*Circinor*, be compassed about.) *Bot.* mpassed about; rounded: ci'ci-te.

**Circle**. (*Circulus*, a little ring.) *tron. Geom.* A figure bounded th one line only, to which all the ht lines that can be drawn from a int to the middle of it are equal.

**Circulation**. (*Circulo*, to circue.) *Physiol.* That vital action which the blood is sent from the rt through the arteries, diminish- in calibre till they end in minute nifications on the entire surface, ere they are connected to corre- pondingly minute veins, which, in- asing in size, return the blood to heart.

**Circumcision**. (*Circumcīdo*, to about.) *Surg.* The operation cutting off a circular piece of the puce. *Circumcīso*, *ōnis*, f.

**Circumdūction**. (*Circum*, out; *dūco*, to lead.) *Anat.* ular movement of a limb. *Cir- udu'ctio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Circumflexus**, *a*, *um*. (*Circum- to*, to bend about.) *Anat.* Bowed, bent about: ci'cumflex.

**Circumgyrātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Circum*; us, a circle.) Movement in a le: circumgyra'tion.

**Circumscissilis**, *is*, *e*. (*Circum- do*.) *Bot.* Applied to dehiscent ts, the upper part of which opens a lid: circumsci'ssile.

**Circumscissus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cir- scindo*.) *Bot.* Having a circular or fissure: ci'cumscised.

**Irrehōnōsus**, *i*, m. (Κίρρōς, ny; νόσος, a discase.) *Pathol.*

A golden yellow appearance of the *pleura*, peritoneum, etc. in the fetus.

**Cirrhōsis**, *is*, f. (Κίρρōς, reddish yellow, or tawny.) *Pathol.* Name proposed for granulated or tubercu- lated kidney, as designative of the appearance or colour of the kidney in a diseased state.

**Cirri'ferus**, *a*, *um*. } (*Cirrus*; **Cirri'gerus**, *a*, *um*. } *jēro*; *gēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or produc- ing *cirri*: cirri'ferous: cirri'gerous.

**Cirri'gradus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cirrus*; *gradior*, to walk.) Progressing by means of *cirri*: ci'rrigrade.

**Ci'rripes**, *pēdis*, adj. (*Cirrus*; *pes*, a foot.) Same as *Cirropodus*.

**Cirrō'pōdus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cirrus*; *ποὺς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Fringe-footed; applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*, having filaments, or *cirri*, arranged in pairs on the abdomen, analogous to a sort of feet or fins: cirro'podous.

**Cirrōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cirrus*; ter- minal-*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of *cirri*: ci'rrose.

**Cirrus**, *i*, m. (A lock of curled hair; a fringe.) *Bot.* A clasper or tendril, one of the *fulcra* of plants; also termed *Clavicula*. *Ichthyol.* In pl., fleshy organs in the head, which may probably remedy the im- perfection of other organs of touch. *Zoöl.* Applied to organs similar in their nature to those last mentioned, in different parts of various animals.

**Cirsōcēle**, *es*, f. (Κιρσός; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A varicose en- largement of the spermatic vein; *Hernia varicosa*: ci'rsocele.

**Cirsoīdēs**, adj. (Κιρσός; termi- nal-*īdēs*.) Resembling a varix: ci'r- soid.

**Cirso'mphālos**. (Κιρσός; ὀμφα- λός, the navel.) *Pathol.* A varicose condition around the navel.

**Cirsophthalmia**, *æ*, f. (Κιρσός; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* A varicose condition of the eye: cir- sophtha'lmy.

**Cirsōtō'mia**, *æ*, f. (Κιρσός; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Extirpation o *varices*: cirso'tomy.

**Cissa'mpēlos**, *i*, f. (Κισσός, ivy; ἄμπελος, the vine.) The wild vine. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Monadelphica*. Juss. *Menispermæ*.

**Cissa'mpēlos Pareira**. *M. Med.*



The *Pareira brava*, or American wild vine.

**Ci'trate.** (*Citr̄icum acīdum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of citric acid, with a base. *Ci'trus, ātis, f.*

**Ci'tric Acid.** *Chem.* An acid obtained from lemon-juice.

**Ci'tron.** *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Cit̄reum*, or citron-tree, a variety of the *Citrus medica*. *Ci'tro, ōnis, f. Cedrōmēla, ω, f.*

**Citru'llus Cōlōcy'nthis.** *M. Med.* Name (Pharm. L. 1851) for the *Cucumis colocynthis*.

**Ci'trus, i, m.** (*Κιτρία*, the lemon, or citron.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyadelphīa*; Ord. *Icosandria*. Juss. *Aurantiaceæ*.

**Ci'trus Aura'ntium.** *M. Med.* The orange tree.

**Ci'trus Bigara'dia.** *M. Med.* The orange tree (Pharm. L.).

**Ci'trus Lim'e'tta Bergā'mium.** *M. Med.* The tree from the rind of whose fruit oil of bergamot is obtained (Pharm. L.); the *Citrus Lim'e'tta* (E.).

**Ci'trus Līmōnum.** } *M. Med.*

**Ci'trus Mē'dīca.** } Names of the plants which bear the *Limoncs* of the pharmacopœias (L. E.) or limes and lemons.

**Clairvoyance.** (Fr. *Clearsightedness*, or sagacity.) The pretended state of a confederate of the exhibitor, in which is seen (with the "mind's eye") the most intricate internal arrangements of his own or of another's body, of any place, domicile, or building, however distant, and other wonderful things.

**Clammy.** See *Viscosus*.

**Clap.** (Old Fr. *Clapises*, public shops of infamous character.) *Surg. Pathol.* Vulgar term for *Baptorrhœa*.

**Clārifica'tion.** (*Clārus*, clear; *fācio*, to make.) The purifying or freeing a fluid from heterogeneous matter or impurities. *Clārificātio, ōnis, f.*

**Clasper.** See *Cirrus*, *Clavicula*.

**Class.** *Nat. Hist.* A primary division of bodies having some general resemblance, but further divisible into distinctive Orders. *Classis, is, f.*

**Classifica'tion.** (*Classis*; *fācio*, to make.) *Nat. Hist.* The systematic arrangement of natural pro-

ductions, and morbid affections of the animal body, into classes.

**Clāvātio, ōnis, f.** (*Clāvus*, a nail.) *Anat.* Same as *Gomphosis*.

**Clāvātus, a, um.** (*Clāva*, a club.) *Bot.* Club-shaped; clubbed: clavate.

**Clāvellātus, a, um.** } (*Clāva*,  
**Clāvellōsus, a, um.** } a club.)

Having or formed like clubs: clavellate: clavellous.

**Clāvīcō'rnis, is, e.** (*Clāva*; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Coleoptera*, in which the *Antennæ* are thick at the extremity, frequently forming a solid club: clavico'rnate.

**Clāvīcūla, æ, f.** } (Dim. *Clāvis*,

**Clāvīcūlus, i, m.** } a key.) *Anat.*

The collar-bone, or clavicle. *Bot.* A tendril, clasper, or *cirrus*.

**Clāvīcūlāris, is, e.** (*Clāvīcūla*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the clavicle: clavi'cular.

**Clāvīcūlātus, a, um.** (*Clāvīcūla*.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having clavicles, as man, and the *Simia*: clavi'culate.

**Clāvīfō'rmis, is, e.** (*Clāva*, a club; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Club-shaped: clāviform.

**Clāvus, i, m.** (*Claudo*, to shut: from resemblance to the head of a nail.) *Pathol.* A corn, or horny round cutaneous formation, the effect of continued pressure generally on the prominent parts of the toes. Also, a very acute pain confined to a small part of the head, as if a nail were being driven into it; called *Clavus hystericus*; also, *condyloma* of the uterus; likewise, a tubercle on the white of the eye.

**Claw.** (Sax. *Clawu*.) *Bot.* The lower, narrow part of a petal. *Zoöl.* The nail or talon of birds and other animals. *Unguis, is, m.*

**Clay.** (Sax. *Clæg*.) *Chem.* *Argilla*, or argillaceous earth.

**Clay, Pure.** *Chem.* The substance *Alumina*.

**Clea'nsings.** *Obstet.* The *Lochia*.

**Clea'vage.** (Sax. *Cleosfan*, v. split.) *Mineral.* The property of splitting, or of being split in certain determinate directions: foliated fracture.

**Clei'do-.** (*Κλεις*, the clavicle.) *Anat.* In compound names of



muscles, etc., denotes attachment to or connection with the clavicle.

**Clepsy'dra**, *æ*, f. (Κλέπτω, to obtain by secret means; ὕδωρ, water.) *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for measuring time, by allowing water to drop through a small hole, from one vessel to another.

**Clīma'ctēr**, *ēris*, m. (Κλιμάζω, to proceed by degrees.) The step or round of a ladder. *Physiol.* The progression of human life, divided into periods of seven years.

**Climact'erie**. (Κλιμακτήρ, from κλιμάζω, to proceed by degrees.) *Physiol.* Applied to a particular epoch of the ordinary term of life, marked by multiplied periods of seven years, at which the body is peculiarly affected, and suffers considerable change. *Climactēricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Climact'erie Disease**. *Pathol.* That sudden change which occurs in many instances of advanced life, generally about the fourth climacteric, or 63d year, being 9 times 7. See *Climacteric*.

**Clīmā'tōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Clīma*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise on climate: climatology.

**Clīna'ndrium**, *ii*, n. (Κλίνη, a bed; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* The part of the pollen of fructification of the *orchideæ*, in which the anther is fixed.

**Clī'nical**. (Κλίνη.) *Med. Pathol.* Pertaining to a bed; as clinical lectures, which are those delivered by medical attendants at the bedside. *Clīnicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Clīnoīdēs**, adj. (Κλίνη; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling a bed; applied to four processes of the *Sella turcica*: clī'noid.

**Clīnō'mētrum**, *i*, n. (Κλίνω, to incline; μέτρον, a measure.) *Geom.* Apparatus for measuring the inclination of a line in relation to a horizontal plane: a clino'meter.

**Cliseo'meter**. (Κλίσις, inclination; μέτρον, a measure.) *Anat.* Instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the female pelvis makes with that of the body. *Cliseo'mētrum*, *i*, n.

**Clit-Bur**. *M. Med.* The *Arcum lappa*; also called Clot-bur.

**Clitōris**, *īdis*, f. (Κλείω, to shut

up; because concealed by the *labia pudendi*.) *Anat.* A small glandiform body in the female, like a *penis*.

**Clitōrī'smus**, *i*, m. *Pathol.* Morbid swelling of the *clitoris*.

**Clitōrītis**, *īdis*, f. (*Clitōris*; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *clitoris*.

**Cloāca**, *æ*, f. (As if *Cluāca*, from κλύω, to wash, or make clean.) *Surg. Pathol.* The openings (pl.) through the new bony shell (in *Necrosis* of a long cylindrical bone) into the *sequestrum*, or inclosed dead bone, by which the matter formed in the interior is discharged. *Zoöl.* A cavity in birds and certain other animals in which the oviducts terminate.

**Clo'nic**. (Κλόνος, commotion.) *Pathol.* Belonging to an agitated or irregular movement; applied to spasms in which contractions and relaxations are alternate; as in epilepsy. *Clō'nicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Clot**. (Belg. *Klot*, a mass of thickened fluid.) *Physiol.* The *Crassamentum* of the blood.

**Clot-Bur**. See *Clit-bur*.

**Clove**. (Sax. *Clufe*, a spike.) *M. Med.* The calyx, or unexpanded flower of the *Eugenia caryophyllata*. See *Anthophyllus*.

**Clove-Gillflower**. } *M. Med.*

**Clove-Pink**. } The *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

**Clove-Tree**. *M. Med.* The *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

**Clo'ven Spine**. *Surg. Pathol.* *Spina bifida*, a variety of *Hydrorachis* or *Hydrorachitis*.

**Club-Foot**. See *Talipes*.

**Clūpe'īdæ**, patron. nom. pl. f. (*Clūpea*, a small fish of the herring kind; terminal -īdæ.) *Ichthyol.* A family having the *Clupea* for their type.

**Cluster**. See *Racemus*, *Thyrsus*.

**Clŷpeālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Clŷpeus*, a shield.) Belonging to a shield: cly'peal.

**Cly'ster**. (Κλυστήρ, from κλύω, to wash away.) *Med.* An injection into the *rectum*; an *enema*: a glyster. *Clyster*, *ēris*, m.

**Coādūnātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Coādūno*, to join together.) *Bot.* Clustered: coa'dunate.

**Coa'gulable**. (*Coāgūlo*, to curdle.)

*Chem. Physiol.* Having the property of coagulation. *Coāgūlābīlis*, *is*, *c.*

**Coagulable Lymph.** *Physiol.* Fibrin of the blood.

**Coagulation.** (*Coāgūlo.*) *Chem. Physiol.* The thickening state of the albuminous portion of certain animal and vegetable fluids, on applying acids or heat. *Coāgūlātio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Coāgūlum**, *i*, *n.* (*Coāgūlo.*) *Chem. Physiol.* The jelly-like consistence assumed by albuminous substances, blood, etc., when acted on by heat.

**Coale'scent.** (*Coālesco*, to grow together.) Growing together; concreting. *Coāle'scens*, *tis*, *part.*

**Coaptation.** (*Con*, together; *apto*, to fit.) *Surg.* The fitting together of the ends of a fractured bone. *Coāptatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Coarctation.** (*Coarcto*, to straiten.) A straitening, or pressing together. *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to strictures of the intestine or urethra. *Coārcatō*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Coarctatus**, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Pressed close together: coarctate.

**Coat.** See *Tunica*.

**Coated.** See *Tunicatus*. *Pathol.* Applied to the condition of the tongue, as indicative of visceral disturbance; loaded.

**Co'balt.** (Germ. *Kobold*.) *Chem.* A metal met in combination, generally, with arsenic. *Cōbaltum*, *i*, *n.*

**Coba'līcus**, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Belonging to co'balt: coba'līc.

**Cobra de Capello.** *Zoöl.* The Portuguese name for the *Naja vulgaris*, or hooded snake.

**Co'bweb.** Web of the *Aranea*, or spider.

**Co'cci.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for cochineal insects.

**Cocci'ferus**, *a*, *um.* (*Coccus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing berries, or objects like them: cocci'ferous.

**Cocci'ella**, *æ*, *f.* (Dim. *Coccus*.) *M. Med.* The cochineal insect: co'chineal. See *Coccus Cacti*. *Entomol.* A genus of *Colcoptera*. The ladybird.

**Coccinellī'n.** The colouring principle of cochineal; carmine. *Coccinellīna*, *æ*, *f.*

**Co'ccūlus**, *i*, *m.* (Dim. *Coccus*.)

A genus, Cl. *Diocia*; Ord. *Dodecandria*. Juss. *Menispermæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*, or *Cocculus Indicus*.

**Co'ccūlus Indi Arōmā'ticus.** *M. Med.* *Myrtuspimenta*, or Jamaica pepper.

**Co'ccūlus Indi'cus.** *M. Med.* The berries of the *Menispermum cocculus*.

**Co'ccūlus Palmātus.** *M. Med.* The plant which affords Calumba, Colomba, or Columbo root: called also *Menispermum palmatum*.

**Co'ccum**, *i*, *n.* (*Kókkos*, a grain.) *Bot.* A kind of seed-vessel distinguished from a capsule, the sides of which being elastic, project the seeds with great force, as in the *Euphorbia*.

**Co'ccum Bā'phicum.** *Entomol.* The kermes berry.

**Co'ceus**, *i*, *m.* (*Kókkos*, a kernel; also, an insect.) *Bot.* A cell or capsule. *Entomol.* A genus of *Hemiptera Gallinsecta*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. and U. S.A.) for the *Coccus cacti*.

**Co'ceus Ca'cti.** *M. Med.* The *Coccinella*, or cochineal insect.

**Co'ceus Insectōrius.** *Entomol.* The insect which produces the kermes grains or berries.

**Co'ceus La'cca.** *Entomol.* The insect which produces *Lac*.

**Coccy'geus**, *a*, *um.* (*Coccyx*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the coccyx; coccy'geal.

**Co'cycx**, *cŷgis*, *f.* (*Kóκκυξ*, the cuckoo; because like its bill.) *Anat.* The small triangular bone appended to the point of the *sacrum*.

**Coccyōdŷ'nia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Coccyx*; *ōdŷn*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the coccyx, occurring especially in women.

**Co'chineal.** *M. Med.* The *Coccus cacti*, *Coccinella*, or cochineal insect, brought from S. America, as a reddish grain. *Coccinē'lla*, *æ*, *f.*

**Cochl. Ampl.** } *Pharm.* For **Cochl. Mag.** } *Cochlēare amplum*, or *magnum*, a table-spoon.

**Cochl. Med.** *Pharm.* For *Cochlēare medium*, a dessert-spoon.

**Cochl. Min.** *Pharm.* For *C. minimum*, a tea-spoon.

**Co'chlea**, *æ*, *f.* (*Koχλίας*, a winding staircase.) *Anat.* A conical cavity of the internal ear.



**Cochleāria**, *æ*, f. (*Cochleāre*, a spoon.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliculosa*. Juss. *Cruciferae*.

**Cochleāria Armōrācia**. *M. Med.* The horse-radish plant; the *Raphanus rusticanus*.

**Cochleārīfo'rmis**, *is*, e. (*Cochleāre*, a spoon; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like a spoon: cochleāriform.

**Cochleātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cochlea*.) *Bot.* Spiral: co'chleate.

**Coco'a**. *Bot.* The fruit of *Theobroma cacao*.

**Cocoo'n**. (Κόκκος, a kernel.) *Entomol.* The silken case of certain *Arachnides*, etc., in which they deposit their eggs, change their teguments, or retire for the winter.

**Cod-Fish Oil**. } *M. Med.* Ob-

**Cod-Liver Oil**. } tained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*, or cod-fish. *Morrhue O'leum*.

**Codaga-Pala Bark**. *Bot.* That of the *Nerium antidysentericum*.

**Co'deate**. (*Cōdē'icum* acīdum; terminal-ate.) A combination of codeic acid with a base. *Cōdeas*, *itis*, f.

**Code'ic**. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from codein. *Cōdē'icus*, *is*, *um*.

**Codei'n**. (Κώδεια, the head of the poppy.) *Chem.* An active principle of opium. *Cōdē'ia*, *æ*, f.

**Cœ'lia**, *æ*, f. (Κοιλία, from κοῖλος, hollow.) *Anat.* The belly, especially the lower portion; also, the stomach.

**Cœ'liac**. (*Cœlia*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the belly. *Cœli'acus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cœ'liac Pa'ssion**. *Pathol.* A chronic flux, in which the aliment is discharged half-digested; the *Diarrhœa cœliaca* of Cullen. *Pa'ssio Cœli'aca*.

**Cœ'liac Ple'xus**. *Anat.* A name for the solar plexus.

**Cœli'aca**. (Nom. pl. n. of *Cœliacus*.) The first Class of Good's Nosology.

**Cœliacus**, *a*, *um*. See *Cœliac*.

**Cœlia'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*Cœlia*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the belly.

**Coffea**, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rubiaceæ*. *Coffec*.

**Coffea Arā'bica**. *Bot.* The plant which affords coffee.

**Cohabita'tion**. (*Con*, together; *hābito*, to dwell.) *Med. Jur.* The dwelling together of two persons of opposite sex, including the habit of venereal congress, without the sanction of marriage. *Cōhābitātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Coh'e'sion**. (*Cohæro*, to stick together.) *Chem.* The power by which the particles of bodies adhere to each other. *Cohæ'sio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Cohoba'tion**. (*Cohob*, used by Paracelsus to signify repetition.) *Chem.* The pouring of a fluid again and again on the matter from which it was distilled, and as often distilling it, to render it more efficacious. *Cōhōbātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Co'itus**, *ūs*, m. (*Cōco*, to meet.) *Chem.* The union of substances by incorporation or mixture. *Physiol.* The coming together of male and female in the act of procreation. See *Concubitus*, *Congress*, *Copula*, *Copulation*.

**Cōlātōrium**, *ii*, n. (*Cōlo*, to strain.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* A strainer of any kind; a sieve.

**Colchicāceus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Colchicum*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): colchica'ceous.

**Col'chīci Co'rmus et Sēmīna**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the bulbs and seeds of *Colchicum*: the *Colchici radix* (U. S. A.)

**Colchī'cia**. Same as *Colchicina*.

**Colchici'n**. *Chem.* A doubtful alkaloid substance obtained from *Colchicum autumnale*. *Colchicīna*, *æ*, f.

**Col'chīcum**, *i*, n. (*Colchis*, a country of Asia.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Melanthaceæ*, or *Colchicaceæ*.

**Col'chīcum Autumnāle**. *M. Med.* The meadow saffron.

**Cold**. (Sax. *Ceald*.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* The privation of heat. *Frīgus*, *ōris*, n. *Pathol.* Catarrh. *Cāta'rrhus*, *i*, m.

**Cōleo'ptērus**, *a*, *um*. (Κολεός, a sheath; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* An Ord. (pl. n.) in which the inferior wings are covered by others like sheaths or cases: coleo'pterus.

**Cōlcōrhī'za**, *æ*, f. (Κολεός, a sheath; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* A kind of case which envelopes certain radicles.



**Colic.** *Pathol.* See *Colica*.

**Cōlica**, *æ*, *f.* (*Cōlon*, the large intestine.) *Pathol.* The belly-ache, or colic; a genus, *Ord. Spasmi*: *Cl. Adynamice*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Coll'cūlus Sēmīnālis.** *Anat.* A small elevation in the prostate gland.

**Cōlicus**, *a*, *um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *colon*: colic.

**Col'iform.** (*Cōla*.) *Anat.* Resembling a sieve; applied to the ethmoid bone (*os coliforme*); sieve-like. *Col'iformis*, *is*, *e.*

**Colitis**, *idis*, *f.* (*Cōlon*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the *Colon*.

**Col'la Pi'scium.** See *Ichthyocolla*.

**Colla'psus**, *a*, *um.* (*Collābor*, to fall down.) *Pathol.* Applied to a state of extreme depression, or complete prostration of the vital powers, as occurs in Asiatic cholera, etc.: collapsed.

**Collar.** (*Collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* The *Prothorax*, or anterior segment of the trunk. *Collare*, *is*, *n.*

**Collar-Bone.** *Anat.* The clavicle. *Clāvīcūla*, *æ*, *f.*

**Collēsis**, *is*, *f.* (*Κόλλησις*, from *κολλάω*, to join more firmly.) Old term for agglutination. *Surg.* Application of cupping-glasses.

**Collet.** (*Fr.* A collar.) *Bot.* See *Neck*.

**Coll'cūlus**, *i*, *m.* (*Dim.* *Collis*, a hill.) A little hill or eminence; applied to a small eminence in the prostate gland, termed *Colliculus seminalis*, etc.

**Coll'cūlus Ne'rvi Æthmoīdālis.** *Anat.* The *Corpus striatum*.

**Coll'cūlus Ne'rvi Optici.** *Anat.* The optic *thalamus*.

**Colli'quativē.** (*Colliqueo*, to melt.) *Pathol.* Applied to any excessive discharge or evacuation. *Colliquātivus*, *a*, *um.*

**Collōdion.** (*Κόλλα*, glue.) *Pharm.*, *Surg.* A substance like a homogeneous syrup, prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in sulphuric ether.

**Colloid.** (*Κόλλα*, glue; terminal *-ides*.) *Pathol.* Resembling glue. *Colloīdēs*, *adj.*

**Collōnēma**, *itis*, *n.* (*Κόλλα*, glue.) *Pathol.* A very soft tumour,

containing a clear, greyish-yellow substance like gelatine.

**Col'lum**, *i*, *n.* (*Dim.* *Cōlumna*, a pillar.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* The neck; applied to any part which, from its situation, form, or connection, resembles a neck.

**Colly'rium**, *ii*, *n.* (*Dim.* *Κολλύρα*, a small loaf given to children.) *Pharm.* Formerly applied to a dry medicine. A fluid application, or wash for the eyes.

**Cōlōbōma**, *itis*, *n.* (*Κολοβώω*, to mutilate.) *Surg. Pathol.* A mutilation, or defect.

**Cōlōcy'nthis**, *idis*, *f.* (*Κολόκυνθα*, a gourd.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (*L. E. D.* and *U.S.A.*) for the dried pulp of the bitter cucumber; also called *Coloquintida*. See *Colocynth*, *Cucumis Colocynthis*.

**Cōlō'mba.** Same as *Calumba*.

**Cōlon**, *i*, *n.* (*Κοῖλος*, hollow.) *Anat.* The greater portion of the large intestine between the *Cæcum* and *Rectum*.

**Cōlōphōnia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Cōlōphon*, a city of Ionia.) A dark-coloured resin, from the distillation of rough turpentine without water: colophony.

**Cōlōrātus**, *a*, *um.* (*Cōlōro*, to colour.) *Bot.* Applied to objects of any other colour than green.

**Cōlōrīfīcus**, *a*, *um.* (*Cōlor*: *fācio*, to make.) *Nat. Philos.* Making colours; applied to the luminous rays.

**Cōlostrātio**, *īnes*, *f.* *Pathol.* Term for the diseases of new-born infants, derived from the *colostrum*: colostration.

**Colo'stric.** *Obstet. Physiol.* Belonging to the *colostrum*. *Colō'stricus*, *a*, *um.*

**Colo'stric Flu'id.** *Obstet. Physiol.* The imperfect secretion of milk ere the mother has recovered from delivery; because of the presence of *colostrum*; popularly, *green milk*.

**Colo'strous.** (*Cōlostrum*.) *Obstet. Physiol.* Having or full of *colostrum*. *Cōlostrōsus*, *a*, *um.*

**Cōlo'strum**, *i*, *n.* (*Κολόν*, food.) *Obstet. Physiol.* A substance in the first milk after delivery, giving to it a greenish or yellowish colour.

**Cōlōtō'mia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Cōlon*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Cutting into the colon: colotomy.

**Co'lpōcēle**, *es*, *f*. (Κόλπος, the vagina; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Hernia vaginalis*, or a tumour in the vagina: co'lpocēle.

**Colpoptōsis**, *is*. (Κόλπος; πίπτω, to fall.) *Surg.* Falling down or prolapsus of the vagina.

**Colt's Foot**. *M. Med.* The *Jussilago farfara*.

**Columella**. See *Columnella*.

**Cōlū'mna Nāsi**. *Anat.* The fleshy termination of the septum of the nose.

**Cōlū'mna Ō'ris**. *Anat.* The *vula*.

**Cōlū'mna Vertebrālis**. *Anat.* The spinal column.

**Cōlū'mnæ Ca'rneæ**. *Anat.* The muscular projections in the ventricles of the heart.

**Columnar**. (*Cōlumna*, a pillar.) Belonging to a pillar or column; pillar-like. *Cōlumnāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Cōlumne'lla**, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Cōlumna*.) *Bot.* A substance passing through the capsule which connects the several partitions and seeds; also called *Columella*.

**Columni'fērus**, *a, um*. (*Cōlumna*; *fero*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to plants (pl. f.) that have the *stamina* and pistil like a column in the middle of the flower: columni'ferous.

**Cōlū'mnū'la**, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Cōlumna*.) *Anat.* The filament which passes through the middle of the capsule of frondose mosses.

**Cōma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Κῶμα, deep sleep.) *Pathol.* A state of lethargic unconsciousness, produced by compression of the brain and other causes.

**Cō'ma**, *æ*, *f*. (Κομάω, to be adorned.) *Bot.* A bush or head of leaves terminating a stem.

**Cōma-Vi'gil**. *Pathol.* The lethargic condition of the patient, in bad cases of typhus, in which he is watchful and muttering in delirium.

**Cōmā'ta**. Soporose diseases; an order, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. Pl. of *Cōma*.

**Co'matose**. (*Cōma*; terminal *psus*.) *Pathol.* Having a constant propensity to sleep; full of sleep. *Cōmātōsus*, *a, um*.

**Combina'tion**. (*Combino*, to set a couple together.) *Chem.* A true chemical union of two or more sub-

stances, as opposed to mere mechanical mixture, *f*. *Combīnā'tio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Combustion**. (*Combūro*, to burn.) *Chem.* The evolution of heat and light during chemical action, by absorbing oxygen from atmospheric air: burning. *Combustio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Combustion, Preter-natural**. } See *Preternatural Combustion*.

**Combustion, Spontaneous**. }

**Co'met**. (Κομήτης, long haired; from the stream of light usually appended to them, like a tail.) *Astron.* Name of a heavenly body, supposed to be planetary, forming a part of our system. *Cōmē'ta*, or *Cōmē'tes*, *æ*, *m*.

**Co'mminuted**. (*Commīnuo*, to crush.) *Surg.* Applied to fractures in which the bone is broken into several pieces. *Commīnū'tus*, *a, um*.

**Commissū'ra**, *æ*, *f*. (*Committo*, to join together.) *Anat.* A uniting together: a co'mmissure.

**Commissū'ra Ma'gna**. *Anat.* The *Corpus callosum*.

**Common Integuments**. See *Integuments*.

**Comparative Anatomy**. See *A. Comp.*

**Co'mplicated**. (*Complico*, to wrap together.) *Surg.* Applied to fractures that are combined with other circumstances that make their treatment difficult; as a wounded artery, dislocation, injury of the viscera, etc. *Complicā'tus*, *a, um*.

**Complica'tion**. (Same.) *Pathol.* The coexistence of two or more diseases, which modify each other, without being in their nature inseparable. *Complicā'tio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Compō'situs**, *a, um*. (*Compōno*, to put together.) Compound; opposed to simple. *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.)

**Co'mpound**. (Same.) *Mineral*. Applied to a form contained under planes not homologous, or equal, similar, and equally disposed to each other. *Pharm.* Composed of two or more ingredients or substances. *Surg.* Applied to fractures and dislocations connected with wounds of the soft parts. *Compō'situs*, *a, um*.

**Co'mpress**. (*Comprimō*, to press together.) *Surg.* A portion of folded



linen, lint, or other materials, made into a kind of pad to be placed over parts which require particular pressure. *Compre'ssus*, *i*, *m*.

**Compre'ssion.** (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to an abnormal state of a part produced by something pressing upon it; generally used in reference to the brain. *Compre'ssio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Compre'ssor**, *ōris*, *m*. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle which presses upon any part; a compressor. *Surg.* Applied to a certain instrument.

**Compressor of Dupuytren.** See *Dupuytren*, *Compressor of*.

**Compre'ssor Pro'stātæ.** *Anat.* The anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, which embrace the prostate gland.

**Compre'ssus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Flattened in a lateral direction: compressed.

**Concau'sa**, *æ*, *f*. (*Con*, together; *causa*.) *Pathol.* A cause combined with another: a concause.

**Co'ncāvo - co'ncāvus**, *a*, *um*. Having two concave faces: co'ncavo-co'ncave.

**Co'ncāvo - conve'xus**, *a*, *um*. Having one face concave, the other convex: co'ncavo-co'nvex.

**Concentra'tion.** (*Con*, together; *centrum*, the centre.) *Chem.* The operation of rendering a fluid stronger by evaporating a portion of the water it contains. *Concentra'tio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Conce'ntric.** (*Con*, together; *centrum*, the centre.) Having one common centre. *Conce'ntricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Conceptā'cūlum**, *i*, *n*. *Bot.* The vessel containing the reproductive corpuscles of the *Cryptogamia*.

**Conce'ption.** (*Concēpio*, to conceive.) *Physiol.* The impregnation of the *ovulum* in the *ovarium* of the female, by contact with, or direct influence of, the semen of the male, by whatever means conveyed. See *Genitura*.

**Conce'ption, False.** *Physiol.* An imperfect impregnation or blighted ovum.

**Co'nea**, *æ*, *f*. (Κόγχη, a shell.) *Anat.* The hollow portion of the external ear, etc. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to different objects from their shape.

**Co'nehæ Nārium.** *Anat.* The

turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone, and the inferior spongy bones or shells of the nose.

**Conchi'tērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Conchu*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing or having shells: conchi'ferous.

**Conchoīdālis.** Same as *Conchoides*.

**Conchoīdēs**, *adj*. (Κόγχη; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling a shell: conchoid.

**Concho'logy.** (Κόγχη; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That department which describes the form, structure, and peculiarities of shells. *Conchōlō'gia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Co'nychus**, *i*, *m*. (Κόγχη.) *Anat.* The *cranium*; the cavity of the eye.

**Conchylōlō'gia.** (Κογχύλιον, a shell; λόγος.) Same as *Conchologia*.

**Conchylō'mētrum**, *i*, *n*. (Κογχύλιον; μέτρον, a measure.) *Conchol.* An instrument for measuring shells.

**Conco'ction.** (*Concōquo*, to digest.) *Physiol.* The changing process which the food undergoes in the stomach and bowels; also used for *Digestion*, though the latter is properly limited to the process in the stomach. *Conco'ctio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Concrete.** (*Concreresco*, to grow together.) *Chem.* Applied to substances converted from a fluid to a more solid consistence. *Concrētus*, *a*, *um*.

**Concre'tion.** (Same.) *Chem.* The condensation of a fluid, or other substance, into a more solid consistence. *Surg.* The growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes. *Concrētio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Concū'bītus**, *ūs*, *m*. (*Concūbo*, to lie together.) Copulation, congress, or coitus.

**Concu'ssion.** (*Concūtio*, to shake.) *Pathol.* A diseased state, producing alarming symptoms, caused by great violence offered to the head, though no fissure, fracture, or extravasation can be discovered. *Concu'ssio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Condensa'tion.** (*Condenso*, to make thick.) *Chem.* The process of bringing the component parts of vapour or gas nearer to each other by pressure or cold. *Pathol.* Applied to thickened or more dense condition of a texture, or of parts, as of the cellular texture, the paren-



yma of an organ, etc. *Condensatio*, is, f.

**Condensātor**, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *em.* A vessel or apparatus for condensing gas, vapour, or air. *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for rendering visible the weakest quantities of electricity: a condenser.

**Condu'ction**. (*Condūco*, to lead together.) *Nat. Philos.* The passing of caloric from one particle of matter to another, as in an iron rod heated at one end, where it is conducted gradually along the particles of the iron. *Conduc'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Condu'ctor**, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which can transmit the electric influence.

**Conduplicātus**, *a, um*. (*Con*, together; *duplicātus*, doubled.) *Bot.* Added together: conduplicate.

**Co'ndyle**. (*Κόνδυλος*, a tubercle.) *Anat.* The round eminence at the end of a bone in a joint. *Co'ndylus*, *n*.

**Co'ndyloid**. (*Co'ndylus*; terminal tubercles.) *Anat.* Resembling a condyle. *Co'ndyloïdēs*, adj.

**Co'ndylōma**, *ātis*, n. (*Κόνδυλος*.) *Med.* A small hard tumour or wart-like excrescence about the anus and perineum of both sexes.

**Cone**. (*Κῶνος*.) *Geom.* A solid formed by the rotation of a right-angled triangle about its perpendicular, called the axis of the cone. *Conus*, *Strobilus*.

**Cone-Shaped**. See *Conicus*, *conoidiformis*.

**Conein**. (*Cōnium*, hemlock.) *Med.* The active matter of *Cōnium maculatum*; also termed *Conicin* and *Conitine*. *Cōneia*, *æ*, f.

**Confer'va**, *æ*, f. (*Conferveo*, to grow together.) *Bot.* The *Confervæ* are chiefly fresh-water plants composed of jointed capillary tubes, the cells containing granules variously coloured.

**Confer'void**. (*Conferva*; terminal tubercles.) *Pathol.* Resembling the *Conferva*. *Confervoïdēs*, adj.

**Confluent**. (*Confluo*, to run together.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves connected at their base. *Pathol.* Applied to the eruption in *Variola*, and some other exanthematous diseases. *Confluens*, *tis*, part.

**Conforma'tion**. (*Conformo*, to shape.) The natural form of a part. *Conformātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Congela'tion**. (*Congelo*, to freeze.) *Chem.* The process whereby the change of a liquid body to a solid state is produced by the losing of its caloric. *Congēlātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Congēner**, *ēris*, adj. (*Con*, together; *gēnus*, a kind, or race.) *Anat.* Applied to muscles which perform the same action. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to genera nearly allied, or to species of the same genus.

**Congēnital**. (*Con*; *gēno*, to beget.) Born with a person; from birth; connate. *Congēnitus*, *a, um*.

**Congēries**, *ēi*, f. (*Congēro*, to heap up.) *Anat.* A collection, number, or heap.

**Conges'tion**. (*Congēro*, to lay up.) *Pathol.* An unnatural accumulation of the usual contents of any vessels or ducts. *Conges'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Conges'tive**. (Same.) *Pathol.* Capable of producing congestion. *Conges'tivus*, *a, um*.

**Congius**, *it*, m. (*Congio*, to augment.) *Pharm.* A gallon.

**Conglobate**. (*Conglōbo*, to gather into a ball.) Formed into a ball. *Conglobātus*, *a, um*.

**Conglo'merate**. (*Conglōmēro*, to heap upon one.) Irregularly crowded together. *Conglōmērātus*, *a, um*.

**Conglūtīna'tia**. (*Conglūtino*, to glue together.) Same as *Agglutinantia*. See *Agglutinant*.

**Co'ngress**. (*Congredior*, to meet together.) *Physiol.* The meeting of male and female in the procreative act: *Congre'ssus*, *ūs*, m. See *Coitus*; *Concubitus*, *Copulation*.

**Conici'n**. (Same as *Conein*.) *Cōnicīna*, *æ*, f.

**Cōnīeus**, *a, um*. Belonging to a cone: conical.

**Cōnīfērus**, *a, um*. (*Cōnus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing cones: coniferous.

**Co'niform**. (*Cōnus*; *forma*, likeness.) Like a cone in appearance; conoid. *Cōnīfōrmis*, *is*, e.

**Cōniōdēs**, adj. (*Κοία*, a *lixivium*, or lime; terminal *-ωδής*.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of lime; of the nature of a *lixivium*.

**Cōnīro'stris**, *is*, e. (*Cōnus*, a

cone; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Passerinae*, having a strong conical beak: *conirostrate*.

**Cōnium**, *ii*, *n.* (Κώνιον.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*. Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the fresh dried leaves of *Conium maculatum*.

**Cōnium Mæulātum**. *M. Med.* The *Cicuta*, or hemlock.

**Conjūgātus**, *a, um.* (*Conjūgo*, to yoke.) *Bot.* Yoked: *co'njugate*.

**Conjunctiva**. See *Membrana C.*

**Conjunctivitis**, *idis*, *f.* (*Conjunctiva*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *conjunctiva*.

**Conjunctivus**, *a, um.* (*Conjuncto*, to join.) *Anat.* Applied to a membrane which lines both eyelids, and covers the external portion of the eyeball. See *Membrana Conjunctiva*.

**Connātus**, *a, um.* (*Con*, together; *nascor*, to grow.) *Bot.* Grown together: *co'nmate*. *Pathol.* Born with a person; *congenital*.

**Connectivum**, *i, n.* (*Connecto*, to fasten together.) *Bot.* The transverse body by which the lobes of the anther are united.

**Connivens**, *entis*, *part.* (*Conniveo*, to wink at.) *Anat.* Converging, as the eyelids in winking, etc. See *Valvulae Conniventes*. *Bot.* Approaching together so as to hide what is within.

**Co'noid**. (Κώνος, a cone; terminal *-oidēs*.) Resembling a cone; *coniform*. *Cōnoīdes*, *adj.*

**Co'noid Ligament**. *Anat.* That which passes from the root of the coracoid process to the clavicle. *Ligamentum Cōnoīdēs*.

**Conse'rvā**, *æ, f.* (*Conservo*, to keep.) *Pharm.* A composition of some recent vegetable and sugar, of the consistence of honey: a *co'nserve*.

**Conserva'trix**, *icis*, *f.* (Same.) She that preserveth. See *Vis Conservatrix*.

**Constella'tion**. (*Con*; *stella*, a star.) *Astron.* A collection of fixed stars representing an animal or other figure according to their arrangement. *Constellatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Constipa'tion**. (*Constipo*, to cram close.) Costiveness; tardiness in evacuating the bowels, and, so,

distinct from obstipation. *Constipa'tio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Constitu'tion**. (*Constituo*, to dispose.) *Physiol.* The general habit or temperament of the body. *Constitu'tio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Constr'ictor**, *ōris*, *m.* (*Constringo*, to bestrait.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle that straitens or contracts a part.

**Consu'mption**. (*Consumo*, to wear out.) *Pathol.* Popular term for *Phthisis pulmonalis*; otherwise similarly termed a decline. *Consu'mptio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Contag'ion**. (*Contingo*, to touch.) *Pathol.* The communication of a disease by *contact* with, or by inhaling the *effluvia* from, one already affected: also, generally, synonymous with *Infection*. *Contagio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Conti'nued Fe'ver**. *Pathol.* A fever where symptoms do not intermit till its termination. *Continuus Febris*.

**Conto'rsio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Contorqueo*, to twist.) A twisting or *conto'rsion*.

**Conto'rtus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) having a single petal that is bent or twisted to the side; also applied to seed-vessels.

**Co'ntra-Apertūra**, *æ, f.* (*Contra*, opposing; *apertūra*, an aperture.) *Surg.* An opening made in an abscess opposite to one already existing in it, to facilitate the discharge of matter; a counter-opening.

**Co'ntra-Extensio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Contra*; *extensio*, a stretching out.) *Surg.* The holding the upper part of a broken limb or a dislocated joint towards the trunk, while extension is being employed with the lower part: counter-extensio.

**Co'ntra-Fissūra**, *æ, f.* (*Contra*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Pathol.* A fracture in a part distant from that in which the blow is received; the *Contrecoup* of the French.

**Co'ntra-Indicā'tio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Contra*; *indico*, to show.) *Pathol.* That which forbids the use of a particular remedy, which otherwise it would be proper to exhibit: *contra-indica'tion*.

**Contracti'lity**. (*Contrahō*, to draw together.) *Nat. Philos.* A property by which the particles of bodies resume their original position when the power applied to separate



is withdrawn. *Physiol.* That action by which living beings perform their motions. *Contractilitas*, f.

**Contract'ion.** (Same.) *Pathol.* Shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause. *Physiol.* The shortening of living fibre on the application of stimulus. *Contractio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Contractūra**, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* Contraction; a genus, *Ord. Cineriacæ*; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's nomenclature: a contra'cture.

**Contrecoup.** (Fr.) Same as *tra-fissura*.

**Contu'sion.** (*Contundo*, to bruise.) *Surg.* Injury by an object, or violent collision against a hard body, without breach of the integuments: a bruise. *Contusio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Conus**, *i*, m. (*Κῶνος*.) *Bot.* A particular kind of fructification, as the fir-top: a cone. See *Strobilus*.

**Convale'scence.** (*Convalesco*, to recover well.) *Med.* The state from which a patient is being effected till recovery of strength. *Convalescentia*, *æ*, f.

**Convale'scent.** (Same.) Relating to health after a disease is ended. *Convalescens*, *tis*, part.

**Conve'xo-co'ncavus.** See *Concavo-convexus*.

**Conve'xo-conve'xus**, *a*, *um*. Having both surfaces convex: concavo-convex.

**Conve'xus**, *a*, *um*. Bent down on one side like the heavens: convex.

**Convoluta Ossa.** See *Ossa*.

**Convolut'ion.** (*Convolvo*, to wrap round.) *Anat.* The tortuous windings of the *Cerebrum*; the circular foldings of the intestines. *Convolutio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Convōlūtus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Rolled up: convoluted.

**Convolvūlāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Convolvulus*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of the *Convolvulus*; applied to a genus. *Ord.* (pl. f.): convolvula'ceous.

**Convolvūlus**, *i*, m. (*Convolvo*, to wind round.) Bindweed. A Linn. name, *Cl. Pentandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*. Juss. *Convolvulaceæ*.

**Convolvūlus Jā'lāpa.** *M. Med.* The jalap plant; referred to the genus *Ipomœa*. See *Ipomœa Jalapa*.

**Convolvūlus Scammōnia.** *M. Med.* The scammony plant.

**Convulsio Canina.** See *Risus Sardonicus*.

**Convul'sio Hābītuālis.** *Pathol.* A term for *Chorea*: the habitual convulsion.

**Convul'sion.** (*Convello*, to pull together.) *Pathol.* Violent agitation of the limbs or body, generally marked by clonic spasms. *Convulsio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Spasmus*.

**Coprō'līthus**, *i*, m. (*Κόπρος*, excrement; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Med.* A ball of hardened feces or other mass in the bowels: a coprolith.

**Cōpaība**, *æ*, f. (*Copal*, an odoriferous gum; *iba* or *iva*, a tree.) *M. Med.* A resinous juice, or oleo-resin, obtained from the *Copaifera officinalis*, or *multijuga* (*Pharm. L.* 1851): *vulgo*, "cavi oil." Pharmacopœial name (*L. E.* and *U.S.A.*) for balsam of copaiba.

**Cōpaībæ O'leum.** *M. Med.* An oil distilled from the oleo-resin of copaiba (*Pharm. L.* 1851).

**Cōpaīfēra**, *æ*, f. (*Copaiba*; *fēro*, to bear.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Decandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

**Cōpaīfēra Multī'jūga.** *M. Med.* The plant (*Pharm. L.* 1851) which affords copaiba.

**Cōpaīfēra Officīnālis.** *M. Med.* The plant (*Pharm. U.S.A.*) which affords copaiba.

**Cōpaīva.** Same as *Copaiba*.

**Copper.** See *Cuprum*.

**Copperas.** Name for the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc; also respectively called blue, green, and white vitriol.

**Coprāgōgus**, *a*, *um*. (*Κόπρος*, excrement; *ἀγω*, to bring away.) *Pharm.* Carrying away the feces: copragogue.

**Copula'tion.** (*Cōpūlo*, to couple together.) *Physiol.* The meeting of male and female in the act of procreation. *Cōpūlātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Coitus*, *Concubitus*, *Congress*.

**Cō'rāco-.** *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to the *Coracoid* process of the scapula.

**Cō'rācoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Κόραξ*, a raven; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a crow's beak: coracoid. *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologues of the coracoid process of the scapula.



**Cōrācoīdeus**, *a, um.* (*Cōrācoīdes* processus; terminal -īdeus.) *Anat.* Belonging to the coracoid process of the scapula.

**Coral.** See *Corallium*.

**Cōrallī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Cōralli-um*; *fero*, to bear.) *Zool.* Coral-bearing; applied to an Ord. (pl. m.) of *Polypi*: corallīferous.

**Cōrallīfo'rnis**, *is, e.* (*Cōrallium*; *forma*.) Formed like coral: cora'l-liform.

**Cōrallī'gērus**, *a, um.* (*Cōral-lium*; *gēro*, to bear.) Same as *Coralliferus*.

**Cōra'llium**, *ii, n.* (*Κοράλλιον*, supposed κόρη, a daughter; ἄλς, the sea.) *Nat. Hist.* A polypiferous production of the sea, which has a stony or horny axis: co'ral.

**Co'ralloid.** (*Cōrallium*; terminal -īdēs.) *Mineral.* Resembling coral. *Cōralloīdēs*, adj.

**Coralloī'dal.** Improperly used for *Coralloid*.

**Co'reūlum**, *i, n.* (Dim. *Cor*, the heart.) *Bot.* The heart and essence of the seed; the embryo, or germ.

**Cordātus**, *a, um.* (*Cor*.) *Bot.* Heart-shaped: co'rdate.

**Co'rdial.** (*Cor*.) *Pharm.* Any stimulating medicine which raises the spirits. *Cordiālis*, *is, e.*

**Cordīfo'rnis**, *is, e.* (*Cor*, the heart; *forma*.) Formed like a heart: co'rdiform.

**Core.** (*Cor*.) *Surg.* The portion of sloughy cellular substance found in boils.

**Cōrectō'mia**, *æ, f.* (*Κόρη*, the pupil; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by removal of a part of the iris: core'tomy. See *Irideetomy*.

**Cōrēdiā'lŷsis**, *is, f.* (*Κόρη*; διαλύω.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, separating part of the external margin of the iris from the *Corpus ciliare*. See *Iridodialysis*.

**Cōrēmorphōsis**, *eos, f.* (*Κόρη*; μόρφωσις, formation.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil. See *Coreetomia*, *Irideetomy*.

**Cōrenclē'isls**, *is, f.* (*Κόρη*, ἐγκλείω, to include.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by drawing a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea, and cutting it off. See *Iridenclēsis*.

**Cōreo'nelion.** } (*Κόρη*;

**Cōreo'nelum**, *ii, n.* } ὄγκος, a hook.) *Surg.* A kind of hook for the operation for artificial pupil.

**Cōrepla'stica**, *æ, f.* } (*Κόρη*;

**Cōrepla'stice**, *es, f.* } πλαστική, the art of making images.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil in general: corepla'sticy.

**Cōrētō'mia**, *æ, f.* (*Κόρη*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by simply cutting through the iris: core'tomy. See *Iriditomia*.

**Cōriāceus**, *a, um.* (*Cōrium*, leather.) *Bot.* Belonging to leather; leathery: coria'ceous.

**Cōria'ndrum**, *i.* (*Κόρις*, a bug; from the smell.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Dygynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*.

**Cōria'ndrum Sātivum.** *M. Med.* The coriander plant.

**Cōrium**, *ii, n.* (*Chōrion*, the external membrane of the *fœtus*; becoming the *Cutis* of the child.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* The *Cutis*, or true skin.

**Co'rmus**, *i, m.* (*Κορμός*, a trunk, or a tail.) *Bot.* The body, or trunk; the bulb of bulbous plants: a corm.

**Corn.** (*Sax. Corn.*) The grain of wheat, barley, rice, oats, and the like. See *Far*, *Fruentum*. (*Cornu*, a horn.) *Surg. Pathol.* A horny hardness of the skin. See *Clavus*.

**Co'rnea**, *æ, f.* (*Cornu*, a horn.) *Anat.* A transparent, convexo-concave, nearly circular substance, forming the anterior fifth of the eyeball; specially, the *Cornea lucida*, or *C. transparent*.

**Co'rnea Opāca.** *Anat.* The sclerotic coat of the eye.

**Cornē'tis**, *īdis, f.* (*Cornea*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *cornea*. See *Ceratitis*.

**Co'rneus**, *a, um.* (*Cornu*.) Belonging to horn; horny: co'rneous.

**Corniēūlātus**, *a, um.* (*Corni-cūla*.) *Bot.* Having horns or objects like such: corni'culate.

**Corni'fo'rnis**, *is, e.* (*Cornu*, a horn; *forma*, resemblance.) Horn-shaped: co'rniform.

**Corni'gērus**, *a, um.* (*Cornu*;

, to bear.) Having horns, or  
reles like them : corni'gerous.

**Ůrnu Ammōnis.** } *Anat.* The  
**Ůrnu Ari'ētis.** } appearance  
a ram's horn presented by the  
cal substance of the *Cerebrum*,  
n the *pes hippocampi* is cut trans-  
ely through.

**Ůrnu Cervi.** *Chem., M. Med.*  
horn of the *Cervus elephas*; harts-

**Ůrnu U'stum.** *M. Med.* Phar-  
opœial name (L.) for phosphate  
ne, prepared from horn by fire.  
**Ůrnu U'tēri.** *Anat.* The  
es of the triangular cavity which  
opposed to the openings of the  
opian tubes.

**Ůrnūtus, a, um.** (*Cornu*, a horn.)  
Having horns; horned: co'rnute.  
**Ůro'lla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Cōrōna*, a  
rn.) *Bot.* Those more delicate  
generally more coloured leaflets  
ween the calyx and internal organs  
ie flower: a co'rol.

**Ůro'llary.** (*Cōrolla*.) *Bot.* Ap-  
l to a tendril formed by a petal  
egment of a *corolla*: *Geom.* A  
equent truth, gained from some  
eding truth, or demonstration.  
*Ůllārium, ii, n.*

**Ůrollātus, a, um.** *Bot.* Hav-  
a corol: coro'llate.

**Ůrollif'ērus, a, um.** (*Cōrolla*;  
, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing corols:  
lliferous.

**Ůrollif'ormis, is, e.** (*Cōrolla*;  
ia, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having  
pppearance of a corol: coro'lliform.

**Ůro'llūla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Cōrolla*.)  
The partial floret of a com-  
nd flower: a coro'llule.

**Ůrōna, æ, f.** (*Γορῶνη*, the sum-  
of anything.) A crown. *Anat.*,  
, *Pathol.* Applied to acute emi-  
es of bone, or any objects or  
s bearing resemblance to a crown.

**Ůrōna Glā'ndis.** *Anat.* The  
of the *Glans penis*.

**Ůrōna Vē'nēris.** *Pathol.* Sy-  
itic blotches which often extend  
nd the forehead, like a crown.

**Ůro'nad.** *Anat.* Applied the  
e as *Coronal*, used adverbially.

**Ůro'nal.** (*Cōrōna*.) Applied  
Dr Barclay in reference to the  
cts of the head; towards the  
n of the head. *Cōrōnālis, is, e.*

**Ůro'nal Su'ture.** *Anat.* That

formed by the union of the frontal  
with the two parietal bones. *Sūtūra*  
*Cōrōnālis*.

**Cōrōnārius, a, um.** (*Cōrōna*.) *Bot.*  
Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) in Linn.  
Frag. Nat. Meth., having beautiful  
flowers, as if forming a floral crown.

**Co'ronary.** (*Cōrōna*.) *Anat.*  
Applied to vessels, ligaments, and  
nerves which encircle parts like a  
crown, as to two arteries of the heart,  
etc. *Cōrōnārius, a, um.*

**Cōrōnātus, a, um.** (*Cōrōna*.)  
Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) in Linn.  
Frag. Nat. Meth., having the seed-  
bud crowned by the flower-cup.

**Co'roner.** (*Cōrōna*.) *Med. Jur.*  
An officer who has authority from  
the Crown to cause inquest to be  
made, before a jury of twelve, as to  
the true cause of death, in every case  
of sudden decease.

**Co'ronoid.** (*Κορώνη*, a crow;  
terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Applied to  
processes of bones in any way like a  
crow's beak. *Comp. Anat.* Applied  
by Owen to the subdivision in the  
mandible of reptiles, into which the  
crotaphite muscle is always more or  
less inserted. *Cōrōnoīdēs*, adj.

**Cōrōnūla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Cōrōna*.)  
*Bot.* The border surrounding the  
seeds of certain flowers: a co'ronule.

**Co'rpōra, ōrum, n.** (Pl. of *Corpus*,  
a body.) *Anat.* Bodies, or sub-  
stances; applied to several objects.

**Co'rpōra Albīca'ntia.** *Anat.*  
Two small objects on the base of the  
brain.

**Co'rpōra Cāvernōsa.** *Anat.*  
The *crura* of the penis. Also, the  
same objects of the *Clitoris*.

**Co'rpōra Gēnīcūlāta.** *Anat.*  
Two tubercles, *internum* and *ex-*  
*ternum*, on the inferior part of the  
optic *thalami*.

**Co'rpōra Lūtea.** *Anat.* Yel-  
low spots found in the *ovaria*, in  
place of *ova*, removed by impregna-  
tion or otherwise.

**Co'rpōra Mammillāria.** The  
*Corpora albicantia*.

**Co'rpōra Olivāria.** } *Anat.* The  
**Co'rpōra Ovāta.** } two exter-  
nal oval prominences on the *Medulla*  
*oblongata*.

**Co'rpōra Pyrāmidālia.** *Anat.*  
The two anterior eminences of the  
*Medulla oblongata*.



**Corpora Quadrigemina.** See *Tubercula Quadrigemina*.

**Co'rpōra Restifo'rmiā.** *Anat.* The two posterior, oval eminences on the *Medulla oblongata*.

**Co'rpōra Sesamoidea.** See *Arantii, Corpora*.

**Corpōra Striāta.** *Anat.* The two smooth cineritious convexities, one on the fore-part of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

**Corpulency.** See *Polysarcia*.

**Co'rpūs Annūlāre.** *Anat.* The *Pons Varolii*.

**Co'rpūs Callōsum.** *Anat.* The white medullary substance joining the hemispheres of the brain; the *Commissura magna*.

**Co'rpūs Cinē'reum.** } *Anat.* A

**Co'rpūs Dentātum.** } small oval mass of grey substance seen on a section of either hemisphere of the *Cerebellum*, about an inch from the median line.

**Co'rpūs Dentīcūlātum.** *Anat.* A narrow cineritious line, below the *Corpus fimbriatum*.

**Co'rpūs Fimbriātum.** *Anat.* A narrow white band along the concave edge of the inferior *cornu* of the lateral ventricle of the brain; the *Tænia hippocampi*.

**Co'rpūs Glandūlōsum.** *Anat.* A spongy eminence surrounding the orifice of the female urethra; the *Glandula prostata muliebris*.

**Co'rpūs Mūcōsum.** *Anat.* The *Rete Mucosum*.

**Co'rpūs Pampīnīfo'rme.** *Anat.* A plexus formed by the spermatic veins, a little above the *testis*.

**Co'rpūs Psāloidēs.** *Anat.* The *Fornix*. See *Psaloides*.

**Co'rpūs Pyrāmidāle.** *Anat.* Same as *Corpus pampiniforme*.

**Co'rpūs Retīcūlāre.** }

**Co'rpūs Retīcūlāre** } *Anat.*

**Malpīghi.**

The *Rete mucosum*.

**Co'rpūs Rhombōidēum.** *Anat.* The *Corpus dentatum*.

**Co'rpūs Spongīōsum** } *Anat.* A

**Pēnis.** } cellular,

**Co'rpūs Spongīōsum** } vascular,

**Urēthrae.** } lar, dark

red, or purple substance, which covers the urethra.

**Co'rpūs Vāricōsum.** *Anat.* The spermatic plexus.

**Corpu'scle.** (Dim. *Corpus*.) *Bot., Chem., Physiol.* A small body; an atom. *Pathol.* See *Cell. Corpū'sculum, i, n.*

**Corpu'scular.** *Chem.* Belonging to a corpuscle, or to the doctrine of atoms. *Corpusculāris, is, e.*

**Corro'borant.** (*Corrōbro*, to strengthen.) *Med.* Giving strength; strengthening. *Corrōborans, tis, part.*

**Corro'sive.** (*Corrōdo*, to gnaw.) Separating the particles of a body; eating, or wasting away. *Corrōsivus, a, um.*

**Corro'sive Su'blimate.** *M. Med.* The bichloride of mercury.

**Corrūgātor, ōris, m.** (*Corrūgo*, to wrinkle.) *Anat.* A wrinkler; a co'rrugator.

**Corrūgātus, a, um.** (Same.) Wrinkled: co'rrugated.

**Corselet.** (Fr.) *Entomol.* The *Pro-thorax*, collar, or anterior segment of the trunk.

**Co'rtex, ūcis, m. or f.** (As if *Con-tex*, from *contēgo*, to cover over.) *Bot.* The outmost covering of the stem and branches of all plants, analogous to the skin of animals.

**Co'rtex Cē'rēbri.** *Anat.* The cortical substance of the *cerebrum*.

**Co'rtex Chinæ Rēgius.** } *M.*

**Co'rtex Chinchīnæ.** } *Med.* *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark.

**Co'rtex Cullila'wan.** *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Laurusculilawan*.

**Co'rtex Eleuthē'riæ.** *M. Med.* The bark of *Croton cascarilla*.

**Co'rtical.** (*Cortex*, bark.) *Anat.* Applied to that which covers a part. *Bot.* Belonging to bark. *Cortiālis, is, e.*

**Corticātus, a, um.** (*Cortex*.) *Bot.* Having bark; barked: co'rticate.

**Corticē'fērus, a, um.** (*Cortex*: *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing bark: corticē'ferous.

**Corticē'fo'rnis, is, e.** (*Cortex*: *forma*.) *Bot.* Appearing like bark: corticē'ferous.

**Corticōsus, a, um.** (*Cortex*: *terminal-ōsus*.) Having, or full of bark: co'rticose.

**Coruscātio, ōnis, f.** (*Corusco*, to glitter.) *Nat. Philos.* A flash of light or apparent sparkling fire often seen by night: a corusca'tion.

**Cōrymbī'fērus, a, um.** (*Cōrym-*

*fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing umbels: corymbiferous.

**Corymbus**, *i*, *m*. (*Κόρυς*, the crown of the head.) *Bot.* A kind of spike, the partial flower stalks of which are gradually longer, so that the flowers are on a level at the top of a corymb.

**Coryza**, *æ*, *f*. (*Κάρα*, the head; *ζωω*, to boil.) *Pathol.* A limpid, watery, mucous defluxion from the nostrils.

**Coscant**. *Geom.* The secant is the complement of an arc.

**Cosmetic**. (*Κοσμέω*, to adorn.) *Med.* Removing freckles and blotches. *Cosmēticus*, *α*, *um*.

**Cosmōlōgia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Κόσμος*; *logos*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the universe, its formation and arrangement: cosmology.

**Cosmōgōnia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Κόσμος*, the universe; *γενή*, origin.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the origin of the universe: cosmogony.

**Cosmogrāphia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Κόσμος*; *γραφω*, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of the universe: cosmography.

**Costa**, *æ*, *f*. *Anat.* A rib. *Bot.* A tapering, nerve-like substance extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

**Costal**. (*Costa*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a rib. *Costalis*, *is*, *e*.

**Costatus**, *α*, *um*. (*Costa*.) *Bot.* Having nerves, or ribs: costate.

**Costiveness**. See *Constipation*.

**Costo-**. (*Costa*.) *Anat.* A prefix in compound names, denoting connection with a rib or ribs.

**Cotangent**. *Geom.* See *Tangent*.

**Cotton**. *Bot.* The well-known substance yielded by the *Bombax*, *Gossypium*.

**Cotton-Plant**. *Bot.* The *Gossypium herbaceum*. See *Bombax*.

**Cotunnus**, **Aqueduct of**. *Anat.* The *Aquæductus cochleæ* and *aqueductus vestibuli* of the internal ear.

**Cotunnus**, **Nerve of**. *Anat.* The naso-palatine nerve.

**Cotunnus**, **Water of**. *Anat.* The fluid within the membrane lining the vestibule and semi-circular canals of the internal ear.

**Cotyledon**, *onis*, *f*. (*Κοτυληδών*,

from *Κοτύλη*, a cavity.) *Bot.* A seed-lobe, or seminal leaf of a porous substance, and perishing as the plant grows up.

**Cotylēdōneus**, *α*, *um*. } (*Cotylē-*  
**Cotylēdōnus**, *α*, *um*. } *don*.)

*Bot.* Belonging to cotyledons: cotyledoneous: cotyledonous.

**Cotylōid**. (*Κυτύλη*, a small drinking cup; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling an ancient drinking-cup. *Cotylōidēs*, *adj*.

**Cotylōid Ca'vity**. *Anat.* The *Acetabulum*.

**Couching**. (*Fr. Couchcr*, to put to bed.) *Surg.* Operation of displacing, breaking down and disturbing the opaque lens in cataract.

**Couching-Needle**. *Surg.* The instrument used in couching. *Acus Interpunctoria*, *A. ophthalmica*.

**Cough**. (*Teut. Keuchen*, to make a noise in breathing.) *Pathol.* A sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs. *Tussis*, *is*, *f*.

**Counter-Extension**. See *Contra-Extensio*.

**Counter-Fissure**. See *Contra-Fissura*.

**Counter-Indication**. See *Contra-Indicatio*.

**Counter-Irritation**. *Med.* The application of blisters, or other irritating substance, by way of relieving pain from inflammatory action within.

**Counter-Opening**. See *Contra-Apertura*.

**Counter-Stroke**. See *Contre-coup*.

**Coup de Soleil**. (*Fr.*) *Pathol.* A stroke of the sun; generally, any affection produced by a scorching sun. See *Ictus Solis*.

**Coup de Vent**. (*Fr.*) *Pathol.* A stroke of the wind; an affection caused by exposure to a keen wind, extremely cold, or with rain or sleet.

**Courses**. *Physiol.* The *Catamenia*.

**Cowhage**. } *M. Med.* The down

**Cow-Itch**. } covering the pods of the *Dolichos pruriens*, now called *Mucuna pruriens*.

**Cow-Pox**. (*Sax. Kû*, a cow; *pocc*, a pustule.) *Pathol.* A disease on the teats of the cow in form of vesicles of a blue or livid colour; from which the vaccine fluid derives its origin. *Vaccinia*, *æ*, *f*.



**Cowper's Glands.** See *Antipros-tatæ Glandulæ*.

**Co'xa, æ, f.** *Anat.* The hip, haunch, or hip-joint; also, the *Ischium*, and *Coccyx*. *Zoöl.* The first articulation of the feet of the *Crustacea*, *Arachnides*, and *Insecta*.

**Coxælu'vium, ii, n.** (*Coxa*; *lavo*, to wash.) *Med.* A bath for the lower portion of the body; a hip-bath.

**Coxa'lgia, æ, f.** (*Coxa*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Surg. Pathol.* Pain in the hip-joint; hip-joint disease, or *Morbus coxarius*: coxa'lgia.

**Coxārius, a, um.** (*Coxa*.) *Surg.* Belonging to the hip-joint; coxa'rian.

**Co'xo-.** *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *Ischium*.

**Crab's Claws.** See *Cancrorum Lapilli et Chelæ*.

**Crack Willow.** *M. Med.* The *Salix fragilis*.

**Cradle.** *Surg.* A kind of frame for keeping the bed-clothes off a wounded or fractured limb. *A'rcūlus, i, m.*

**Craig.** (Scott.) *Anat.* The throat.

**Cramp.** (Sax. *Kramp*.) *Pathol.* Spasmodic and involuntary contraction of muscles. *Crampus, i, m.* See *Spasmus*.

**Crāniālis, is, e.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *cranium*: cra'nial.

**Crāniogrā'phia, æ, f.** (*Crānium*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the skull: cranio'graphy.

**Cranio'logy.** (*Crānium*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of skulls in their variety of shape, size, and proportion. *Crāniōl'gia, æ, f.*

**Cranio'meter.** (*Cranium*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Phrenol.* An instrument for measuring the *cranium*. *Crāniō'mētrum, i, n.*

**Crāniōtō'mia, æ, f.** (*Crānium*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* The opening of the fetal head, where necessary, to effect delivery.

**Crānium, ii, n. f.** (*Κρανίον*, from *κάρα*, the head.) *Anat.* The skull, or upper part of the head, containing the brain and its connections, and consisting of eight bones. See *Cynchus*.

**Crāssāme'ntum, i, n.** (*Crassus*, thick.) *Physiol.* The soft, almost solid mass, of a deep brownish red,

formed by venous blood soon after it has been extracted; the clot.

**Crātēr, ēris, m.** (*Κρατήρ*, a bowl.) *Nat. Philos.* The mouth of a volcano.

**Crātērifo'rmis, is, e.** (*Saine*; *forma*.) Formed like a bowl: crat'eriform.

**Craw.** (Dan. *Kroe*.) The crop of a bird. See *Crop*.

**Craw-Fish.** } The *Cancer astacus*,

**Cray-Fish.** } or *C. fluviatilis*.

**Cream of Ta'ttar.** *M. Med.* Bitartrate, or supertartrate of potash. *Crēmor Ta'ttāri.*

**Cre'asote.** (*Κρέας*, flesh; *σώζω*, to preserve.) *M. Med.* A colourless, brilliantly transparent liquid, obtained from crude pyroligneous acid, and from wood tar.

**Creati'n.** (*Κρέας*, flesh.) *Chem.* A neutral body obtained from a fluid produced by mixing chopped animal muscle with an equal bulk of water, and subjecting this, in a bag, to strong pressure; also spelled *Kreatin*. *Creā'tina, æ, f.*

**Creatini'n.** *Chem.* A base into which *Creatin* is changed by heating with hydrochloric or other acids; also spelled *Kreatinin*. *Creā'tinina, æ, f.*

**Crēma'ster, ēris, m.** (*Κρεμάω*, to suspend.) *Anat.* A muscle which supports, compresses and raises the testicle and spermatic vessels.

**Crēmor, ōris, m.** (*Κρίμνον*, the thick juice of barley.) Cream; also, any substance skimmed from the surface of a fluid; also, a thick decoction of barley.

**Crēnātus, a, um.** (*Crēna*, a notch.) *Bot.* Notched; scalloped: cre'uate.

**Crēnūlātus, a, um.** (*Crēnūla*, a little notch.) Having small notches: cre'nulated.

**Crépitant.** (Fr.) Crackling, or rattling. *Crēpītans, tis, part.*

**Crepita'tion.** (*Crēpito*, to crackle.) *Chem.* The same with *Decrepitation*. *Pathol.* The pressing any portion of cellular tissue, in which air is collected, between the fingers. *Surg.* The act of grating the ends of a fractured bone together. *Crēpītatio, ōnis, f.*

**Crēpītus, ūs, m.** (*Crēpo*, to make a noise.) *Med.* The discharge of gas or flatus from the stomach and bowels. *Pathol.* The crackling noise

occasioned by pressing a part when it is collected in the cellular tissue. *Erg.* The grating sensation produced by the ends of a fractured bone being rubbed against each other.

**Crescent-Shaped.** See *Lunatus*, *unulatus*.

**Crest.** *Anat.* Applied to several objects which surmount others. *Crī's-*, *æ*, f.

**Crested.** *Bot.* Having a crest. *Crīstātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Crēta**, *æ*, f. (*Crēta*, island of Crete.) *Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) for the impure carbonate lime; chalk.

**Crēta Præpārāta.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) for chalk finely pulverised by levigation.

**Crētāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Crēta*.) Belonging to chalk: creta'ceous.

**Crētīnism.** (Old Ital. *Cretira*, a creature.) *Pathol.* An endemic disease common in Switzerland, and other mountainous countries, characterized by *goître*, stunted growth, swelled abdomen, wrinkled skin, wan complexion, vacant and stupid countenance, misshapen cranium, and insensibility to cold or heat, blows or wounds. *Crētīnī'smus*, *i*, *m*.

**Cribrā'tion.** (*Cribrum*, a sieve.) The act or process of sifting, or passing through a sieve. *Cribrā'tio*, *is*, f.

**Cribrīfō'rnis**, *is*, *e*. (*Cribrum*, sieve; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat.* Perforated like a sieve: cri'briform. See *Coliform*, *Ethmoid*.

**Crico-.** *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to the cricoid cartilage.

**Cricoidēs**, *adj.* (*Kρίκος*, a ring; *terminal -idēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a ring: cri'coid.

**Cricoidēus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cricoidēs*, cartilage; *terminal -ideus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the cricoid cartilage: cricoid'ean.

**Criminal Abortion.** *M. Jur.* See *Feticide*.

**Crīnātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Crīnis*.) Having hair: cri'nate.

**Crīnis**, *is*, *m*. (*Kρίνω*, to distinguish.) *Anat.* The hair of the head, especially of the back part. See *Calus*.

**Crīnoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Kρίνον*, a lily; *terminal -idēs*.) Resembling a lily: crīno'id.

**Crī'sis**, *eos*, f. (*Kρίσις*.) *Pathol.* A sudden variation of any kind, favourable or unfavourable, occurring in the general disease, and influencing its character. See *Signa Critica*.

**Crispātus**, *a*, *um*. } (*Crispo*, to curl.) *Bot.* Curled; crisp.

**Crī'sta**, *æ*, f. (As if *Carista*, from *κάρα*, the head.) A crest. *Anat.* Applied to parts, or processes of bones, resembling a crest. *Bot.* A peculiar organ of the *Gramineæ*. *Geol.* The ridge of a mountain or chain of mountains. *Surg.* An excrescence about the *anus* and *puenda*.

**Crī'sta Gallī.** *Anat.* The peculiar process on the ethmoid bone, to which the *falx cerebri* is attached.

**Cristātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Crista*.) *Bot.* Having a crest; crested: cri'state.

**Crit'ical.** (*Crīsis*.) *Pathol.* Determining the issue of a disease. *Physiol.* Similarly applied to periods of life as decisive of certain changes of constitution, habits, etc. *Crit'iceus*, *a*, *um*.

**Crit'ical Age.** *Physiol.* That period of female life when the *Catamenia* become irregular, and after (in many cases) considerable constitutional disturbance, altogether cease. *Ætas Crīt'ica*. See *Change of Life*.

**Crocōdīlīdæ.** (*Κροκόδειλος*, the crocodile; *terminal -idæ*.) *Zoöl.* A Family of *Reptilia Sauria*, having the *Crocodylus* for their type.

**Croc'cus**, *i*, *m*, or *um*, *i*, *n*. (*Κρόκος*, saffron.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Iridaceæ*, or *Irideæ*. Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the prepared *stigmata* of the *Crocus sativus*.

**Croc'cus Sātīvus.** *M. Med.* The saffron plant; also called *C. officinalis*.

**Crop.** (*Sax. Krop*.) *Geol.* Applied to the edges of inclined *strata* when apparent on the surface. *Ornithol.* An enlargement of the *œsophagus*: the craw. *Inglū'vies*, *ēi*, f.

**Cross Birth.** *Obstet.* Popularly, preternatural labour of any kind.

**Cro'tchet.** (*Fr. Crochet*, a hook.) *Obstet.* A curved instrument for extracting the fetus.

**Crōtōn**, *ōnis*, *m*. (*Κρότων*, the dog-tick.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monæcia*; Ord. *Monadelphica*. Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ*.



**Crōton Cascāri'lia.** } *M. Med.*  
**Crōton Eleuthēria.** } The plant  
 believed to afford Cascarilla bark.  
 (Pharm. L. E.)

**Crōton Ti'glium.** *M. Med.*  
 The plant from the seeds of which  
 croton oil is obtained.

**Crōtonate.** (*Crōtōnīcum acidum*;  
 terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combina-  
 tion of crotonic acid with a base.  
*Crōtōnas, ātis, f.*

**Crōtōne, es, f.** *Pathol.* Applied  
 to small fungous excrescences (pl.) on  
 the *periostemum*.

**Crōtōnic Acid.** *Chem.* Obtained  
 from the acrid matter of croton oil.

**Croup.** *Pathol.* A disease marked  
 by laborious and suffocative breath-  
 ing, with a stridulous noise, short  
 dry cough, and expectoration of a  
 concrete membranous sputum.

**Crūciātus, a, um.** (*Crux, a*  
 cross.) Crossed: cru'ciate.

**Cru'cial.** (*Crux.*) Belonging to  
 a cross. *Crūciālis, is, e.*

**Cru'cial Inci'sion.** *Surg.* Two  
 incisions made to cross each other.

**Cru'cible.** (*Crūcio, to torture.*)  
*Chem.* A vessel made of baked earth,  
 or metal for fusion by heat. *Crūcī-*  
*būlum, i, n.*

**Crūcīfērus, a, um.** (*Crux; fēro,*  
 to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing crosses:  
 cruciferous.

**Crūcīfo'rmis, is, e.** (*Crux;*  
*forma, resemblance.*) *Bot.* Like a  
 cross: cru'ciform.

**Crūdītas, ātis, f.** (*Crūdus, raw.*)  
*Med.* Bad digestion; rawness: cru'-  
 dity.

**Crū'els.** (Fr. *Ecouelles*, the  
 king's evil.) *Pathol.* Popularly,  
 scrofulous swellings of glands of  
 the neck.

**Cru'or, ōris, m.** (*Kpúos, cold.*)  
*Physiol.* The red, or purplish col-  
 oured portion of the blood.

**Crūra Cērēbe'li.** *Anat.* Two  
 white cords, extending one along the  
 circumference of each hemisphere of  
 the *Cerebellum*.

**Crūra Cērēbri.** *Anat.* Two  
 thick white *fasciculi*, one from the  
 inferior surface of each hemisphere  
 of the *Cerebrum*.

**Crūra Diāphra'gmātis.** *Anat.*  
 Two appendices situated behind and  
 below the central tendon of the  
 diaphragm.

**Crūræ'us, a, um.** (*Crus.*) *Anat.*  
 Belonging to the leg: cruræ'an.

**Cru'al Arch.** *Anat.* Otherwise  
 called Fallopius's, also Poupert's  
 ligament.

**Crural Hernia.** See *Hernia*  
*Cruralis*.

**Crūrālis, is, e.** (*Crus.*) *Anat.*  
 Belonging to the leg: cru'al; also,  
 applied like *Cruræus*.

**Crus, crūris, n.** (*Kpóω, to kick.*)  
*Anat.* The leg; applied, sing. or pl.,  
 to symmetrical parts, as the *Crus* of  
 either hemisphere, or *Crura* of the  
*cerebrum*, etc.

**Cru'sta, æ, f.** (As if *Cōrusta*,  
 from *cōrium*, a skin.) *Chem.* The  
 scum of a fluid. *Zoöl.* The external  
 cover or shell in *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*,  
 and certain *Insecta*: the crust.

**Crustāceus, a, um.** (*Crusta.*)  
 Having a hard shell. *Zoöl.* Applied  
 to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Articulata*, in  
 which the envelope, or crust, is  
 usually solid and more or less calca-  
 reous: crusta'ceous.

**Cryō'phōrus, i, m.** (*Kpύos, cold;*  
*φέρω, to bear.*) *Chem.* An instru-  
 ment in which water is made to freeze  
 by the cold produced during its own  
 evaporation.

**Cry'pta, æ, f.** (*Kρύπτω, to hide.*)  
*Anat.* Small round points (pl.) at  
 the end of the minute arteries of the  
 cortical substance of the kidneys:  
 also, a follicle, or follicular gland.

**Cryptobranchiātus,** } (*Cryptus;*  
*a, um.* } *branchi-*  
**Cryptobra'ncnius,** } *æ.) Ich-*  
*a, um.* } *thyol,*

*Zoöl.* Having *branchiæ* hidden or  
 obscure: cryptobra'nciate.

**Cryptōcē'phālus, i, m.** (Same;  
*κεφαλή, a head.*) *Obstet. Physiol.*  
 A monster-fetus, in which the head  
 does not project from the trunk.

**Cryptōgā'mius, a, um.** (Same;  
*γάμος, a marriage.*) *Bot.* Applied  
 to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.) whose parts of  
 fructification have not been suffi-  
 ciently ascertained to refer them to  
 any other class.

**Cryptō'rehis, ios, m.** (Same;  
*ὄρχις, a testicle.*) *Physiol.* One  
 whose testicles have not descended  
 into the scrotum.

**Cry'ptous.** (*Kρύπτω, to hide.*)  
 Hidden or concealed. *Cry'ptus, a, um.*

**Crystallī'n.** (*Crystallum, crys-*

**Chem.** One of the products of the distillation of indigo. *Crystallina*, f.

**Crystalline.** (Same.) *Chem.* Pertaining to crystal. *Crystallinus*, *um*.

**Crystalline Lens.** *Anat.* A transparent, double convex lens situated in the fore part of the vitreous humour of the eye.

**Crystallisation.** (*Crystallum*.) *Chem.* A property by which crystallisable substances pass from a fluid to a solid state, assuming certain determinate geometrical figures. *Crystallizatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Crystallisation, Water of.** *Chem.* That which combines with salts in the act of crystallising.

**Crystallo'graphy.** (*Crystallum*; ἀφω, to write.) *Mineral.* A description of crystals. *Crystallographia*, *æ*, f.

**Crystalloïdēs**, adj. (*Crystallum*; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling crystal: crystalloid.

**Crystallum**, *i*, n. } (Κρύος, cold; Crystallus, *i*, f. } στέλλω, to

tract.) *Chem.* The geometrical figures assumed by crystallisable bodies when they pass from a fluid to a solid state: a crystal. *Mineral.* Hard, bright, transparent substance, like ice, or the clearest glass.

**Ctenoidēs**, adj. (Κτεῖς, a comb; terminal -īdēs.) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a comb; applied to an Ord. with dentated scales: ctenoid.

**Cu.** (Fr.) *Entomol.* See *Alula*.

**Cube.** (Κύβος.) *Geom.* A solid bounded by six equal squares at right angles. *Cūbus*, *i*, m.

**Cūbēba**, *æ*. (Arab. *Cubabah*.)

*Med.* Used in pl., Cubebs. Pharmacopœial name (L. D. and S. A.) for the fruit of *Piper cubeba*; (E.) the *Cubebæ*.

**Cubebīn.** (*Cūbēbæ*.) *Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained from cubebs. *Cūbēbina*, *æ*, f.

**Cubebs.** See *Cubeba*.

**Cūbīfōrmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Cūbus*; forma, likeness.) Having the form of a cube: cubiform.

**Cūbitæus**, *a*, *um*. *Anat.* Pertaining to the *Cubit*, or fore-arm.

**Cūbital.** (*Cūbitus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the fore-arm. *Cūbitālis*, *e*.

**Cū'bītus**, *i*, m. (*Cūbo*, to lie down.) *Anat.* The fore-arm, extending between the elbow and wrist; also, the *ulna* or *Os cubiti*: the cubit.

**Cūboïdēs**, adj. (Κύβος, a cube; terminal -īdēs.) Like a cube: cuboid.

**Cuckoo-Flower.** *M. Med.* The *Cardamine pratensis*.

**Cūcullāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Cūcullus*, a hood.) Like a hood: cucullary.

**Cūcullātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cūcullus*.) *Bot.* Hooded: cucullate.

**Cūcumber.** *Bot.* The fruit of different species of *Cucumis*.

**Cūcumber, Bitter.** *M. Med.* The fruit of *Cucumis colocynthis*.

**Cūcumber, Squi'ring.** } *M.*

**Cūcumber, Wild.** } *Med.*

The *Momordica elaterium*.

**Cūcūmer**, *ēris*, m. } (*Curvo*, to

**Cūcūmis**, *is*, m. } bend.) A

Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Syngenesia*. Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

**Cūcūmis Agre'stis.** } The *Mo-*

**Cūcūmis Asi'ninus.** } *mordica elaterium*.

**Cūcūmis Cōlōcy'nthis.** *M.*

*Med.* The plant which yields colocynth; now called *Citrullus colocynthis* (Pharm. L. 1851).

**Cūcū'r'bīta**, *æ*, f. (*Curvo*.) *Chem.* A distilling vessel shaped like a gourd: a cucurbit. *Surg.* A cupping glass. See *Cucurbitula*.

**Cūcūrbītāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cūcūrbīta*, a gourd.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Cucurbita*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): cucurbitaceous.

**Cūcūrbī'tula**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cūcūrbīta*, a gourd.) *Surg.* A cupping-glass.

**Cūcūrbī'tūla Cru'enta.** }

**Cūcūrbī'tūla cum Fe'rro.** }

*Med. Surg.* A cupping-glass, bloody, or with scarification.

**Cūcūrbī'tūla Si'cca.** *Surg.* A dry cupping-glass, or without scarification.

**Cud.** (Sax.) *Comp. Anat.* The inner part of the throat in beasts. See *Ruminans*, *Rumination*.

**Cul-de-Sac.** (Fr.) *Anat.* A membranous or other cavity closed at one end.

**Cūlmī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Culmus*, straw; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having straw: culmiferous.



**Cūlminating.** (*Culmīno*, to come to the top.) *Astron.* Applied particularly to stars when at their highest point in the heavens. *Cūlmināns, tis*, part.

**Cūlmus, ī, m.** (Κάλαμος, a reed.) *Bot.* A reed, or straw; the proper stem or trunk of grasses, rushes, and the like: culm.

**Cultiro'stris, is, e.** (*Culter*, the coulter of a plough; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Grallatorix*, in which the beak is thick, strong, and of considerable length: cultirostrate.

**Cultrifo'rmis, is, e.** (*Culter*; *forma*.) Formed like a knife: cultriform.

**Cūmīnum, ī, n.** (Κύμινον.) *A* Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*.

**Cūmīnum Cŷmīnum.** *M. Med.* The plant *Cumin*, or *Feniculum Orientale*.

**Cūneālis, is, e.** (*Cūneus*, a wedge.) Belonging to a wedge: cu'neal.

**Cūneātus, a, um.** (*Cūneus*.) Having a wedge: cu'neate.

**Cūne'iform.** (Same; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Formed like a wedge. *Cūneīfo'rmis, is, e.*

**Cup.** *Bot.* See *Calyx*. *Med.* See *Cyathus*, *Poculum*.

**Cūpel.** (Germ. *Kuppel*, a cup.) *Chem.* A small vessel in which gold and silver are refined by melting them with lead.

**Cupella'tion.** *Chem.* The process of refining gold and silver by melting them in a *cupel* with lead. *Cupellatio, ōnis, f.*

**Cūpped.** *Med.* Applied to the hollowed surface of the *Crassamentum* of blood under inflammation.

**Cūpping.** *Surg.* Application of *Cucurbitulæ*, or cupping-glasses.

**Cuprīfērus, a, um.** (*Cuprum*, copper; *fēro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing or affording copper: cupriferous.

**Cūpūla, æ, f.** (A cup.) *Bot.* A scaly involucre in which a gland, or indehiscent one-celled, one-seeded pericarp, is contained.

**Cūpūlīfērus, a, um.** (*Cūpūla*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *Cupulæ*: cupuliferous.

**Cura're Poi'son.** *Med.* A most deadly poison obtained from a plant belonging to the *Strychniæ*.

**Cūrātio, ōnis, f.** (*Cūro*, to care.) *Med.* The treatment of a disease, or wound: cura'tion.

**Curcūma, æ, f.** (Arab. *Curcum*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) for the rhizome of the *Curcuma longa*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Scitamineæ*.

**Cucūma Lo'nga.** *M. Med.* The turmeric plant.

**Cūrsor, ōris, m.** (*Curro*, to run.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (nom. pl.) which run along the ground.

**Cursōrius, a, um.** (Same.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Orthoptera*, with legs solely adapted for running.

**Cuspāria, æ, f.** Pharmacopœial name (L.) of the bark of *Galipea cusparia*; (E.) *Galipea officinalis*: *Cortex Bonplandiæ Trifoliatæ* (D.): Angustura bark. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Diosmeæ*.

**Cuspāria Febrīfūga.** *M. Med.* The tree which yields Angustura bark, now called *Bonplandia trifoliata*: some refer it to the *Galipea cusparia* or *G. officinalis*.

**Cuspidātus, a, um.** (*Cuspis*, a point.) Having a pointed extremity; applied to certain teeth: cu'spidate.

**Cūtāneus, a, um.** (*Cūtis*, the skin.) Belonging to the skin: cu'taneous.

**Cūtāneus Ma'scūlus.** *Anat.* The *Platysma-myodes*.

**Cū'ticle.** (Dim. *Cūtis*.) *Anat.* *Physiol.* The *Epidermis*, or scarf-skin. *Cūtīcūla, æ, f.*

**Cū'tis, is, f.** (Σκύτος.) *Anat.* The skin consisting of *Cutis vera*, *Rete mucosum*, and *Cuticula*.

**Cū'tis Ansērīna.** *Med.* That condition of the skin, produced by cold and other causes, in which the *papillæ* become rigid and erect, resembling the skin of a plucked goose: goose-skin.

**Cy'anate.** (*Cyānicum acīdum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of cyanic acid with a base. *Cy'ānas, ātis, f.*

**Cya'nic.** *Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen. *Cyā'nicus, a, um.*

**Cya'nogen.** (Κύανος, blue; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A

peculiar principle obtained by decomposing the cyanuret of mercury by heat; prussin.

**Cyānōpā'thia**, *æ*, f. (Κύανος; παθός, disease.) *Pathol.* The same as *Cyanosis*.

**Cyānōsis**, *is*, m. (Κυάνος.) *Pathol.* A blue colour of the skin, from congenital malformation of the heart, by which venous and arterial blood are mixed so as to be not wholly oxygenated: the *Morbus cæruleus*.

**Cya'nuret**. (*Cyānōgēnium*; terminal-ūret.) *Chem.* A combination of cyanogen with a base. *Cyā-ūrētum*, *i*, n.

**Cyanu'ric**. *Chem.* Belonging to cyanogen and urine; applied to an acid. *Cyānūrīcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Cyanuri'n**. (Κύανος; ούρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* A very rare substance deposited as a blue powder by the urine. *Cyānūrīna*, *æ*, f.

**Cyāthīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Cyāthus*; forma, resemblance.) *Bot.* Shaped like a cup: cy'athiform.

**Cy'āthus**, *i*, m. (Κυαθος, a drinking cup.) *Med.* In prescriptions, a wine glass.

**Cycle**. (Κύκλος, a circle.) A continual revolution of numbers which go on without interruption to the last, and then return to the first. *Astron.* Applied to a revolution of the sun of twenty-eight years, and of the moon of nineteen years. *Cy'clus*, *m*.

**Cy'clīcus**, *a*, *um*. Belonging to cycle or circle: cy'clīc. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Coleoptera*, in which the body is generally orbicular or oval.

**Cyclobra'chiātus**, *a*, *um*. } (*Cy-*  
**Cyclobra'ncius**, *a*, *um*. } *clus*;  
*branchiātus*, having *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.*  
Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, in which the *branchiæ* form a circle; cyclobra'n-  
hiate: cyclobra'ncious.

**Cy'clōid**. (Same; terminal-īdēs.) *Geom.* Resembling a circle. *Cy'clō-*  
*īdēs*, adj.

**Cyclōneu'rus**, *a*, *um*. (Κύκλος; εὔρον, a nerve.) *Zoöl.* Having circular nervous arrangement; applied (pl. n.) to the *Radiata Cyclo-*  
*teura*: cycloneu'rous.

**Cyclo'stōmus**, *a*, *um*. (Κύκλος; στόμα, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Round-

mouthed; applied to a Family (pl. n.: also named *Suctorii*), of *Chondropterygii Branchiis Fixis*: cyclo-stomous.

**Cydonia**, *æ*, f. (*Cydon*, in Crete.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.) of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, or *Pyrus Cydonia*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Pentagynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*.

**Cydonia Vulgāris**. *M. Med.* The *Pyrus Cydonia*, or quince tree.

**Cydonium**, *ii*, n. (*Cydonia*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) for quince seeds.

**Cydonium Mālum**. *Bot.* The fruit of the *Pyrus cydonia*; the quince.

**Cylindrāceus**, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.*

**Cyli'ndricus**, *a*, *um*. } Shaped like a cylinder: cylindra'ceous: cyli'ndrical.

**Cylindrīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Cylindrus*; forma.) Same as *Cylindricus*.

**Cylindroidēs**, adj. (*Cylindrus*; terminal-īdēs.) Resembling a cylinder: cyli'ndroid.

**Cy'ma**, *æ*, f. or *ātis*, n. (Κύμα, a stem of colewort.) *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence consisting of several flower-stalks springing from one centre, each irregularly subdivided: a cyme or tuft.

**Cymbīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Cymba*, a boat; forma, likeness.) Shaped like a boat: cy'mbiform. See *Navicularis*, *Scaphoid*.

**Cy'mīnum**, *i*, n. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.) for the fruit of *Cuminum cyminum*.

**Cy'mōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Cy'ma*; terminal-ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of cymes: cy'nose.

**Cy'na'nche**, *es*, f. (Κύων, a dog; ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the throat: sore-throat: a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Cy'na'nche Lāry'ngea**. See *Croup*.

**Cy'na'nche Māli'gna**. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils.

**Cy'na'nche Pārōtī'dea**. Same as *Parotitis*.

**Cynanche Pharyngea**. See *Pharyngitis*.

**Cy'na'nche Strēpītōria**. } Names  
**Cy'na'nche Strī'dūla**. } for  
**Cy'na'nche Suffocātīva**. } *Croup*.



**Cŷna'neche Tonsillāris.** *Pathol.* *Tonsillitis phlegmonodes*, or quinsy.

**Cŷna'neche Trāchēālis.** Croup. Same as *C. Maligna*.

**Cŷna'neche Uleērōsa.** See *Tonsillitis Maligna*.

**Cŷnanthrōpia**, *α*, *f.* (Κύων, a dog; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Pathol.* A kind of *Melancholia*, in which the patient fancies himself changed into a dog, and imitates its bark and actions.

**Cŷnīcus**, *α*, *um.* (Κύων.) Like a dog: cynical.

**Cy'prus Turpentine.** *M. Med.* A limpid, fragrant, and grateful substance obtained from the *Pistacia terebinthinus*; Chian, or Chio Turpentine. *Tērēbīnthina Chia*.

**Cysta'lgia**, *α*, *f.* (Κύστις, the bladder; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Painful spasmodic affection of the bladder: cysta'lgia.

**Cyste'tasy.** (Κύστις, the bladder; ἐκτείνω, to draw out of.) *Surg.* The operation of lithotomy. *Cystec-tāsia*, *α*, *f.*

**Cy'stic.** (Κύστις.) *Anat.* Belonging to the urinary or gall bladder. *Cy'sticus*, *α*, *um.*

**Cystic Oxide.** See *Cystin*.

**Cystice'reus**, *ι*, *m.* (Κύστις; κέρκος, a tail.) *Zoöl.* The tailed bladder-worm; applied to a genus of *Entozoa Parenchymata*, *Tænioidea*, otherwise termed *Hydatids*.

**Cystifelleo'tomy.** (Κύστις; fel, the gall; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation by which a gall-stone is extracted from the gall-bladder. *Cy-stīfelleōtō'mia*, *α*, *f.*

**Cysti'n.** (Κύστις.) *Chem., Pathol.* A peculiar substance, very rare, in a calculus; also termed *Cystic Oxide*. *Cystina*, *α*, *f.*

**Cystirrhā'gia**, *α*, *f.* (Κύστις; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A discharge from the bladder, whether of blood or mucus.

**Cystirrhē'a**, *α*, *f.* (Κύστις; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A mucous discharge from the bladder; vesical catarrh. See *Cystorrhœa*.

**Cy'stis**, *ιος*, *f.* (Κύστις.) *Anat.* A bag or bladder. *Surg. Pathol.* The membranous bag in which any morbid substance is contained: a cyst: specially, the *Vesica urinaria*.

**Cystitis**, *idis*, *f.* (*Cystis*; terminal

-itis.) Inflammation of the bladder; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Cy'stitome.** (Κύστις; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens. *Cystitōmus*, *ι*, *m.*

**Cystōbūbōnōcēle**, *ις*, *f.* (Κύστις; βουβών, the groin; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A rare kind of *Hernia*, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening: cystobubo'nocele.

**Cystōcēle**, *ες*, *f.* (Κύστις; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia in which the urinary bladder is protruded; *Hernia vesicalis*: cystocele.

**Cystōdŷ'nia**, *α*, *f.* (Κύστις; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the bladder: cysto'dynia.

**Cystōidēs**, *adj.* (Κύστις; terminal -idēs.) Resembling a cyst or bladder: cyst'toid.

**Cystolithi'āsis**, *ις*, or *eos*, *f.* (Κύστις; lithiāsis.) *Pathol.* Urinary calculous disease.

**Cystōlithus**, *ι*, *m.* (Κύστις; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* A urinary calculus: a cystolith.

**Cystopla'stic.** *Surg.* Belonging to cystoplasty. *Cystopla'sticus*, *α*, *um.*

**Cy'stoplasty.** (Κύστις; πλάσσω, to fabricate.) *Surg.* Operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, consisting in uniting a flap taken from the external labium, by suture to the newly pared edges of the sore. *Cystopla'stia*, *α*, *f.*

**Cystoplē'gia**, *α*, *f.* } (Κύστις;   
 **Cystoplē'xia**, *α*, *f.* } πλήσσω, to   
 strike.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the   
 bladder: cystoplegy: cystoplexy.

**Cystoptōsis**, *ις*, *f.* (Κύστις; πίπτω, to fall.) *Pathol.* Relaxation of the internal coat of the bladder, by which it is said to protrude into the urethra.

**Cystorrhœa.** Same as *Cystirrhœa*.

**Cystospa'sticus**, *α*, *um.* (Κύστις; σπάω, to draw.) *Pathol.* Belonging to spasm of the bladder: cystospa'stic.

**Cy'stotome.** (Κύστις; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A knife or instrument employed in *Cystotomy*. *Cystōtōmus*, *ι*, *m.*

**Cysto'tomy.** (Κύστις; τέμνω, to

ent.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the bladder. *Cystōtō'mia*, æ, f. See *Lithotomy*.

**Cytisín.** *Chem.* A bitter principle found in the seeds of the *Cytisus aburnum*. *Cýtisina*, æ, f.

**Cýtisus**, *i*, m. (Κύτισος.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Papilionaceæ*.

**Cýtisus Scōpārius.** *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the broom plant (D.) the *Genista*.

**Cy'toblast.** (Κύτος, a cavity; Παστάνω, to produce.) *Pathol.* The nucleus of those cells growing within cells by a generative power of

their own, which constitute the parenchyma or substance of morbid growths. *Physiol.* Applied similarly to the nuclei of cellular or elementary corpuscles in all vegetable and animal tissues; the *Areola*, or cell-nucleus. *Cýtobla'sta*, æ, f.

**Cýtoblastēma**, ātis, n. *Physiol.* The fluid or mother liquid in which the cells containing the nucleus or *cytoblast* originate: the *cytobla's-teme*.

**Cýtōgē'nēsis**, *is*, f. (Κύτος, a cavity or cell; γίνομαι, to be produced.) *Physiol.* The generation of cavities or cells; cell-development.

## D.

**Da'cryo-.** (Δακρύω, to weep.) *Pathol.* A prefix denoting connection with the lachrymal apparatus.

**Da'cryoadēnītis**, īdis, f. (*Da'cryo-*; *adēnītis*, inflammation of a gland.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

**Da'cryocystis**, *is*, f. (*Dacryo-*; *cystis*, a bag.) *Pathol.* The lachrymal sac: a da'cryocist.

**Da'cryocystitis**, īdis, f. (Same; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

**Da'cryocystoblennorrhœ'a**, æ, f. (Same; *blennorrhœa*, a flow of mucus.) *Pathol.* A discharge of mucus from the lachrymal sac.

**Da'cryohæmorrhœ'a**, æ, f. (*Da'cryo-*; *hæmorrhœa*, a flow of blood.) *Pathol.* Sanguineous lachrymation, or a flow of tears mingled with blood.

**Da'cryōlites**, *is*, f. (*Dacryo-*; *lithos*, a stone.) *Pathol.* A calculous concretion in the lachrymal passage.

**Dacryōma**, ātis, n. (Δακρύω, to weep.) *Surg.* An obstruction in one or both of the *puncta lachrymalia*, causing *Stillicidium lachrymarum*, or an effusion of tears.

**Da'ctylus**, *i*, m. (Δάκτυλος.) *Anat.* Same as *Digitus*. *Bot.* The late or fruit of *Phoenix dactylifera*.

**Bæmōnōmā'nia**, æ, f. (Δαίμων, the devil; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* A variety of *Melancholia* in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

**Daguerreotype.** (*M. Daguerre*,

the discoverer; *typus*, a likeness or figure of anything.) *Nat. Philos.* The system or process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain prepared metal plates, introduced into France by M. Daguerre. See *Photography*.

**Dacryādēna'lgia**, æ, f. (Δάκρυ, a tear; *adēnalgia*.) *Pathol.* Pain in the lachrymal gland: *dacrya'dena'lg-y*.

**Dacryalbœōsis**, *is*, oreos. (Δάκρυ; *altæōsis*.) *Pathol.* Degeneration of the tears.

**Dalton'smus**, *i*, m. *Physiol.* Inability to distinguish colours, which Dalton laboured under and wrote about: *daltonism*.

**Da'mask-Rose.** *M. Med.* The *Rosa centifolia*.

**Da'mson.** (*Damascēnum prunum*.) *M. Med.* The fruit of a variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

**Dandel'ion.** (Fr. *Dent-de-lion*.) *M. Med.* The *Leontodon taraxacum*.

**Da'ndriff.** *Pathol.* The disease *Pityriasis capitis*. *Fur'fur*, ūris, m.

**Danse de Saint Guy.** *Pathol.* The French name for *Chorea*.

**Da'phne**, *es*, f. (Δάφνη.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Thymelacæ*.

**Da'phne Mezē'reon.** } *M. Med.*

**Da'phne Mezē'reum.** } The plant which affords mezereon bark; spurge olive; widow wail: *meze'reon*.

**Daphni'n.** *Chem.* The bitter principle of *Daphne alpina*. *Daph-nīna*, æ, f.



**Daphnoïdēs**, adj. (*Daphnē*; terminal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Like the *Daphne laureola*, or spurge laurel: daphnoid.

**Dar'ton**, *i*, n. } (*Δέρμα*, a skin.)

**Dar'tos**, *i*, m. } *Anat.* The cellular tissue subjacent to the skin of the *scrotum*, by the contractility of which during life, the latter is corrugated.

**Dartre**. *Pathol.* Indefinitely applied by French authors to cutaneous diseases; it seems, however, to agree pretty nearly with *Herpes*.

**Datc**. *Bot.* The fruit of *Phoenix dactylifera*. *Da'ctylus*, *i*, m.

**Dātūra**, *æ*, f. (*Ind.*) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solanææ*.

**Dātūra Strāmōnium**. *M. Med.* The thorn-apple.

**Daturī'n**. An alkaline principle discovered in *Datura stramonium*. *Dātūria*, *æ*, f.

**Dau'cus**, *i*, m. (*Δαῦκος*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*.

**Dau'cus Cārōta**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the common garden-carrot root; the *Daucus sativus*.

**Day-Blindness**. See *Nyctalopia*.

**Day-Sight**. See *Hemeralopia*.

**Deadly Nightshade**. *M. Med.* The *Atropa belladonna*.

**Deaf-Du'mbness**. *Pathol.* *Aphonia*, from deafness, congenital, or happening during infancy.

**Dēca**. (*Δέκα*.) A prefix signifying ten.

**Dē'cagon**. (*Δέκα*, ten; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure having ten equal angles and sides. *Dēcāgōnum*, *i*, n.

**Deca'gonal**. *Geom.* Belonging to a decagon. *Dēcāgōnus*, *a*, um.

**De'cagramme**. (*Δέκα*; Fr. *gramme*.) Ten grammes, equal to 5 drachms 17·721 grains avoirdupois. *Dēcagrad'mma*, *ātis*, n.

**Dēcāgy'nus**, *a*, um. (*Δέκα*; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having ten pistils; ten-pistilled; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): decagy'nious.

**Decalitre**. (*Δέκα*; Fr. *litre*.) Ten litres, equal to 610·2800 English cubic inches.

**Decametre**. (*Δέκα*; Fr. *metre*.) Ten metres, equal to 393·710 English inches, or about 32½ English feet.

**Dēca'ndrius**, *a*, um. (*Δέκα*; *ἀνὴρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Having ten stamens; ten-stamened; applied to a Linn. Cl., also an Ord. (pl. n.): deca'ndrious, or deca'ndrous.

**Dēcāphy'llus**, *a*, um. (*Δέκα*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having ten leaves: decaphy'llous.

**Dēcā'pōdus**, *a*, um. (*Δέκα*; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having ten feet: deca'podous.

**Decaying**. See *Marcescens*.

**Dēcē'mfidus**, *a*, um. (*Dēcē*, ten; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Cleft into ten parts: dece'mfidous.

**Dēcēm'lōcūlāris**, *is*, e. (*Dēcē*; *lōculus*, a little pocket.) *Bot.* Having ten little compartments: decem'lōcular.

**Decidua Tunica Reflexa**. See *Tunica Decidua Reflexa*.

**Decidua Tunica Uteri**. See *Tunica Decidua Uteri*.

**Dēcī'duus**, *a*, um. (*Dēcīdo*, to fall off.) Falling off: deci'duous.

**Decigramme**. (*Dēcē*, ten; Fr. *gramme*.) The tenth part of a gramme, equal to 1·544 grains avoirdupois, or 1½ grains troy.

**Decilitre**. (*Dēcē*; Fr. *litre*.) The tenth part of a litre, equal to 6·1028 English cubic inches.

**Decimetre**. (*Dēcē*; Fr. *metre*.) The tenth part of a metre, equal to 3·937 or nearly 4 English inches.

**Declī'nal**. (*Declīno*, to bend downwards.) *Geol.* Applied to the slope of *strata* from an axis.

**Declīuātus**, *a*, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Bending down: declī'nate. See *Declivis*.

**Declining**. See *Declinatus*, *Declivis*.

**Declīvis**, *is*, e. (*De*, downward; *clivus*, the descent of a hill.) Descending; the declining.

**Decoct**. *Pharm.* For *Decoctum*.

**Deco'ction**. (*Decōquo*, to boil.) *Chem.* A continued ebullition with water, to separate such parts of bodies as are soluble only at that degree of heat. *Pharm.* A medicine made by boiling some medicinal substance in a watery fluid. *Deco'ctio*, *ōnis*, f.; more frequently *Deco'ctum*, *i*, n.

**Decomposi'tion**. (*De*, from; *compōno*, to put in order.) *Chem.* The separation of compound bodies into their constituent parts, or prin-

bles ; analysis. *Decompōsī'tio*, *is*, f.

**Decompō'sītus**, *a*, *um*. (*De*, in-  
et. ; *compōno*.) *Bot.* Applied to  
Cl. (pl. f.) having a common foot-  
stalk supporting a number of lesser  
stems, each of which is compounded.

**Decortica'tion**. (*De*, from ; *cor-*  
*tex*, bark.) The removal of bark,  
rind, or shell. *Decortica'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Decreme'ntum**, *i*, *n*. (*Decresco*,  
grow less.) The decrease or pro-  
portion in which anything is lessened :  
decrement.

**Decrepita'tion**. (*Decrēpo*, to  
rattle.) *Chem.* The crackling  
noise produced by certain bodies  
when heated, as common salt, etc.  
*Decrepita'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Decū'bītus**, *ūs*, *m*. (*Decumbo*, to  
lie down.) *Med.* A lying down, or  
reclining in the horizontal position.  
*Pathol.* An important symptom in  
certain diseases is to be observed  
in the manner of lying in bed.

**Decu'mbens**, *tis*, *part*. (Same.)  
*t.* Lying down : decumbent.

**Decu'rrens**, *tis*, *part*. (*Decurro*,  
run down.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves  
which run down the stem in a leafy  
order or wing : decurrent.

**Decu'rsīvus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.)  
*t.* Applied to leaves that run  
down the stem, attached by their  
middle nerve only : decursive.

**Decu'ssate**. (*Decusso*, to cross.)  
*anat.*, *Bot.* Applied to nerves or  
secular fibres or leaves, etc., that  
cross or decussate each other. *Dē-*  
*sātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Decussa'tion**. (Same.) *Anat.*,  
*t.* An evident crossing or running  
of one portion athwart another.  
*Decussa'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Defeca'tion**. (*Defæco*, to strain  
through a sieve.) *Chem.* The re-  
moval of feces, lees, or sediment from  
anything. *Physiol.* The act of dis-  
charging the feces. *Defæca'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Defec'tio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Deficio*, to  
fail or fail.) A failing of heart, or  
collapse : defection.

**Defec'tio A'nīmī**. *Med.* Same  
*Deliquium Animi*.

**Defērens**, *tis*, *part*. (*Defēro*, to  
convey.) Conveying away : deferent.  
*Vas Deferens*.

**Deflagra'tion**. (*Deflagro*, to be  
on fire.) *Chem.* The burning of

any inflammable substance. *Defla-*  
*grā'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Defle'xus**, *a*, *um*. (*Deflecto*, to  
bend down.) *Bot.* Bending a little  
downwards : deflex.

**Deflora'tion**. (*Deflōro*, to de-  
flower.) *Med. Jur.* *Connexion*  
*without violence*, in distinction from  
rape. *Physiol.* Loss of the marks  
of virginity by connexion with the  
male. *Deflōra'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Deflōrātus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.*  
Applied to anthers that have shed  
their pollen, and plants, their flowers :  
deflo'rate.

**Deflu'xion**. (*Defluo*, to flow from.)  
A flowing of humours downwards.  
*Deflu'xio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Defolia'tion**. (*De*, from ; *fōlium*,  
a leaf.) *Bot.* Fall of the leaf, as  
antithetical to frondescence, or its  
renovation. *Defōliā'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Deformā'tio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Deformo*,  
to mar or disfigure.) *Surg. Pathol.*  
Distortion of any part, or general de-  
formity of the body : deformā'tion.

**Degenerā'tion**. (*Dēgēnēro*, to  
be unlike his ancestors.) *Nat. Hist.*  
A gradual deterioration in any race  
of animals, or of a particular animal,  
organ, or vegetable, from natural  
causes. *Pathol.* A morbid change in the  
structure of parts. *Dēgēnērā'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Degluti'tion**. (*Deglūtio*, to  
swallow down.) *Physiol.* The act  
of swallowing. *Deglūtī'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Deglutition**, **Difficult**. See  
*Acataposis*.

**Degrec**. (*De* ; *grādus*, rank.)  
*Astron.*, *Geog.*, *Geom.* The 360th  
part of a circle ; each degree farther  
divided into 60 equal parts, called  
minutes, and each minute into 60  
seconds. *Med.* The charter granted  
by the *Senatus Academicus*, or the  
Medical Faculty of a University, con-  
ferring the title of *Medicinæ Doctor* ;  
also, the rank or title itself. See  
*Doctor*. *Grādus*, *ūs*, *m*.

**Dehi'scence**. (*Dehisco*, to burst  
open.) *Bot.* A bursting open : ap-  
plied to capsules. *Dehiscē'ntia*, *æ*, f.

**Deje'ction**. (*Dejicio*, to throw  
down.) *Med.* The discharge of any  
excrementitious matter ; also the  
matter discharged ; a stool, or evac-  
uation of the bowels. Also, depres-  
sion, exhaustion, or prostration.  
*Deje'ctio*, *ōnis*, f.



**Dele'te'rious.** (Δηλέω, to destroy.) Poisonous: destroying. *Dele'tērius, a, um.*

**Deligā'tio, ōnis, f.** (*Deligo*, to bind up.) *Surg.* The act of applying a bandage: deligat'ion.

**Deliques'cence.** (*Deliquesco*, to grow moist.) *Chem. Pharm.* The state assumed by certain saline bodies which attract water from the air.

**Deliquium An'imi.** *Pathol.* Swooning or fainting; also called *Defectio animi*: syncope.

**Delīrium, ii, n.** (*Deliro*, to rave.) *Pathol.* A symptom consisting in being fitful and wandering in talk.

**Delīrium Trē'mens.** *Pathol.* The trembling delirium. A condition the consequence of excessive indulgence in strong liquors, or opium; *Mania a potu.*

**Delī'very.** (Fr. *Délivrer*, to free.) *Obstet.* The expulsion of the *placenta* and membranes shortly after the birth of the child completes this act.

**Delphīnium, ii, n.** (Δελφιν, the dolphin.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Ranunculaceæ*.

**Delphīnium Stāphīsa'gria.** *M. Med.* The plant stavesacre.

**Deltoidēs, adj.** (Δ; terminal -īdēs.) Shaped like the Greek letter Δ, or *delta*: deltoid. *Bot.* Trowel-shaped.

**Deltoidēus, a, um.** (*Deltoidēs musculus*; terminal -īdeus.) Belonging to the deltoid muscle: delto'idēan.

**Deme'ntia, æ, f.** (*De*, priv.; *mens*, the mind.) Want of intellect; a species of insanity.

**Deme'rsus, a, um.** (*Dēmergo*, to dip in water.) *Bot.* Growing beneath the surface of water; applied to leaves naturally so situated.

**Demu'leent.** (*Demulcco*, to soften.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines of a mucilaginous or oily consistence.

**Dendrifo'rmis, is, e.** (Δένδρον; *forma*.) Formed like a tree: de'ndri-form.

**Dendrītēs, is, or æ, m.** (Δένδρον, a tree.) *Geol., Mineral.* Any figure of a vegetable substance observed in fossils and minerals: a de'ndrite.

**Dendrī'tic.** (Δένδρον.) *Bot.* Be-

longing to a tree or shrub. *Dendrīticus, a, um.*

**Dendrogrā'phia, æ, f.** (Δένδρον; γράθω, to write.) *Bot.* A history of trees and shrubs; dendro'graphy.

**Dendroidēs, adj.** (Δένδρον; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling a tree or shrub: de'ndroid.

**Dendrolītēs, is, or æ, m.** (Δένδρον; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A petrified shrub; a de'ndrolite.

**Dendrolō'gia, æ, f.** (Δένδρον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on trees: dendro'logy.

**Dendrolō'mētrum, i, n.** (Δένδρον; μέτρον, a measure.) *Bot.* An instrument for measuring trees: a dendro'meter.

**Dengue.** *Pathol.* A fever of America, characterised by sharp pains down the thighs and legs, and general soreness of the flesh and bones.

**Dens, tis, m.** (As if *Edens*, from *edo*, to eat.) *Anat.* A tooth.

**Dens Leōnis.** *M. Med.* The *Leontodon taraxacum*, or dandelion.

**Density.** See *Specific Gravity*.

**De'ntāgra, æ, f.** (*Dens*; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Same as *Odontalgia*. *Surg.* A kind of forceps, or tooth-key, for extracting teeth.

**Dentālis, is, e.** (*Dens*.) *Anat.* Pertaining to teeth: de'ntal.

**Dentātus, a, um.** (*Dens*.) Toothed: de'ntate.

**De'ntes Sāpie'ntiæ.** *Anat.* The last grinder-teeth; wisdom-teeth, because they come later than the rest.

**Denticulātus, a, um.** (*Denticulus*, a little tooth.) Having little teeth: denti'culated.

**De'ntifrice.** (*Dens*; frīco, to rub.) *Pharm.* A medicinal powder for the teeth; tooth-powder. *Dentifricum, ii, n.*

**Denti'n.** (*Dens*.) *Anat.* The bone-like substance composing the inner part of the body and neck, and all the roots of the teeth. *Dentina, æ, f.*

**Dentiro'stris, is, e.** (*Dens*; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Passerina*, having the beak tooth-like: dentiro'strate.

**Dentī'sca'lpium, ii, n.** (*Dens*; *scalpo*, to scrape.) *Surg.* Instrument for scaling teeth.

**Dentition.** (*Dentio*, to breed eth.) *Physiol.* The first appearing of the teeth in infancy: teething. *entitio, ōnis, f.*

**Dentoidēs,** adj. (*Dens*; terminal lēs.) Resembling a tooth: de'n-oid.

**Denuda'tion.** (*Denūdo*, to make bare.) The laying bare any part. *enūdātio, ōnis, f.*

**Denūdātus,** *a, um. Bot.* Made bare: denu'date.

**Deo'bstruent.** (*De*, from; *obruo*, to obstruct.) *Pharm.* Applied medicines for removing obstructions. *Deo'bstruens, tis, part.*

**De'odand.** (*Deodandum.*) *Med. vr.* The fine formerly imposed on an inanimate object or irrational creature who might have caused the death of a person.

**Deodoriza'tion.** (*De*, priv.; *or*, a smell.) *Chem.* The correcting of any foul or unwholesome odour, through the operation of chemical substances. *Deōdōrizātiō, is, f.*

**Deoxida'tion.** (*De*, priv.; *oxŷgēum*.) *Chem.* The driving off of oxygen from any substance. *Deoxŷtatio, ōnis, f.*

**Dephlegma'tion.** (*De*, priv.; *legma*, phlegm.) *Chem.* The separating of the water from chemical fluids. *Dephlegmātio, ōnis, f.*

**Depilatory.** (*De*, priv.; *pilus*, the hair.) *Med.* Removing hair from any part. *Depilātōrius, a, um.*

**Deple'tion.** (*Depleo*, to empty.) *Med.* The use of means acting through the constitution in reducing the force, or checking inflammation. *plētio, ōnis, f.*

**Depo'sit.** (*Depōno*, to put aside.) *Chem.* What is thrown down from a liquid in which it has been suspended. *Dēpō'situm, i, n.*

**Deprava'tion.** (*Deprāvo*, to corrupt.) *Pathol.* Deterioration, or change for the worse. *Deprāvatio, is, f.*

**Depre'ssion.** (*Deprimō*, to press down.) *Pathol.* Lowness of spirits. *Arg.* The state of a part which is pressed down: also, one of the operations for cataract. *Depre'ssio, ōnis, f.*

**Depre'ssor,** *ōris, m.* (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle which draws or presses down.

**Depre'ssus,** *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Pressed down: depre'ssed.

**De'primens,** *entis, part.* (Same.) Pressing down.

**Depūrans,** *tis, part.* (*Depūro*, to purify.) Purifying: depu'rating.

**Depura'tion.** (Same.) *Chem.* The clarifying of a liquid: defecation. *Med.* The removal of impurities from the fluids of the body. *Depūratio, ōnis, f.*

**Deradēnītis,** *īdis, f.* (*Deradēn*, a gland of the neck; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a gland of the neck.

**Derbyshire Neck.** *Pathol.* The affection termed Bronchocele.

**Deri'vative.** (*Derivo*, to turn aside.) *Med.* Diverting from one part to another; applied to blisters, rubefacients, epispastics, etc. *Derivātivus, a, um.*

**Dērma,** *ātis, n.* (Δέρμα.) *Anat. Physiol.* The skin, or *Cutis vera*.

**Dērmad.** *Anat.* Applied the same as *Dermal*, used adverbially.

**Dērmal.** (*Derma.*) *Anat.* Applied by Dr Barclay as meaning towards the skin.

**Dermāta'lgia,** *æ, f.* (Δέρμα; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Neuralgia of the skin; pain of the skin: dermatalgia.

**Dermato'graphy.** (Δέρμα; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the skin. *Dermatogrā'phia, æ, f.*

**Dermātoidēs,** adj. (Δέρμα; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling the skin: dermatoid.

**Dermato'logy.** (Δέρμα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The consideration of the skin, its nature and qualities. *Dermātōlō'gia, æ, f.*

**Dermātōtō'mia,** *æ, f.* (*Derma*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection or cutting of the skin: dermatotomy.

**Dermography.** See *Dermatography*.

**Dermōhæmālis,** *is, e.* (*Derma*; ἷμα, blood.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Owen to the rays of the ventral fins: dermohe'mal.

**Dermoides.** See *Dermatoides*.

**Dermology.** See *Dermatology*.

**Dermōneurālis,** *is, e.* (*Derma*; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Owen to the rays of the dorsal fins: dermoneu'ral.

**Dermoscē'lēton,** *i, n.* (*Derma*;



σκελετόν, a skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* The outward covering of certain *Invertebrata*, hard in various degrees; also, the bones involved in the skin of certain *vertebrata*: a dermoskeleton.

**Descensōrium**, *ii*, n. (*Descendo*, to move downwards.) *Chem.* The apparatus in which distillation by *descent* is performed.

**Desce'nsus**, *ās*, m. (Same.) *Chem.* Distillation *per descensum* is performed by placing the fire upon and around the vessel, or apparatus, (*descensorium*) the orifice of which is at the bottom.

**Descriptive Anatomy.** See *Anatomy, Descriptive*.

**De'siccation.** (*Desicco*, to dry up.) The act of drying. *Desiccātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Desi'cative.** (Same.) *Pharm.* Applied to substances that dry or lessen the moisture of a wound or sore. *Desiccātīvus*, *a*, *um*.

**Desmītis**, *īdis*, f. (*Δεσμός*, a ligament; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a ligament.

**Desmōdŷ'nia**, *æ*, f. (*Δεσμός*; 'οδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a ligament: desmo'dyny.

**Desmogrā'phia**, *æ*, f. (*Δεσμός*; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A history of the ligaments: desmo'graphy.

**De'smoid.** (*Δέσμη*, a bundle; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Pathol.* Applied to certain fibrous tumours which on section present numerous white fibres arranged in bundles. (*Δεσμός*, a ligament.) *Anat.* Resembling a ligament. *Desmoidēs*, adj.

**Desmōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Δεσμός*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the ligaments: desmo'logy.

**Despūmātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Despūmo*, to clarify.) *Chem. Pharm.* The process of clarifying any fluid; defecation; depuration: despuma'tion.

**Despūmātus**, *a*, *um*. Freed from impurities: despu'mated.

**Desquama'tion.** (*Desquāmo*, to scale fishes.) *Pathol.* The separation of *laminæ* or scales from bones or the skin. *Desquāmātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Desūdātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Desūdo*, to sweat much.) *Pathol.* Excessive sweating; also, a miliary eruption in children. See *Sudamen*.

**Dete'rgent.** (*Detergeo*, to cleanse.)

*Pharm.* Applied to medicines which cleanse wounds and ulcers. *Detergens, tis*, part.

**Determinātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Determinō*, to limit.) *Med.* A flowing or rushing to a part, as blood to the head: determina'tion.

**Determinātus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to branches and stems that commence or end abruptly: deter'minate.

**Detona'tion.** (*Detōno*, to thunder.) *Chem.* Instantaneous combustion with loud explosion. *Detōnātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Fulmination*.

**De'trāhens**, *tis*, part. (*Detrāho*, to draw away.) Drawing away: de'trahent.

**Detri'tal.** (*Dētēro*, to waste.) *Geol.* Worn out: wasted by the rubbing off of particles. *Detritus*, *a*, *um*.

**Detritus**, *i*, m. (Same.) *Geol.* The waste substance formed by the action of large rivers on their banks, etc.

**Detrūsor**, *ōris*, m. (*Detrūdo*, to thrust out.) *Anat.* Applied to the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contractile power of which the urine is expelled.

**Deutēropā'thia**, *æ*, f. (*Δεύτερος*, second; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* A sympathetic affection, or one consequent upon another: deuterop'athy.

**Deuteropa'thic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to deuteropathy. *Deutēropā'thicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Deu'to-.** (*Δεύτερος*.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting the second combination of the substance indicated by the word with which it is compounded.

**Deuto'xide.** (*Δεύτερος*, second; *oxydum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* The result of the second stage of oxidisement. *Deuto'xydum*, *i*, n.

**Devalgātus**, *a*, *um*. (*De*, intens.; *valgus*, bow-legged.) Having bowed legs; bandy-legged: deva'lgate.

**Developement.** (Fr. *Développer*, to unfold.) *Physiol.* The organic change of a part or parts, and so distinct from simple growth, which applies to all parts of the body, without regard to number, structure, or function; also, same as *Evolution*.

**Devil's Dung.** *M. Med.* Common name for *Assafoetida*.

**Dew.** (Sax. *Deaw.*) *Nat. Philos.* The steam or vapour exhaled from the earth by the sun's rays, and suspended during his elevation, but again falling on his declension. *Ros, is, m.*

**Dewberry.** *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Rubus trilobis*.

**Dewberry Plant.** *Bot.* Common name for the *Rubus cæsius*, or path bramble.

**Dewlap.** *Comp. Anat.* The *clear laxum*.

**Dextrin.** *Physiol.* A substance to which starch is converted by the action of *diastase*, or of dilute acids. *extrina, æ, f.*

**Diabêtes, is, m.** (Διά, through; ἵνω, to go on.) *Pathol.* Immoderate flow of urine. A genus, *Ord. Asmi*; *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology.

**Diabêtic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Diabetes*. *Diabêticus, a, am.*

**Diæcausticus, a, um.** (Διακαίω, burn.) *Surg.* Applied to a tubular convex lens used to cauterize parts: *diacæustic*.

**Diacetate of Copper.** *M. Med.* *Verugo*, or verdigris.

**Diachylon, i, n.** (Διά; χυλός, see.) *Pharm.* The *Emplastrum umbi* (*Pharm. L.*), or *Emplast. hargyri* (*E. D.*).

**Diacrîsis, is, f.** (Διακοίνω, to distinguish.) *Pathol.* The distinguishing of diseases by a consideration of their symptoms. See *Diagnosis*.

**Diadelpheus, a, um.** (Δίς, double; ἀδελφος, a brother.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. *Cl.* (pl. n.) having the male organs united into two sets of cylindrical filaments: *diadelpheus*, or *diadelpheous*.

**Diærêsis, is, f.** (Same.) *Surg.* Division of parts from a wound, ulcer, or burn, or the like; a solution of continuity: *diærêsis*.

**Dierêticus, a, um.** (Διαιρέω, divide.) *Med.* Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharic; corrosive: *dierêtic*.

**Diæta, æ, f.** (Διαίτα.) *Med.* Aliment; food: *diæt*; more strictly, regimen, or the particular limitation to food.

**Diætêtica, æ, f.** (Διαιτάω, to

feed.) *Physiol.* The system of regulating the food or diet: *diætetics*.

**Diagnôsis, is, f.** (Διαγινώσκω, to discern.) *Pathol.* The science of signs or symptoms, by which one disease is distinguished from another.

**Diagno'sis, Differêntial.** *Pathol.* The determining of the distinguishing features of a malady when the same symptoms belong to two different classes of disease, as rheumatism and gout, etc.

**Dia'gonal.** (Διά; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* Applied to a right line drawn between any two opposite angles of a four-sided figure. *Diagonâlis, is, e.*

**Diâlÿses.** (*Pl.* of *Diâlÿsis*.) Solutions of continuity or disunion of parts; an *Ord.*, *Cl. Locales* of Cullen's Nosology.

**Diâlÿsis, is, f.** (Διαλύω, to dissolve.) *Med.* Weakness of the limbs; as if from a dissolving of their firmer parts.

**Diamagnetism.** (Διά; μάγνης, the magnet; terminal -ισμός.) *Nat. Philos.* Term by Faraday for a force or influence discovered by him in magnetic bodies. *Diâmagnetîsmus, i, m.*

**Diameter.** (Διά; μέτρον, a measure.) A line drawn through the centre of a thing, dividing it into equal parts. *Diâmeter* or *trus, i, f.*

**Dia'ndrius, a, um.** (Δίς, twice; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man.) *Bot.* Having two stamens; applied to a Linn. *Cl.* (pl. n.) having hermaphrodite flowers with two stamens: *dia'ndrius* or *dia'ndrous*.

**Dia'nthus, i, m.** (Δίς; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Decandria*; *Ord. Digynia*. Juss. *Caryophylleæ*.

**Dia'nthus Caryôphy'llus.** *M. Med.* The clove-pink, or clove gilliflower.

**Diâphânôsus, a, um.** (Διά; φαίνω, to shine; terminal -ôsus.) *Nat. Philos.* Transparent; shining through: *diâphanous*.

**Diâphôrêsis, is, f.** (Διαφορέω, to throw off.) *Med.* A state of perspiration.

**Diaphorêtic.** *Pharm.* Having power to produce diaphoresis: *Diâphôrêticus, a, um.*

**Diaphragm.** (Διαφράσσω, to



divide in the middle by a partition.) *Anat.* A large muscle separating the thorax and abdomen: the midriff. *Diāphragma, ātis, n.*

**Diaphragma'lgia, α, f.** (*Diaphragma; ἄλγος, pain.*) *Pathol.* Pain in the diaphragm: diaphragma'lgia.

**Diaphragma'tic.** *Anat.* Belonging to the diaphragm. *Diāphragmā'ticus, α, um.*

**Diāphragmātītis, īdis, f.** (*Diāphragma; terminal -itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the diaphragm.

**Diaphra'gmātōcēlē, es, f.** (*Diaphragma; κήλη, a tumour.*) *Pathol.* Hernia, or tumour, from some portion of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

**Diā'phŷsis, is, or eos, f.** (*Διαφύω, to be born between.*) *Anat.* The cylindrical or prismatic shaft of the long bones between the *epiphyses*. Also, a fissure.

**Diapophy'sial.** *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Belonging to a *Diapophysis*. *Diāpōphysiālīs, is, e.*

**Diāpō'phŷsis, is, or eos, f.** (*Διά; ἀποφύω, to be arisen from.*) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologue of the upper transverse process of a *vertebra*.

**Diārius, α, um.** (*Dies, a day.*) *Pathol.* Lasting one day; ephemeral; di'ary.

**Diarrhœ'a, α, f.** (*Διάρρέω, to flow through.*) *Pathol.* A purging, looseness, or too frequent passing of the feces; a genus, *Ord. Spasmi*; *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Diarrhœ'a Carnōsa.** *Pathol.* Dyseutery, in which flesh-like portions are voided.

**Diarrhœ'a Chŷlōsa.** *Pathol.* The *Ileac passion*.

**Diarthro'dial.** *Anat.* Belonging to *Diarthrosis*, *Diarthrōdiālīs, is, e.*

**Diarthrōsis, is, f.** (*Διά; ἄρθρον, a joint.*) *Anat.* A moveable articulation of bones. See *Abarticulation*.

**Diasta'ltic.** (*Διά; στέλλω, to contract, or dispose.*) *Physiol.* Applied by M. Hall to the reflex action and acts, because performed through the spinal marrow. *Diasta'lticus, α, um.*

**Diasta'ltic Arc.** *Physiol.* Applied by M. Hall to the course of the *Vis nervosa*, in complete or un-

interrupted reflex or diastaltic action; also called *Reflex arc*.

**Diasta'ltic Nervous System.** *Physiol.* A term substituted by M. Hall, for his former one of the *Spinal System*.

**Diastase.** (*Διάστημα, to separate.*) *Chem. Physiol.* A substance in germinating seeds and buds, having the property of converting starch into sugar.

**Diastēma, ātis, n.** (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* A space or cleft; applied in many terms like the following.

**Diastēmātēlŷ'tria, α, f.** (*Diastema; ἔλυτρον, the vagina.*) *Surg. Pathol.* The state of a cleft vagina.

**Diastōle, es, f.** (*Διαστέλλω, to dilate.*) *Physiol.* The dilatation of the heart, by which, with its alternate contraction (*Systole*), the circulation of the blood is carried on.

**Diatherma'nsis, es, f.** (*Διαθερμαίνω, to warm through.*) *Nat. Philos.* The transit of the rays of heat.

**Diā'thēsis, is, f.** (*Διατίθημι, to arrange.*) *Med.* A particular state or disposition of the body, as an inflammatory diathesis, etc.

**Diātōmous.** (*Διά; τέμνω, to cut.*) *Mineral.* Cleavable throughout; applied to *Cleavage*. *Diātōmus, α, um.*

**Dichlāmŷ'deus, α, um.** (*Δίς, twice; χλαμὺς, a short cloak.*) *Bot.* Applied to plants in the flowers of which there are two whorls.

**Dicho'tomous.** (*Δίχα, double; τέμνω, to cut.*) *Bot.* Twice divided; bifurcate. *Dichō'tōmus, α, um.*

**Dī'chroism.** (*Δίς, twice; χροά, colour; terminal -ισμός.*) *Mineral.* The property by which some minerals, when examined by transmitted light in determinate divisions, exhibit different colours. *Dichroī'smus, i, m.*

**Dico'ccous.** (*Δίς; κόκκος, a berry.*) *Bot.* Having two capsules united, one cell in each. *Dico'ccus, α, um.*

**Dicōtŷlēdon, ōnis, f.** (*Δίς; κοτυληδών, a cotyledon.*) *Bot.* Composed, or consisting of two cotyledons; applied to a Juss. division (pl.).

**Dicōtŷlēdō'neus, α, um.** } *Bot.*  
**Dicōtŷlēdōnnus, α, um.** }  
Belonging to a dicotyledon; applied to a Juss. section (pl. f.) of *Pheno-*

*nia*: dicotyledo'neous: dicoty-  
onous.

**Dicra'us**, *a, um.* (Δῖς; κράας, a  
d.) Having two heads; also,  
d; cloven: dicre'ous.

**Dicro'tic.** (Δῖς; κροτέω, to  
ke.) *Med.* Applied to the pulse,  
en there is a rebounding like a  
ble pulsation. *Dicro'ticus, a, um.*

**Diceta'mnus**, *i, m.* (*Dicte*, a  
untain of Crete.) A Linn. genus,  
*Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

**Didŷmus**, *a, um.* (Δίδυμος,  
ble.) By two and two: di'dymous.  
*at.* Applied (pl. m.) to the *testes*.

**Didŷna'mnus**, *a, um.* (Δῖς, or  
ble; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Hav-  
double powers; applied to a  
n. Cl. (pl. n.) having two long and  
o short stamens: didyna'mious, or  
ynamous.

**Diete'tic.** (Διατρώω, to feed.)  
*d.* Belonging to the taking of  
per food, or to diet. *Dietet'icus*,  
*um.*

**Diete'tics.** (Same.) *Physiol.* The  
sideration of a system of regulat-  
the food, or diet. *Dietet'ica, æ, f.*

**Differential Diagnosis.** See  
*agnosis, Differential.*

**Differential Thermometer.** See  
*ermometer, Differential.*

**Difficulty of Breathing.** See  
*spnoea.*

**Diffo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*De*, from;  
*ma*, shape.) *Bot.* Of different  
pes; irregularly formed.

**Diffra'ction.** (*Dis*, division;  
*ngo*, to break.) *Nat. Philos.*  
e breaking of rays of light from  
irright course. *Diffra'ctio, ònis, f.*

**Diffu'sible.** (*Diffundo*, to pour  
ut.) That which may be spread  
all directions. *Diffusi'bilis, is, e.*

**Diffūsus**, *a, um.* (*Diffundo*, to  
tter abroad. Widely spread: dif-  
ed.

**Diga'stricus**, *a, um.* (Δῖς;  
ττήρ, a belly.) Two-bellied: di-  
stric. See *Bigaster, Biventer*.

**Digēre'ns**, *tis*, part. (*Digēro*, to  
est.) *Pharm.* Digesting; di-  
tative; applied to medicines (pl. n.)  
ich promote the secretion of  
lthy pus.

**Digēster.** (Same.) *Chem.* A  
ong iron or copper kettle, with a  
ety valve, for subjecting bodies to  
pour at an elevated pressure.

**Dige'stion.** (Same.) *Chem.*  
*Pharm.* The slow action of matters  
on each other, by subjection to heat.  
*Physiol.* The conversion of food  
into chyle in the stomach. *Dige'stio*,  
*ònis, f.*

**Digestive.** (Same.) *Physiol.*  
Belonging to digestion. *Surg.* Ap-  
plied to substances which promote  
suppuration, as cerates, poultices,  
etc. *Digestivus, a, um.*

**Dig'it.** (*Digitus*, a finger.) *Astron.*  
The twelfth part of the sun's or  
moon's diameter, employed to denote  
the extent of an eclipse.

**Digital.** See *Digitalis*, adj.

**Dig'itālīna**, *æ, f.* (*Dig'itālis*, the  
foxglove.) *Chem.* A substance  
erroneously supposed to be the active  
principle of the *Digitalis purpurea*:  
digitali'n.

**Dig'itālis**, *is, e.* (*Dig'itus.*) *Anat.*  
Belonging to a finger: di'gital.

**Dig'itālis**, *is, f.* (*Dig'itus.*) A  
Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord.  
*Angiospermia*. Juss. *Scrophular-*  
*ineæ*. Pharmacopœial name (L. E.  
and U.S.A.) for the recent and dried  
stem leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*.

**Dig'itālis Purpū'rea.** *M. Med.*  
The plant foxglove.

**Dig'itāto-Pinnātus**, *a, um.* *Bot.*  
Applied to a digitated leaf, having  
pinnated leaflets.

**Dig'itātus**, *a, um.* (*Dig'itus.*) Hav-  
ing fingers: di'gitate.

**Dig'itifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Dig'itus*;  
*forma*, likeness.) Formed like a  
finger: di'gitiform.

**Dig'iti'grādus**, *a, um.* (*Dig'itus*,  
a toe; *grādus*, a step.) *Zoöl.* Ap-  
plied to *Mammalia, Carnivora*,  
which when standing or walking have  
the heel elevated: di'gitigrade.

**Dig'itus**, *i, m.* (*Digēro*, to dis-  
pose.) *Anat.* A finger or a toe. See  
*Dactylus*.

**Dig'itus Mā'nus.** *Anat.* A finger.

**Dig'itus Pē'dis.** *Anat.* A toe.

**Diglo'ssum**, *i, n.* (Δῖς, double;  
γλῶσσα, a tongue.) *Bot.* The *Pru-*  
*nus lauro-cerasus*.

**Digy'nus**, *a, um.* (Δῖς; γυνή, a  
woman.) *Bot.* Having two styles;  
applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): di-  
gy'nious.

**Dilata'tion.** (*Dilāto*, to enlarge.)  
An enlargement or expansion, as of  
the heart, etc. *Dilātatio, ònis, f.*



**Dilātātor**, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act. *Surg.* Applied to instruments for enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages.

**Dilātātus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Enlarged: dilated.

**Dill**. *M. Med.* The *Anethum graveolens*.

**Diluent**. (*Diluo*, to dilute.) *Med.* Applied to substances that increase the fluidity of the blood. *Diluens, entis*, part.

**Dilūtus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Mixed: diluted.

**Diluvial**. (*Diluvium*, a flood.) *Geol.* Belonging to a flood, or to the Deluge. *Diluvialis, is, e*.

**Dimidiātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Dīmīdius*, half of.) *Bot.* Divided into two: dimidiate.

**Dimness of Sight**. See *Achlys, Caligo, Glaucoma*.

**Dimorphous**. (*Δis*; *μορφή*, form.) *Chem.* Having two forms. *Dimorphōsus, a, um*.

**Dimpled**. (*Sax. Dint*, a blow.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a dimple or depression. See *Umbilicatus*.

**Dimyārius**, *is, e*. (*Δis*; *μῦς*, a muscle.) *Conchol.* Having two muscular impressions: demyarious.

**Dinīcus**, *a, um*. (*Δīnos*, giddiness.) *Pathol.* Belonging to giddiness. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines that remove giddiness: dinical.

**Dīnus**, *i, m*. (*Δινεῦω*, to twine round.) *Med.* Imaginary unsteadiness of the person, or objects around; dizziness: giddiness.

**Diodoncephālus**, *i, m*. (*Δis*; *ὀδὸνς*, a tooth; *κεφαλὴ*, a head.) *Physiol.* A monster with double rows of teeth: diodoncephalous.

**Diēcīus**, *a, um*. (*Δis*; *οἰκία*, a house.) *Bot.* Double housed; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.), having male flowers on one individual, and female on another, of the same species: diēcious.

**Dio'ptra**, *æ, f*. (*Διόπτρομαι*, to see through.) *Geom.* Instrument for measuring the height and distance of objects.

**Dio'ptrie**. } (Same.) *Nat. Phi-*

**Dio'ptrical**. } *los*. Belonging to dioptries. *Dioptricus, a, um*.

**Dio'ptrics**. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.*

The branch of optics which treats of refracted rays and their union, according to the figure of the glasses by which they are received. *Dioptrica, æ, f*.

**Dio'sma**, *æ, f*. (*Διός*, Jove; *ὀσμή*, an odour.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Diosmeæ*. The former pharmacopœial name (L. 1836) of *Buchu* leaves; now (L. 1851) said to be from the *Barosma crenata*, *B. crenulata*, and *B. serratifolia*.

**Dio'sma Crēnāta**. *M. Med.* The plant, the leaves of which were called buchu.

**Dio'smeus**, *a, um*. (*Diosma*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Diosma*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): dio'smeous.

**Diosmī'n**. *Chem.* The active principle of the leaves of the *Diosma crenata*. *Diosmīna, æ, f*.

**Dip'ētālus**, *a, um*. (*Δis*, twice; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having two petals: dip'etalous.

**Diphthéria**, *æ, f*. (*Διφθερώω*, to cover with skin.) *Pathol.* Inflammatory disease of the throat and glands, in which false membranes are formed.

**Diphthērītis**, *īdis, f*. (Same; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* A variety of *Pharyngitis*, in which a false membrane is formed, and for which the word *Diphtheria* has of late been very generally substituted.

**Diphy'llus**, *a, um*. (*Δis*, twice; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having two leaves: diphy'llous.

**Diplōe**, *es, f*. (*Διπλόω*, to double.) *Anat.* The cancellated substance between the two tables of the skull.

**Diplōma**, *ātis, n*. (*Διπλόω*, to double.) *Chem.* A double vessel; a water-bath. *Med. Surg.* The charter (at first a folded letter) by which the physician or surgeon is declared qualified to practise. Generally confined to that of the surgeon. the license or qualification of the physician being termed a degree.

**Diplōmyē'lia**, *æ, f*. (*Διπλόος*, double; *μυελός*, marrow.) *Physiol.* Congenital division of the spinal marrow lengthways.

**Diplō pia**, *æ, f*. (*Διπλόος*, double; *ὀπτομαι*, to see.) *Pathol.* An affec

on consisting in double vision: plo'py. See *Visus Duplicatus*.

**Diplo'pterus**, *a, um.* (Διπλόος; τέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having doubled or folded wings: diplo'prous.

**Diprismat'ic.** (Δίς; πρίσμα, a prism.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage, denoting it to be parallel to the faces of a vertical, and of a horizontal, obliquangular, four-sided prism. *Diprismat'icus, a, um.*

**Dipterus**, *a, um.* (Δίς; πτέρον, wing.) Having two wings: di'prous. *Entomol.* Two-winged; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Insecta*.

**Director**, *ōris, m.* (Dirigo, to guide.) *Surg.* A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain operations.

**Dirhombohedral.** *Mineral.* Belonging to a dirhombohedron. *Dirhombohēdrus, a, um.*

**Dirhombohēdron.** (Δίς; rhombhēdron.) *Mineral.* A combination of the rhombohedral system, where two rhombohedrons are joined together. *Dirhombōhēdron, i, n.*

**Disc.** See *Discus*.

**Disciform.** (*Discus; forma, resemblance.*) Resembling a disk; dis'cid. *Discifo'rmis, is, e.*

**Discoid.** (Δίσκος, a quoit; terminal -idēs.) Resembling a quoit, or disk; quoit-shaped: disciform. *Dis'idēs, adj.*

**Discus**, *i, m.* (Same.) *Bot.* The round, central part of a compound flower; also, the whole surface within the margin of a leaf: the disc, or disk.

**Discuss.** (*Discutio.*) *Surg.* A verb used to signify, to promote or effect the resolution of tumours, etc.

**Discu'tient.** (Same.) *Surg.* Applied to substances having the property of promoting the resolution of tumours. *Discu'tiens, tis, part.*

**Disca'se.** (Fr. *Dès*, neg.; *aise*, ease.) Any departure from the state of health. *Morbus, i, m.*

**Disinfe'cting.** (*Dis*, neg.; *infectio*, to corrupt.) *Med.* Purifying the atmosphere from contagious influences. *Disinfi'ciens, tis, part.*

**Disinfe'ction.** (Same.) *Med.* The act of purifying the atmosphere from contagious influences by renewing the air, or by chemical action. *Disinfectio, ōnis, f.*

**Disk.** See *Discus*.

**Dislocat'ion.** (*Dis*, division; *lōco*, to place.) *Surg.* Displacement of a bone of a moveable articulation from its natural situation; luxation. *Dislōcat'io, ōnis, f.*

**Dispe'nsary.** (*Dispenso*, to distribute.) *Med.* A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed. Generally, applied to a charitable institution for the sick poor of large communities.

**Dispe'nsatory.** (Same.) *Med.* The place or shop where medicines are prepared; the book in which the mode of their composition is treated of. *Dispensatōrium, ii, n.*

**Dissect'ion.** (*Dissēco*, to cut in pieces.) *Comp. Anat.* The cutting up of an animal or vegetable, in order to ascertain the condition of its structure. *Dissēctio, ōnis, f.*

**Disse'ctus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Incised; cut: disse'cted.

**Dissēpime'ntum**, *i, n.* (*Dissēpio*, to separate.) *Bot.* A separation, or partition, that divides the cells of a capsule: a disse'piment.

**Disspe'rmātus**, *a, um.* (Δίς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having two seeds: dissp'ermatous.

**Distad.** *Anat.* Applied the same as *Distal*, used adverbially.

**Distal.** (*Disto*, to be distant.) *Anat.* Distant, or most removed from; applied by Dr Barclay to express farthest from the mesial line.

**Distichia**, *æ, f.* } (Δίς; στίχος, a row.) *Surg.*  
**Distichi'asis**, *is, f.* }  
*Pathol.* An affection in which the tarsus has a double row of eyelashes, one inwards against the eye, the other outwards.

**Distichus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having two rows; double ranked: di'stichous.

**Distillatio per Descensum.** See *Descensus*.

**Distilla'tion.** (*Distillo*, to drop by little and little.) *Chem.* The process of separating the volatile from the more fixed parts by heat. *Distillat'io, ōnis, f.*

**Distilla'tion, Destructive.** *Chem.* Decomposition of bodies by strong heat in one vessel, and collection of the products in another.

**Disto'rtion.** (*Distorqueo*, to set awry.) *Surg.* Unnatural direction



of parts, as curvature of the spine, etc. *Distortio, ōnis, f.*

**Districhia.** Same as *Distichia*.

**Distylus, a, um.** (Δίς, twice; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having two styles: distylous.

**Diūrēsis, is, f.** (Διά; οὐρέω, to pass water.) Increased discharge of urine, from whatever cause.

**Diur'etic.** (Same.) *Pharm.* Belonging to *Diuresis*. *Diūrēticus, a, um.*

**Diu'rnuus, a, um.** (Dies, a day.) Belonging to the day-time: diu'rnal. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Lepidoptera*. *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Acciptres*.

**Div.** *Pharm.* For *Divide*, divide.

**Divāricātus, a, um.** (Divārīco, to stride.) *Bot.* Straddling: diva'ricate.

**Dive'llent.** (Divello, to undo.) *Chem.* Putting asunder. *Dive'llens, tis, part.*

**Divellent Affinity.** See *Affinity*, *Divellent*.

**Diversiflorus, a, um.** (Diversus, different; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having different flowers: diversiflo'rate.

**Divert'eūlum, i, n.** (Diverto, to turn aside.) *Anat.* A variation or departure from the natural conditions; a malformation.

**Dizziness.** See *Dinus*, *Vertigo*.

**Dōcīmāsia, æ, f.** (δοκιμάζω, to examine.) *Geol.* The art of examining fossils or metals, to ascertain their composition.

**Docima'stic.** *Geol.* Belonging to *Docimasia*. *Dōcīma'stīcus, a, um.*

**Dock, Sour.** *Bot.* The *Rumex acetosa*.

**Dock, Water.** *Bot.* Common name for the *Rumex hydrolapathum*.

**Do'ctor, ōris, m.** (Dōcco, to teach.) *Mcd.* A degree or title conferred by the *Senatus*, or by the Medical Faculty of a University, on "those who have successfully undergone previous examination and trial," constituting them physicians.

**Dode'cagon.** (Δώδεκα, twelve; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure of twelve sides and angles. *Dōdēcāgōnum, i, n.*

**Dodeca'gonal.** *Geom.* Belonging to a dodecagon. *Dōdēcāgōnus, a, um.*

**Dōdēcāgyn'ius, a, um.** (Δώδεκα; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having

twelve pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): dodecagyn'ious.

**Dodecahe'dral.** *Geom.* Belonging to a dodecahedron. *Dōdēcāhē'drus, a, um.*

**Dodecahe'dron.** (Δώδεκα; ἑῶπα, a base.) *Geom.* A solid figure of twelve equal sides, or bases. *Dōdēcāhē'drum, i, n.*

**Dōdēcāndrius, a, um.** (Δώδεκα; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man.) *Bot.* Having twelve stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): dodecāndrious, or dodecāndrous.

**Dodging-Time.** *Physiol.* Popularly, the period at which the menstrual secretion disappears.

**Dog-Rose.** *M. Med.* The *Rosa canina*, or hip-tree.

**Dōlabrif'ormis, is, e.** (Dōlābella, a hatchet; forma, likeness.) Having the form of a hatchet: dola'briform.

**Dō'li Cā'pax.** *Med. Jur.* Apprehensive of deceit; applied to a criminal for whom insanity is pleaded in excuse, on inquiring as to his mental capacity when the crime was committed.

**Dō'lichos, i, n.** (Δολιχὸς, long.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Dicandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

**Dō'lichos Prūricus.** *M. Med.* The cowhage, or cow-itch, now called *Mucuna pruricens*.

**Dolōmītes, is, or æ, f.** *Geol.* A species of magnesian limestone: dol'omite.

**Dōrēma, ātis, n.** (Δώρημα, a gift.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*.

**Dōrēma Ammōni'acum.** *M. Med.* The plant which affords *Ammoniacum*.

**Do'rsad.** *Anat. Physiol.* Applied the same as *Dorsal*, used adverbially.

**Do'rsal.** (Dorsum, the back.) *Anat.* Belonging to the back; applied by Dr Barelay as meaning towards the back. *Dorsālis, is, e.*

**Dorsibranchiātus, a, um.** (Dorsum; branchiæ, lungs.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Articulata*, having branchiæ equally distributed along the body: dorsibra'nchiate.

**Do'rso-.** *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the back.

**Do'rsum, i, n.** (Deorsum, downward.) The back of man or beast.

*Antisternum*. *Anat.* The superior surface of other parts, as of the foot, hand, etc.

**Dō'sis**, *is*, f. (Δίδωμι, to give.) *Pharm.* A dose; the determinate quantity in which a medicine is prescribed or given.

**Dō'ssil**. *Surg.* A small roll or edget of lint for introduction into wounds, etc.

**Dōthīnentērītis**, *īdis*, f. (Δοθίην, boil; ἔντερον, an intestine; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Enlargement and inflammation of the glandular follicles of the intestinal canal.

**Douche**. (Fr. A pumping, as at the bath.) *Med.* The sudden descent of a small stream of cold water on the head, or other part.

**Dover's Powder**. *M. Med.* The *ulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus*.

**Down**. See *Lanugo*, *Pappus*.

**Dra'chma**, *æ*, f. (Δραχμή, a certain weight.) *Pharm.* A weight of grains, or 3 scruples, or the 8th part of an ounce: a drachm.

**Dra'gon's Blood**. *Pharm.* The dark concrete, resinous substance, obtained from the *Dracæna draco*, *Serocarpus draco*, *P. santalinus*, &c. *Sanguis Dracōnis*.

**Dra'stic**. (Δραστικός, efficacious.) *Pharm.* Strong, powerful, or violent operation, as certain purgative medicines. *Dra'sticus*, *α*, *um*.

**Draught**. (Sax. *Dragan*, to draw.) *Pharm.* A potion, or what a person drinks at once. *Haur'stus*, *m*. See *Poculum*.

**Drīmys**. (Δριμύς, pungent.) A genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*, Ord. *monogynia*.

**Drīmys Arōmā'tīca**. } *M. Med.*  
**Drīmys Wi'ntēri**. } The Winter bark tree, formerly *Wintera aromatica*; the *Cortex Magellanicus*.

**Drī'velling**. (Teut. *Trieffen*, to spit.) Involuntary flow of the saliva, as in old age, infancy, and idiotcy; salivating.

**Drooping**. See *Nutans*, *Cernuus*.

**Drop**. (Sax. *Dropa*.) The smallest quantity of a liquid. *Gu'tta*, *æ*, f. *Minimum*.

**Drop, Serene**. See *Gutta Serena*.

**Dro'psy**. (Υδωρ, water; ὄψις, appearance.) *Pathol.* The disease of drops, variously distinguished according to the part affected.

**Dropsy of the Belly**. See *Ascites*.

**Dropsy of the Brain**. See *Hydrocephalus*.

**Dropsy of the Chest**. See *Hydrothorax*.

**Dropsy of the Ear**. See *Hydrotitis*.

**Dropsy of the Flesh**. See *Anasarca*.

**Dropsy of the Joint**. See *Hydrops articuli*, *Hydrosteon*.

**Dropsy of the Spine**. See *Hydrorachitis*.

**Dropsy of the Testicle**. See *Hydrocele*.

**Dropsy of the Uterus**. See *Hydrometra*.

**Drowning**. See *Submersio*.

**Drowsiness**. See *Lethargy*, *Somnolentia*.

**Drum of the Ear**. See *Tympanum*.

**Drūpāceus**, *α*, *um*. (*Drūpa*.) *Bot.* Having drupes; applied to a section (pl. n.) of the *Rosaceæ*: drupa'ceous.

**Drupe**. (Δρύππα, a ripe olive.) *Bot.* A fleshy fruit containing a stone or nut, as the cherry, etc. *Dru'ppa*, *æ*, f.

**Dru'sy**. (Δρύς, any tree that bears fruit.) *Mineral*. The surface formed by a crystal being coated with a number of minute crystals. *Drūsa*, *æ*, f.

**Dry Belly-Ache**. *Pathol.* The *Colica Pictorum*.

**Dryōbālānops Ca'mphōra**. *M. Med.* The tree which affords camphor in greatest quantity.

**Dual'ity**. (*Dualis*, pertaining to two.) *Physiol.* Applied to a theory that the two hemispheres of the brain are capable of acting independently of each other. *Dual'itas*, *ātis*, f.

**Ducti'lity**. (*Dūco*, to draw.) A property by which bodies can be elongated. *Ducti'litas*, *ātis*, f.

**Du'ctus**, *ūs*, *m*. (*Dūco*, to lead.) A canal, or duct.

**Du'ctus Aquōsi**. *Anat.* Lymphatic vessels; the aqueous ducts.

**Du'ctus Artēriōsus**. *Anat.* A blood-vessel peculiar to the fetus, communicating from the pulmonary artery directly to the aorta.

**Du'ctus Vēnōsus**. *Anat.* A blood-vessel peculiar to the fetus,



communicating from the *Vena cava ascendens* to the *Vena portæ*.

**Dulcāmāra**, *æ*, f. (*Dulcis*, sweet; *amārus*, bitter.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the new shoots of the *Solanum dulcamara*; (D.) the *Dulcamaræ stipites autumnno collecti*.

**Duōdēnum**, *i*, n. (*Duōdēni*, twelve.) *Anat.* The first portion of the small intestine, about 12 fingers' breadth in the lower animals, which alone were anciently dissected.

**Duplicātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Duplico*, to double.) *Bot.* Doubled: duplicate.

**Du'puytren, Comprē'ssor of.** *Surg.* An instrument invented by Dupuytren, for compressing the femoral artery.

**Dūra Māter.** (The *hard mother*; because tough, and supposed to give origin to all other membranes.) *Anat.* The external membrane of the brain, etc.

**Dust.** See *Conis*, *Pollen*, *Pulvis*.

**Dutch Lī'quid.** *Chem.* The chloride of olefiant gas; also called *Dutch oil*.

**Dutch Oil.** See *Dutch Liquid*.

**Dwarf.** (Sax. *Dweorg*.) See *Humilis*, *Nanus*, *Pumilio*, and compounds of *Chamæ*.

**Dynā'mia**, *æ*, f. (*Δύναμις*, power.) *Physiol.* Vital power, or strength.

**Dyna'mic.** (Same.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the vital power, or strength. *Dynā'micus*, *a*, *um*.

**Dyna'mics.** (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The science of the force of bodies in relation to each other. *Dynā'mica*, *æ*, f.

**Dynamo'meter.** (*Δύναμις*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument by which to measure strength and power. *Dynā'mō'mētrum*, *i*, n.

**Dysæsthēsia**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*, difficulty; *αἰσθάνομαι*, to perceive.) *Pathol.* Dulness of any of the senses, particularly touch; applied to an Ord., Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Dyscīnēsia**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; κινέω, to move.) *Pathol.* Diminution of

the power of motion; applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Dyscrāsia**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; κρᾶσις, temperament.) *Med.* A faulty state of the constitution: dyscrasy.

**Dysecōia**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; ἀκοή, hearing.) Diminished hearing; deafness; a genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Dysentery.** (*Δύς*; ἐντερων, a bowel.) *Pathol.* A disease marked by much griping, tenesmus, and stools chiefly of mucus, sometimes mixed with blood. *Dysentē'ria*, *æ*, f.

**Dysmēnorrhœ'a**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; μῆν, a month; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Difficult menstruation.

**Dysō'psia**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; ὄψις, vision.) Painful or defective vision, a genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Dysōre'xia**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; ὄρεξις, appetite.) *Pathol.* Depraved appetite; applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Dysosphrēsia**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; ὀσφρησις, smell.) *Pathol.* Impaired condition of the sense of smell.

**Dyspe'psia**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; πέπτω, to concoct.) *Pathol.* Indigestion; dyspepsy; a genus, Ord. *Adynamix*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Dysphā'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; φάγω, to eat.) Difficulty in swallowing: dysphagy; a genus, Ord. *Dyscinesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Acataposis*.

**Dyspnœ'a**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; πνέω, to breathe.) Difficult or laboured breathing; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Dysspermā'sia**, *æ*, f. } (*Δύς*;  
**Dysspermātis'mus**, *i*, m. } *σπέρμα*, seed; terminal -ισμός.)  
Difficult or imperfect discharge of semen: dysspermatism; a genus, Ord. *Epischeses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Dysū'ria**, *æ*, f. (*Δύς*; οὔρον, the urine.) Difficult or painful and incomplete discharge of urine; a genus, Ord. *Epischeses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

## E.

**Ear.** (Sax. *Eare*.) *Anat.* The organ of hearing, comprehending the external, middle, and internal ear. *Auris*, *is*, f.

**Ear, Inflammation of.** See *Otitis*.

**Ear-Ache.** See *Otalgia*.

**Ear-Wax.** See *Cerumen*.

**Eared.** See *Auriculatus*.

**Earth.** (Sax. *Eorth*.) *Chem.* A solid, incombustible, colourless body entering into the composition of the mineral strata, and not convertible into metals by any of the ordinary methods of reduction. *Terra*, *æ*, f.

**Earth, Japan.** See *Acacia Catechu*.

**Ebracteātus**, *a*, *um*. (*E*, priv. ; *bractea*, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Without a floral leaf : ebra'cteate.

**Ebulli'tion.** (*Ebullio*, to bubble up.) *Chem.* The application of heat to a fluid, which dilates and converts it into vapour ; the state of boiling. *Ebullitio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Eburna'tion.** (*Ebor*, ivory.) *Pathol.* A state of the osseous system in which calcareous deposit is greatly increased with unnatural bulk, becoming hard and dense like ivory.

**Ecalcarātus**, *a*, *um*. (*E*, priv. ; *calcar*, a spur.) *Bot. Zoöl.* Without a spur, or horn : ecal'carate.

**Ecaudātus**, *a*, *um*. (*E*, priv. ; *cauda*, a tail.) Without a tail : ecau'date.

**Ecbālium Officīnālis.** *M. Med.* New name (Pharm. L. 1851) for *Momordica elaterium*, or wild cucumber.

**Ecbō'licus**, *a*, *um*. ('Εκβάλλω, to cast out.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which induce abortion : ebo'lic.

**Eccentri'citas**, *ātis*, f. (*Ex*, without ; *centrum*, the centre.) *Astron.* The distance of the sun from the centre of the ellipsis described by the planets and comets revolving around it : cccentri'city.

**Ecce'ntricus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Away from the centre : cccc'entric.

**Ecchymōma**, *ātis*, n. ('Εκχυμώω, to pour out.) *Surg. Pathol.* A soft blue swelling from a bruise ; extravasation ; a genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Ecchymōsis**, *is*, f. The progress of *Ecchymoma*.

**Eccoprō'ticus**, *a*, *um*. ('Εκ, out of ; κόπρος, dung.) *Pharm.* Evacuating the contents of the bowels : eccopro'tic.

**Eccrino'logy.** ('Εκκρίνω, to secrete ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the secretions. *Ec-crinōlō'gia*, *æ*, f.

**Eccrī'ticus**, *a*, *um*. ('Εκκρίνω, to excrete.) Belonging to excretion. *Med.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) in Good's Nosology.

**Eccyēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Εκ, out of ; κύησις, gestation.) *Physiol.* Extra-uterine fetation.

**Echīnātus**, *a*, *um*. ('Εχίνος, the hedge-hog.) *Bot.* Beset with prickles : echī'nate.

**Echīnoco'ccus**, *i*, m. ('Εχίνος ; κόκκος, a berry.) A species of hydatid.

**Echīnōde'rmātus**, *a*, *um*. ('Εχίνος ; δέρμα, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Having a skin like the *Echinus*. Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Radiata* : echinode'rmatous.

**Echīnōrhyn'cus**, *i*, m. ('Εχίνος ; ρύγχος, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Name for a genus of *Entozoa*, Ord. *Acanthocephalia* of Rudolphi.

**Ecla'mpsia**, *æ*, f. } ('Εκλάμπω, to shine.)  
**Ecla'mpsis**, *is*, f. }  
Flashing of light : effulgence. *Pathol.* A convulsive disease of infancy ; also epilepsy, and the flashes of light attending it ; also a form of puerperal convulsions resembling epilepsy in severity : eclam'psy. See *Epilempsia*.

**Ecle'ctic.** ('Εκλέγω, to select.) *Med.* Selected, or chosen from among others. *Ecle'cticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Ecli'psc.** ('Εκλείψις.) *Astron.* A defect or failing of light in the sun or moon. *Ecli'psis*, *is*, f.

**Ecli'ptic.** *Astron.* Belonging to an eclipse ; applied to an imaginary circle in the heavens, which the sun appears to describe in the course of the year. *Ecli'pticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Economy.** See *Æconomia*.

**Ecraseur.** (Fr. *écraser*, to crush.) *Surg.* A kind of hand-saw tightened



by a screw, for removing piles, *polypi*, or malignant growths.

**E'estacy.** (Ἐξίστημι, to throw down from its place in the mind.) *Pathol.* A total suspension of sensibility, voluntary motion, and mostly of mental power; the body erect and inflexible, the pulsation and breathing not affected. *E'estasis, eos, f.*

**Ecthýma, átis, n.** (Ἐκθύω, to break out.) *Pathol.* An eruption of phlyzacious pustules, without fever, and not contagious.

**Ectó'pia, æ, f.** (Ἐκτοπος, displaced.) Protrusion, or displacement; applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Ectopte'rygoid.** (Ἐκτός, without; πτερυγοειδής, pterygoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed by Owen for the *Transverse* bone of Cuvier, in reptiles. *Ectoptērýgoiðēs, adj.*

**Ectōzōon, i, n.** (Ἐκτός; ζών, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Those parasitic insects (pl.) that infest the surface of the body, in distinction from the *Entozoa*.

**Ectró'pium, ii, n.** (Ἐκτρέπω, to turn from.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disease in which the eyelid folds on itself; eversion of the eyelid.

**Ectro'tic.** (Ἐκτιπρώσκω, to throw out.) *Pathol.* Applied to the treatment by which the development of disease is hindered. *Ectrō'ticus, a, um.*

**Eczéma, átis.** (Ἐκζέω, to boil up.) *Pathol.* A smarting eruption of small pustules generally crowded together, without fever, and not contagious.

**Eczc'matous.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Eczema*. *Eczēmátus, a, um.*

**Edentátus, a, um.** (E, priv.; dens, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Without teeth: eden'tate: applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*.

**Effērens, entis, part.** (Effĕro, to bring out of.) *Anat.* Bringing out; applied (pl.) to certain vessels of the *testis*: efferent.

**Efferve'scence.** (Effervesco, to boil over.) *Chem.* The agitation produced on mixing certain substances, caused by the sudden escape of a gas. *Effervesce'ntia, æ, f.*

**Efflore'scence.** (Efflōresco, to flourish.) *Bot.* The blooming of flowers; the time of flowering.

*Chem.* The state of saline bodies when they spontaneously assume the form of a dry powder. *Pathol.* A morbid redness of the skin. *Efflōresce'ntia, æ, f.*

**Efflū'vium, ii, n.** (Effluo, to flow out.) A flowing out; applied to the small particles (pl.) emitted by bodies which have perceptible effects on the senses.

**Effu'sion.** (Effundo, to pour out.) *Pathol.* The escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, or viscus, into another cavity, the cellular texture, or the substance of parts. *Effusio, ōnis, f.*

**Ege'stus, a, um.** (Egĕro, to cast out.) *Med.* Applied to the natural excretions, or evacuations (nom. pl. n.), to substances rejected by the stomach, or discharged from the bowels, etc.

**Egg.** (Sax. *Ægg*.) See *Ovum*.

**Egg-Shaped.** See *Ovalis, Ovatus, Ovoid*.

**Eglandŭlōsus, a, um.** (E, priv.; glandŭlōsus.) Deprived of glands: egla'ndulous.

**Ejā'cŭlans, tis, part.** (Ejācŭlor, to cast out.) Casting out: eja'culating. See *Ejaculatorius*.

**Ejācŭlātor, ōris, m.** (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the penis. See *Accelerator*.

**Ejācŭlātōrius, a, um.** (Same.) Having power to cast out: eja'culatory.

**Ejc'ction.** (Ejĕcio, to thrust out.) *Med.* The act or process of discharging anything from the body. *Ejēctio, ōnis, f.*

**Elaī'n.** (Ἐλαιον, oil.) *Chem.* The oily principle of solid fats. *Elaīna, a, f.*

**Ela'stic.** *Chem.* Having the property of elasticity, or springiness. *Ela'sticus, a, um.*

**Ela'stic Gum.** *Bot.* *Caoutchouc*, or Indian rubber.

**Elasti'city.** (Ἐλαύνω, to urge forward.) *Chem.* A property by which bodies return forcibly and of themselves to the same dimensions, or form, they possessed before compression or displacement by external force.

**Elātēr, ēris, m.** (Ἐλατήρ, a driver.) *Bot.* The elastic, twisted, membranous thread which in some

*Hepaticæ* fixes the seed to the *placenta*.

**Elateri'n.** *Chem.* A crystallisable matter distinct from *Elatin*, found in the juice of *Elaterium*. *Eläterina*, æ, f.

**Elätërium**, *ii*, n. ('Ελαύνω, to stimulate.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the fecula of the *Momordica claterium*, now the (L. 1851) *Ecbolium officinalis*.

**Elati'n.** *Chem.* The active principle of *Elaterium*. *Elätina*, æ, f.

**Elbow.** See *Ancon*, *Olecranon*.

**Elder Tree.** *M. Med.* The *Samolus nigra*.

**Elcca'mpane.** *M. Med.* The *Innula helenium*.

**Elcet.** *Pharm.* For *Electuarium*.

**Electri'city.** ('Ηλεκτρον, amber; in which it was first observed.) *Nat. Philos.* A property by which certain bodies, when rubbed, excited, or heated, attract others, and frequently emit sparks and streams of light. *Electrī'citas*, *âtis*, f.

**Ele'ctro - Che'mical A'ction.** Chemical action induced by electrical arrangements.

**Ele'ctro-Ma'gnetism.** A series of interesting phenomena connected with the production of magnetism by electricity.

**Electrodes.** ('Ηλεκτρον; ὁδός, a way.) In *Electro-chemical action*, the boundaries of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current; being regarded as the roads or ways by which electricity passes.

**Electrôgë'nësis**, *is*, f. ('Ηλεκτρον; γίνομαι, to be produced.) *Physiol.* The production, or effect of electricity.

**Electroge'nic.** *Physiol.* Belonging to *Electrogenesis*. *Electroge'nicus*, *u*, *um*.

**Electrôgë'nium**, *ii*, n. ('Ηλεκτρον; γεννάω, to beget.) *Nat. Philos.* The unknown cause of the phenomena of electricity: ele'trogen.

**Electrôlô'gia**, æ, f. ('Ηλεκτρον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise or dissertation on electricity: electro'logy.

**Electrô'lýsis**, *is*, oreos, f. ('Ηλεκτρον; λύω, to release.) *Nat. Philos.* Decomposition by electricity.

**Ele'ctrolytes.** (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to bodies which

can be decomposed directly by electricity. Pl. of *Electrô'lýtes*, *is*, f.

**Electro'meter.** ('Ηλεκτρον; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body. *Electrô-mëtrum*, *i*, n.

**Electrô'phôrus**, *i*, m. ('Ηλεκτρον; φορέω, to bear.) *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus employed in electric experiments; an electricity-bearer: an ele'ctrophore.

**Ele'ctroscope.** ('Ηλεκτρον; σκοπέω, to spy.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the presence of electricity. *Electro'scôpus*, *i*, m.

**Electroscô'pia**, æ, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the species of electricity by which different bodies are excited.

**Ele'ctuary.** (*Eligo*, to choose, or pick out.) *Pharm.* A confection, or conserve. *Electuārium*, *ii*, n. See *Linctus*.

**E'lements.** *Chem.* Rudiments, or first principles, substances which cannot be farther decomposed. Pl. of *Elëme'ntum*, *i*, n.

**Elëmi**, *Indecl.* (Ethiopian.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) of a concrete resinous substance; (D.) the *Amyris elemifera*, *Resina*.

**Elëphanti'âsis**, *is*, f. (Ἐλέφας, the elephant.) *Pathol.* Applied to two distinct diseases of opposite character, now designated as *E. Arabum*, and *E. Græcorum*.

**Elëphanti'âsis A'rābum.** *Pathol.* Barbadoes leg.

**Elëphanti'âsis Græcōrum.** *Pathol.* A disease characterised by shining tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities; with a thickened rugous state of the skin; also called *Lepra Arabum*.

**Elettāria**, æ, f. (Mal. *Elettari*, the lesser cardamom.) Name of a new genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Scitamineæ*.

**Elettāria Cardāmōmum.** *M. Med.* The lesser cardamom plant, formerly referred to the genus *Alpinia*.

**Elëvātor**, *ōris*, m. (*Elëvo*, to lift.) *Anat.* See *Levator*. *Surg.* An instrument for raising depressed portions of bone. *Elëvātōrium*, *ii*, n.



**Eliminatio**, *ōnes*, f. (*E*, out of; *limen*, a threshold.) *Physiol.* The process of throwing off or excreting: elimina'tion.

**Eliqua'tion**. (*Elīquo*, to make liquid.) *Chem.* The process by which one substance more fusible than another is separated from it by applying heat in a sufficient degree. *Elīquātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Eli'xir**, n. Indecl. (Arab. *Eleksir*, quintessence.) *Pharm.* A preparation similar to a compound tincture: also, an extract, or quintessence.

**Eli'xir Parego'ric**. *M. Med.*, *Pharm.* The *Tinctura camphoræ composita*.

**Eli'xir Paregō'ric Scōtīcus**. *M. Med.*, *Pharm.* The *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.

**Elutria'tion**. (*Elutrio*, to cleanse.) *Chem.* The process of pulverising metallic ores or other substances, and mixing them with water, so that the lighter parts are separated from the heavier. *Elutriatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Elytritis**, *īdis*, f. (*Ελυτρον*, a sheath; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the vagina.

**Elytropla'stic**. *Surg.* Belonging to Elytrophasty. *Elytroplasticus*, *α, um*.

**Ely'troplasty**. (*Ελυτρον*; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* The operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flap from the *labia*, or *nates*. *Elytroplastia*, *α, f*.

**Elytroptōsis**, *eos*, f. (*Ελυτρον*; *πτῶσις*, a falling down.) *Surg.* Inversion of the vagina.

**Ely'trum**, *i*, n. (*Ελυτρον*.) *Entomol.* A wing-case; applied (pl.) to a kind of scales more or less solid or opaque, which open and close, and beneath which, when at rest, the wings are transversely folded in the *Coleoptera*.

**Emacia'tion**. (*Emācio*, to make lean.) *Pathol.* The state of being or becoming lean. *Emāciatio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Atrophia*, *Marasmus*.

**Emanatio**, *ōnes*, f. (*E*; *mano*, to flood.) That which flows or proceeds from any substance: an emanation.

**Ema'nsio Me'nsium**. *Pathol.* Retention of the *Catamenia*. See *Amenorrhœa*.

**Emarginatus**, *α, um*. (*Emargino*, to take away the edge.) *Bot.* Having a notch at the margin: emarginate.

**Emascula'tion**. (*Emascūlo*, to make impotent.) *Pathol.* The act of rendering impotent, by injury or removal of the generative organs. *Emasculatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Emascūlātus**, *α, um*. (Same.) Incapable of generating: emasculate.

**Embalming**. *Med.* A process by which a dead body is preserved against putrefaction.

**Embedded**. See *Nidulans*.

**Embroca'tion**. (*Εμπεχω*, to soak.) *Pharm.* A fluid application for rubbing on any part. *Embrocatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**E'mbryo**, *ōnis*, f. (*Εν*, in; *ερύω*, to spring out.) *Bot.* The germ of a plant: the *Corculum*. *Physiol.* The *fœtus in utero*, before the fifth month of pregnancy.

**Embryo'ctony**. (*Εμβρυον*, a fetus; *κτείνω*, to kill.) *Obstet. Surg.* Same as *Embryotomy*.

**Embryo'graphy**. (*Εμβρυον*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the fetus. *Embryographia*, *α, f*.

**Embryo'logy**. (*Εμβρυον*; *λόγος*, a speech.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the fetus. *Embryōlōgia*, *α, f*.

**Embryonal**. (*Embryo*.) Belonging to a germ or embryo. *Embryōnālis*, *is, e*.

**Embryōnātus**, *α, um*. (*Embryo*.) *Bot.* Having an embryo, germ, or *corculum*: e'mbryonate.

**Embryo'tomy**. (*Εμβρυον*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* The destruction or separation of any part or parts of the fetus *in utero*, where circumstances exist to prevent delivery in the natural way. *Embryōtōmia*, *α, f*.

**Embryn'lcia**, *α, f*. (*Εμβρυον*; *ἔλκω*, to draw.) *Obstet.* The drawing or extracting of the fetus, generally by destructive instruments, in order to effect delivery: embryo'lecy.

**Eme'rsus**, *α, um*. (*Emergo*, to rise up.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves and flowers that are above the surface of the water.

**Emē'sia**, *α, f*. } (*Εμέω*, to vomit.)

**Emē'sis**, *is, f*. } *Med.* The act of vomiting.

**Eme'tie.** (Same.) *Pharm.* Having power to excite vomiting. *Emē'tus, a, um.*

**Emē'ticōlō'gia, a, f.** (*Emē'ticus; λόγος, a discourse.*) *Med.* A treatise on emetics: emetico'logy.

**Emē'tina, a, f.** (*Emē'ticus.*) *Med.* The principle on which the emetic virtues of ipecacuan depend: emeti'n.

**Emi'ssio, ōnes, f.** (*Emitto, to send forth.*) *Physiol.* A sending forth: emi'ssion.

**Emme'nagogue.** (*Εμμήνια, the menses; ἄγω, to expel.*) *Pharm.* Having power to excite the discharge of the *Catamenia*. *Emmēnāgōgus, um.*

**Emmēnōlō'gia, a, f.** (*Εμμήνια; λόγος, a discourse.*) *Physiol.* A treatise on menstruation: emmenology.

**Emo'llient.** (*Emollio, to soften.*) *Med.* Softening or relaxing the animal fibre without any mechanical action.

**Emphlŷsis, is, f.** (*Εν, on; ἔρσις, an eruption.*) *Pathol.* A vesicular tumour or eruption on the skin.

**Emphŷma, ātis, n.** (*Εν, in; ἵω, to beget.*) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour originating below the integuments.

**Emphŷsēma, ātis, n.** (*Εμφυσάω, inflate.*) *Pathol.* A collection of air in the cellular texture under the skin, or beneath the pleural and interlobular cellular tissue of the lungs.

**Emphyse'matous.** (*Emphŷsēma; μινeral-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Of the nature of *Emphysema*. *Emphŷsētōsus, a, um.*

**Empī'ric.** (*Εμπειρικὸς; practicer.*) *Med.* A practitioner whose practice is the result of mere experience. Generally, used synonymously for a quack. *Empī'ricus, i, m.*

**Empī'rical.** *Med.* Belonging to an empiric, or to a quack. *Empī'ricus, a, um.*

**Empī'ricism.** (*Εμπειρικὴ, a sect of physicians; terminal-ισμός.*) The practice of physic acquired by mere experience; commonly applied, however, to quackery. *Empī'ricismus, n.*

**Empla'strum, i, n.** (*Εμπλάσσω, spread upon.*) *Pharm.* A plaster of any kind.

**Empla'strum Adhæsivum.** *Pharm.* The *Emplastrum resinæ*.

**Emprosthō'tōnos, adj.** (*Εμπροσθεν, forwards; τείνω, to stretch.*) *Pathol.* Bending, or stretched forwards; a variety of *Tetanus*.

**Empyēma, ātis, n.** (*Εν, within; πύον, pus.*) *Pathol.* A collection of pus in the cavity of the chest.

**Empyēsis, is, or eos, f.** (*Εμπτυέω, to suppurate.*) *Pathol.* A genus of diseases characterised by phlegmonous pimples, which gradually fill with purulent fluid; as *Variola, Variocella*, etc.

**Empyōcēle, es, f.** (*Εν, in; πύον, pus; κήλη, a tumour.*) *Surg.* A collection of pus within the *scrotum*.

**Empyo'mphālus, i, m.** (Same; *ὀμφαλός, the navel.*) *Surg.* A collection of pus about the navel.

**Empŷreu'ma, ātis, n.** (*Εμπτύρεώ, to kindle.*) A peculiar disagreeable smell of animal and vegetable matter when burned in close vessels.

**Empŷreuma'tie.** Belonging to *Empyreuma*. *Empyreumāticus, a, um.*

**Emu'lgent.** (*Emulgeo, to milk out.*) *Anat.* Straining through; applied to the vessels of the kidneys, supposed to strain the serum through the kidneys. *Emu'lgens, entis, part.*

**Emulsi'n.** *Chem.* A peculiar substance obtained from an emulsion of almonds: also called *Synaptase*. *Emulsina, a, f.*

**Emu'lsion.** (Same.) *Pharm.* The expressed oil of seeds, or kernels, diffused through water, by the medium of the sugar, mucilage, and fecula which they contain. *Emu'lsio, ōnis, f.*

**Emu'netory.** (*Emungo, to carry off.*) *Physiol.* Applied to the excretory ducts of the body: *Emunctōrius, a, um.*

**Enæōrēma, ātis, n.** (*Εναιωρέομαι, to float.*) *Pathol.* The *nubecula*, which floats, or is suspended in the middle of the urine.

**Ena'mel.** (Fr. *Email.*) *Anat.* A very hard, compact, white substance, investing the crown of the teeth.

**Enarthrōsis, is, f.** (*Εν, in; ἄρθρον, a joint.*) *Anat.* The ball and socket joint; a variety of the *Cl. Diarthrosis*.



**Encan'this**, *is*, f. (Ἐν; κἄνθος, the angle of the eye.) *Pathol.* A small red excrescence on the *Caruncula lachrymalis*, and semilunar fold of the *Conjunctiva*.

**Encēphālītis**, *idis*, f. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; terminal -itis.) *Med.* Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

**Encēphālōcēle**, *es*, f. (Ἐγκέφαλος; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Protrusion of a portion of the brain through a preternatural opening in the skull: *Hernia cerebri*.

**Encēphālōidēs**, *adj.* (Ἐγκέφαλος; terminal -idēs.) *Med.* Resembling the substance of the brain: encephaloid.

**Encēphālōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (Ἐγκέφαλος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A description of the brain: encephalology.

**Encēphālōma**, *ātis*, n. (Ἐγκέφαλος.) *Pathol.* The *Fungus cerebri*.

**Encēphālōn**. (Ἐγκέφαλον, n. of ἐγκέφαλος.) *Anat.* The brain, or contents of the skull generally.

**Encephālōsis**, *is*, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Encephaloma*.

**Echondrōma**, *ātis*, n. (Ἐν, into; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Pathol.* A cartilaginous tumour, or growth.

**Echōndrus**, *α, um*. (Ἐν; χόνδρος, a cartilage; also a grain.) *Anat.* *Physiol.* Cartilaginous: enchōndrous. Also, having grains; granular.

**Ency'sted**. (Ἐν; κύστις, a bag.) *Pathol.* Enclosed in a cyst, bag, or sac. *Saccātus*, *α, um*.

**Endēmial**. } (Ἐν; δῆμος, a

**Endēmīc**. } people.) *Pathol.* Peculiar to a particular class of persons, or to a country. *Endēmīus*, or *Endēmīcus*, *α, um*.

**Enderma'tic**. } (Ἐν; δέρμα, the

**Endermic**. } skin.) *Med.* Applied to the method of rubbing medicines into the skin, or sprinkling them on the denuded surface where a blister has previously been formed. *Endermā'ticus*, or *Endērmīcus*, *α, um*.

**Endo-**. (Ἐνδον, within.) A prefix in compound words, meaning internal.

**Endobranchiātus**, *α, um*. (*Endo-*; βραγχία, gills.) *Entomol.* Applied to a family (pl. n.), *Cl. Anne-lides*, which have no external *branchiæ*: endobra'nchiate.

**Endoca'rdial**. (*Endo-*; καρδία, the heart.) *Pathol.* Within the heart. *Endōcardialis*, *is, e*.

**Endōcardītis**, *idis*, f. (Same; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

**Endōca'rdium**, *ii*, n. (Same.) *Anat.* The lining membrane of the heart.

**Endōca'rpus**, *i*, m. (Same; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* The inner membrane of a pericarp; the *putamen*: an endocarp.

**Endōgastrītis**, *idis*, f. (Same; γαστήρ, the stomach.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

**Endogen**. *Bot.* An endogenous plant.

**Endo'genous**. (Same; γεννῖω, to produce.) *Bot.* Applied to stems in which the new matter by which they increase in diameter is added at the centre. *Endōgēnus*, *α, um*.

**Endōlym'pha**, *æ*, f. (Same; *lymp̄ha*.) *Anat.* The small portion of fluid in the labyrinth of the ear: endolymph.

**Endoplāst**. (Same; πλάσσω, to form.) *Physiol.* The contents of animal and vegetable cells, consisting of vesicular bodies, into which much nitrogen enters. *Endoplā'sta*, *æ, f*.

**Endōple'ura**, *æ*, f. (Same; πλευρά, the side.) *Bot.* Collectively, the three coats of the seed, which in the ovule were the Tercine, Quartine, and Quintine.

**Endorh'izous**. (Same; ριζώω, to take root.) *Bot.* Having the radicle enclosed in a sheath. *Endorh'izus*, *α, um*.

**Endo-Ske'leton**. (Same; σκελετόν, a skeleton.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* The ordinary skeleton of *Vertebrata*.

**Endo'smic**. Belonging to *Endosmose*. *Endo'smīcus*, *α, um*.

**Endosmo'meter**. (*Endosmōsis*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for showing the gradual progress of *Endosmose*. *Endosmō'mētrum*, *i*, n.

**Endo'smose**. (Ἐνδον; ὥσμος, impulsion.) *Chem.* A peculiar movement in liquids separated by a membranous partition, by which their principles are interchanged. This term is given to the action of the

uid absorbed internally. *Endosis*, *is*, *f*.

**Endosperm.** (Same; σπέρμα, *a* d.) *Bot.* The albumen between the integuments and the embryo. *Endospërma*, *ätis*, *n*.

**Endostōma**, *ätis*, *n*. (*Endo-*; *ōma*, *a* mouth.) *Bot.* The inner opening of the ovula: an e'ndostome.

**Endostōma**, *ätis*, *n*. (*Endo-*; *ēōma*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A chronic tumour within a bone: an e'ndostome.

**Enēma**, *ätis*, *n*. (Ἐνίμη, *to* int.) *Pharm.* A medicine thrown into the rectum; a clyster, or glyster; an injection.

**Energy.** (Ἐνεργέω, *to* be active.) *Physiol.* The force exercised by any power; as nervous energy, vital energy, etc. *Enérghia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Enervating.** (*Enervo*, *to* weaken.) *Med.* Destroying the energy of the nervous system. *Enérvas*, *tis*, *part*.

**Enervis**, *is*, *e*. } (*E*, *neg.*; *ner-*  
**Enervius**, *a*, *um*. } *vus*, *a* nerve.)  
*t*. Having no rib, or nerve: ene'r-rins.

**Engorgement.** (Fr. *Engorger*, *to* choked up.) *Pathol.* A state of vascular congestion.

**Enneägý'nus**, *a*, *um*. (Ἐννέα, *e*; *γυνή*, *a* woman.) *Bot.* Having nine pistils; applied to an Ord. (*n*): enneagy'nious.

**Enneapē'talus**, *a*, *um*. (Ἐννέα; *ταλον*, *a* petal.) *Bot.* Having five petals: enneape'talous.

**Enōdis**, *is*, *e*. (*E*, *neg.*; *nōdis*, *not*.) *Bot.* Having no knots, or joints: enode.

**Enostōsis**, *is*, *f*. (Ἐν, *in*; ὀστέον, *a* bone.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour occurring in the medullary canal of a bone.

**Ensātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Ensis*, *a* sword.) *t*. Having the form of a sword; applied to a Nat. Ord. (*pl. f*): e'nsate.  
**Ensiform Ca'rtilage.** *Anat.* The continuous extremity of the sternum, or breastbone.

**Ensifórmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Ensis*; *forma*, *shape*.) *Anat. Bot.* Like a sword: ensiform. See *Xiphoid*.

**Entā'sia**, *æ*, *f*. (Ἐντασις, *a* violence; *straining*.) *Pathol.* Applied by Mason Good as a generic name to a constructive spasm, trismus, tetanus, priapism, etc.

**Entēra'lgia**, *æ*, *f*. (Ἐντερον, *an* intestine; ἄλγος, *pain*.) *Pathol.* Pain in the bowels, of a nervous character: enter'algy.

**Entēr'icus**, *a*, *um*. (Ἐντερον.) *Anat.* Belonging to the intestines: enter'ic.

**Entērītis**, *idis*, *f*. (Ἐντερον; *terminal -itis*.) Inflammation of the bowels; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Entēro-**. (Ἐντερον.) *Anat. Surg.* A prefix in compound terms meaning connection with the intestines.

**Entērōcēle**, *es*, *f*. (*Entēro-*; κήλη, *a* tumour.) *Pathol.* Hernia in which a portion of intestine is protruded: e'nterocele.

**Entero'graphy.** (*Entēro-*; γράφω, *to* describe.) *Anat.* A description of the intestines. *Entērōgrāphia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Entērōlithi'āsis**, *is*, *f*. (*Entēro-*; λιθίασις, *formation of stone*.) *Pathol.* The formation of intestinal concretions.

**Entērō'lithus**, *i*, *m*. (*Entēro-*; λίθος, *a* stone.) *Pathol.* Any kind of concretion generated in the stomach and bowels.

**Entero'logy.** (*Entēro-*; λόγος, *a* discourse.) The consideration of the intestines. *Entērōlōgía*, *æ*, *f*.

**Entero'raphy.** (*Entēro-*; ράφη, *a* suture.) *Surg.* The stitching or sewing together of the divided edges of the intestine. *Entērōrā'phia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Entērōrrhā'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Entēro-*; ρήγνυμι, *to* burst forth.) *Pathol.* Intestinal hemorrhage: entero'r-rhagy.

**Entērōrrhœ'a**, *æ*, *f*. (*Entēro-*; ρέω, *to* flow.) *Pathol.* Undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

**Entēro'scheōcēle**, *es*, *f*. (*Entēro-*; ὄσχεον, *the* scrotum; κήλη, *a* tumour.) *Pathol.* Scrotal hernia: entero'scheoccle.

**Entero'tomy.** (*Entero-*; τέμνω, *to* cut.) *Surg.* Any cutting operation on the intestines. *Entērōtō'mia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Entērōzōon**, *i*, *n*. (*Entēro-*; ζῶον, *an* animal.) *Zoöl.* An animal living in the intestines.

**Enthēt'icus**, *a*, *um*. (Ἐν, *in*; τίθημι, *to* place.) *Pathol.* Applied



to diseases consequent on the absorption of a poison : enthe'tic.

**Entōmogrā'phia**, *æ*, f. ("Εντομα, an insect; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of insects : entomography.

**Entōmoīdēs**, adj. ("Εντομα; terminal-īdēs.) Resembling an insect : entomoid.

**Entomo'logy**. ("Εντομα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The consideration of the nature and habits of insects. *Entōmōlō'gia*, *æ*, f.

**Entomō'mētrum**, *ī*, n. ("Εντομα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Entomol.* An instrument for measuring the parts of insects ; an entomometer.

**Entomō'phāgus**, *α*, *um*. ("Εντομα; φάγω, to eat.) Eating or feeding on insects : entomophagous.

**Entōmo'strācus**, *α*, *am*. ("Εντομα; ὄστρακον, a shell.) *Zoöl.* Insects with shells ; applied to a Division (pl. n.) of *Crustacea* : entomostromatic.

**Entōmōtō'mia**, *æ*, f. ("Εντομα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* The dissection of insects : entomotomy.

**Ento'phŷtus**, *α*, *um*. ('Εντός, within; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Growing within a plant ; applied to parasitical fungi (pl. n.) : entophytous.

**Entopte'rygoid**. ('Εντός; πτερῆγοϊdēs.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. *Entoptērῆγοϊdēs*, adj.

**Entōzōon**, *ī*, n. ('Εντός; ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* An animal that lives within another ; applied to a Cl. (pl.) of *Radiata*.

**Entrō'pium**, *īī*, n. ('Εν, in; τρέπω, to turn.) *Pathol.* A disease in which the eyelash and eyelid are turned in towards the eyeball.

**Enucleātus**, *α*, *um*. (Ἐ, out of; nucleus, a kernel.) *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to tumours taken from the substance in which they were embedded, like a kernel from its shell ; enucleated.

**Enū'rēsis**, *is*, f. ('Ενουρέω, to be incontinent of urine.) *Pathol.* Incontinency of urine ; a genus, Ord. *Apocenos*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**E'ocēne**. ('Εώς, the dawn; καινός, recent.) *Geol.* The lower

tertiary *strata*, regarded as the beginning of the existing condition of creation, from the fewness of the *testacea* contained in them.

**Epencepha'lie**. ('Επί, upon; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Situated on or over the contents of the head or the brain ; applied the same as *Neuroccipital*. *Epencephā'licus*, *α*, *um*

**Ephē'lis**, *idos*, f. ('Επί, upon; ἥλιος, the sun.) Freckles, little yellow *lentigenes*, or spots which appear on persons of fair skin. See *Æstates*.

**Ephēmērus**, *α*, *um*. ('Επί, through; ἡμέρα, a day.) *Pathol.* Enduring one day ; applied to a fever (s. f.) which lasts a day : ephemeral. *Zoöl.* Applied to a genus (pl. n.) of *Subulicornes Neuroptera*.

**Ephia'ltes**, *is*, m. ('Εφάλλομαι, to leap upon.) *Pathol.* A distressing state of feeling during sleep, or of fright, danger, or struggle, and inability to call for help ; nightmare ; incubus ; *Oneirodynia gravans*.

**Ephidrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Επί, intens. ; ἰδρώω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Violent, morbid perspiration ; a genus, Ord. *Apocenos*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Epi'bra'nychial**. (Επί, upon ; branchiālis.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the upper portion of the branchial arch. *Epibranchiālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Epicā'rpium**, *īī*, n. ('Επί ; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Same as *Epicarpus*.

**Epicā'rpus**, *ī*, m. (Same.) *Bot.* The external covering of the pericarp : the epicarp.

**Epichrōsis**, *is*, f. ('Επί ; χρώω, to paint.) *Pathol.* A macular or spotted state of the skin, or a simple discoloration of its surface.

**Epicō'lic**. ('Επί ; κῶλον, the colon.) *Anat.* Over the course of the colon intestine on each side. *Epicō'licus*, *α*, *um*.

**Epicō'ndylus**, *ī*, m. ('Επί ; κονδύλος, a condyle.) *Anat.* The external protuberance of the distal end of the *Os humeri*.

**Epicō'racoid**. ('Επί ; corācoīdēs, coracoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to that inconstant bone, or pair of bones, posterior to the cora-

bone of fishes. *Epīcorācoīdēs*,

*Epīdōroīleus*, *a, um.* (Ἐπί; *κόλλα*, a corol.) *Bot.* Applied to monopetalous, dicotyledonous plants, which the stamens are *epīgynous*, inserted above the ovary: epicoīleous.

*Epīcra'nial.* *Anat.* Situated above the cranium; belonging to the *epicranium*. *Epīcra'nīus, a, um.*

*Epīcra'nium, ii, n.* (Ἐπί; *κράνιον*, the cranium.) *Anat.* The teguments, aponeurosis, and muscular expansion upon the cranium.

*Epīdēmia, æ, f.* (Ἐπί; *δῆμος*, people.) *Pathol.* An epidemic disease: an epidēmy.

*Epīdē'mic.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied to any disease that attacks several people at the same time and place. *Epīdē'mīcus, a, um.*

*Epīdēmi'o'graphy.* (Same; *γράφω*, to write.) A description of epidemic diseases. *Epīdēmi'ogrā'phia, f.*

*Epīdēmi'o'logy.* (Same; *λόγος*, discourse.) *Med.* A dissertation on epidemic diseases. *Epīdēmi'olō'gia, æ, f.*

*Epīdē'r'mīcus, a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *Epidermis*: epīdē'r'mic.

*Epīdermīdoīdēs, adj.* (*Epīdermis*; terminal-*īdēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling the *Epidermis*: epīdē'r'mīd.

*Epīdē'r'mis, īdis, f.* (Ἐπί; *δέρας*, the skin.) *Anat.* The external covering of the body; the cuticle; or surface-skin. *Bot.* A thin membrane covering every part of the plant; the outer covering of grasses.

*Epīdermoid.* *Anat.* See *Epīdermīdoīdes*.

*Epīdī'dŷmis, īdis, f.* (Ἐπί; *ὄσμι*, the testicles.) *Anat.* An elongated substance formed by numerous convolutions of the *Vas deferens*, attached to the testicle by vessels, and the reflected layer of the *tunica vaginalis*.

*Epīgastra'lgia, æ, f.* (*Epīgas'trium*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *epigastrium*.

*Epīga'stric.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *epigastrium*. *Epīga'strīcus, a, um.*

*Epīga'strium, ii, n.* (Ἐπί; *γάστρον*, the stomach.) *Anat.*

That part of the abdomen immediately over the stomach.

*Epīgē'nēsis, is, f.* (Ἐπί; *γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Physiol.* The theory of the fetus being the joint production of both sexes.

*Epīgēus, a, um.* (Ἐπί; *γῆ*, the earth.) *Bot.* Applied to certain cotyledons that make their way above ground, and appear like leaves: epīge'an.

*Epīglō'ttīcus, a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the epiglottis: epīglō'ttic.

*Epīglō'tīdeus, a, um.* (*Epīglō'ttis*; terminal-*ideus*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to the epiglottis: epīglō'tīdean.

*Epīglō'ttis, īdis, f.* (Ἐπί; *γλωττίς*, the glottis, or entrance to the windpipe.) *Anat.* The cartilage at the root of the tongue which forms a lid or cover for the glottis.

*Epīgynous.* (Ἐπί; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when inserted above the ovary. *Epīgŷnus, a, um.*

*Epīhy'al.* (Ἐπί; *ὑοῖδēs*, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to a triangular piece of bone, pretty constant in fishes, which articulates above to the *Stylohyal*.

*Epīla'mpsis.* Same as *Eclampsis*.

*Epīlē'psia, æ, f.* (Ἐπιλάμβανω, to arrest.) *Pathol.* A disease consisting of convulsions, with coma, and generally froth at the mouth; the falling sickness; epilepsy; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

*Epīlē'ptic.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Epilepsy*. *Epīlē'ptīcus, a, um.*

*Epīlēpticae Auræ.* See *Auræ Epīlēpticae*.

*Epīlē'ptīfo'rmis, is, e.* (*Epīlēpsia*; *forma*.) Like epilepsy: epīlē'ptiform.

*Epīlē'ptoid.* (*Epīlēpsia*; terminal-*īdēs*.) *Med.* Resembling epilepsy. *Epīlēptoīdes, adj.*

*Epīmērus, i, m.* (Ἐπί, upon; *μήρος*, the thigh.) *Entomol.* One of the lateral pieces of each segment of the *thorax* of the *Hexapoda*.

*Epīpētā'leus, a, um.* { (Ἐπί; πέ-

*Epīpētā'lus, a, um.* { *ταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Situated on the petals: epīpetā'leous: epīpetā'lous.

*Epīphlō'um, i, n.* (Ἐπί; *φλοιός*, bark.) *Bot.* The layer of bark next to the epidermis.



**Epí'phōra**, *α*, *f*. (Ἐπιφέρω, to carry to.) *Pathol.* A superabundant flow of tears; a genus, Ord. *Apocenos*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Epíphra'gma**, *ἄτις*, *n*. (Ἐπὶ; φράγμα, a partition.) *Bot.* The slender membrane which sometimes shuts the *peristoma* of mosses.

**Epíphyllospé'rnuus**, *α*, *um*. (Ἐπὶ; φύλλον, a leaf; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds on the leaves: epiphyllospérmous.

**Epíphy'llous**. (Ἐπὶ; φύλλον.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which grow on the surface of a leaf, and also to parasitical *fungi* (pl. *n*.) on the leaves of other plants. *Epíphy'llus*, *α*, *um*.

**Epí'phŷsis**, *is*, *f*. (Ἐπὶ; φύω, to grow.) *Anat.* A piece of bone growing upon another, as the bulky extremities of long bones which exist for a time, separate from the shaft.

**Epí'phŷton**, *ι*, *n*. (Ἐπὶ; φυτόν, a plant, or germen.) *Bot. Physiol.* A parasitic plant or fungus, which grows on the leaves of other plants, observed also on exposed surfaces of the human organism: an épiphyte.

**Epí'plōcēle**, *es*, *f*. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Hernia in which a portion of the omentum is protruded.

**Epíplō'ic**. *Anat.* Belonging to the epíplōon or omentum. *Epíplō'icus*, *α*, *um*.

**Epíplōi'schiōcēle**, *es*, *f*. (Ἐπίπλοον; ἰσχίον, the ischium; κήλη.) *Surg.* Hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the ischiadic foramen.

**Epíplōitis**, *ἰδῖς*, *f*. (Ἐπίπλοον; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the epíplōon; also termed *Omentitis*.

**Epíplō'mērōcēle**, *es*, *f*. (Ἐπίπλοον; μηρός, the thigh; κήλη.) *Surg.* Femoral hernia, with protrusion of the omentum.

**Epíplō'mphalocēle**, *es*, *f*. (Ἐπίπλοον; ὀμφαλός, the navel; κήλη.) *Surg.* Hernia, with omentum, at the navel.

**Epíplōon**, *ι*, *n*. (Ἐπιπλέω, to sail upon.) *Anat.* The omentum, or epíplōon; the caul.

**Epíplō'scheōcēle**, *es*, *f*. (Ἐπίπλοον; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη.)

*Surg.* Hernia, with a portion of omentum, in the scrotum.

**Epí'schēses**. (Pl. of *Epí'schēsis*, *is*, *f*., a suppression of excretions.) An Ord. Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Epíspa'dias**. (Ἐπὶ; σπάζω, to pierce through.) *Surg.* An unnatural perforation of the penis, the urethra terminating on the upper part of it.

**Epíspa'stic**. (Ἐπισπάω, to draw to.) *Med.* Producing a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting previous inflammation. *Epíspa'sticus*, *α*, *um*.

**Epísperm**. (Ἐπὶ; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* The whole integuments of a seed taken together. *Epíspērma*, *ἄτις*, *n*.

**Epístamí'nēus**, *α*, *um*. (Ἐπὶ; stāmen.) *Bot.* Having the stamens; epigynous: epístamí'neous.

**Epístāphŷlinus**, *α*, *um*. (Ἐπὶ; σταφυλή, the uvula.) *Anat.* Belonging to the uvula: epístā'phylina.

**Epístā'xis**, *is*, *f*. (Ἐπιστάζω, to distil.) Bleeding at the nose; a genus, Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Epísternālis**, *is*, *e*. (Ἐπὶ; sternum.) Upon or above the sternum: epístern'al.

**Epítē'liā**. *Physiol.* Belonging to the *Epithelium*. *Epítēliū*, *α*, *um*.

**Epítēliūm**, *ῑ*, *n*. (Ἐπὶ; θηλή, the nipple.) *Anat. Physiol.* The cuticle covering the nipple, or any mucous membrane.

**Epítēm**. (Ἐπὶ; τίθημι, to place.) *Med.* Any kind of moist, external application. *Epítēma*, *ἄτις*, *n*.

**Epítro'chlea**, *α*, *f*. (Ἐπὶ; τροχαλία, a pulley.) *Anat.* The internal condyle of the *humerus*.

**Epítympanic**. (Ἐπὶ; tympanicus.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the uppermost subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Epítympan'icus*, *α*, *um*.

**Epízoon**. Same as *Ectozoon*.

**Epízō'tic**. (Ἐπὶ; ζῶον, an animal.) Applied to contagious disease attacking numbers of cattle at the same time and place. *Epízōoticus*, *α*, *um*.

**Epízo'oty**. *Pathol.* Epizootic disease. *Epízo'otia*, *α*, *f*.

**E'psom Salts.** *M. Med.* The sulphate of magnesia.

**Epūlis, īdēs, f.** (Ἐπί; οὐλα, the ulcers.) *Pathol.* A small swelling at the gums.

**Epūlō'ticus, a, um.** (Ἐπουλώω, cicatrize.) *Pharm.* Having power to cicatrize: epulo'tic.

**Equa'tor.** (*Equo*, to make equal.) *stron. Geom.* A great circle of the earth, equidistant from the two poles, and separating the globe into northern and southern hemispheres. *Equātor, ōris, m.*

**Equīdāe, patron. pl. m.** (*Equus*; terminal -īdāe.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a family, having the *Equus*, or horse, for their type.

**Equīnia, æ, f.** (*Equus*, a horse.) *Pathol.* The disease *Farcy*, or glanders.

**Equino'ctial.** Belonging to the equinox. *Equinoctiālis, is, e.*

**Equinox.** (*Equus*, equal; *nox*, night.) *Astron. Geog.* The time when the days and nights are of equal length all over the earth, except just under the pole. *Equino'ctium, ii, n.*

**Equisētāceus, a, um.** (*Equisēm*, the herb horse-tail.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Equisetum*, applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the Juss. system: equiseta'ceous.

**Equitans, tis, part.** (*Equito*, to ride.) *Bot.* Laminated; riding, or riding one upon another: e'quitant.

**Equitatio, ōnis, f.** (Same.) *Med.* Exercise on horseback; riding: e'quitation.

**Equivalents.** (*Equivāleo*, to be of like value.) *Chem.* The system of definite ratios in which elements reciprocally combine, referred to a common standard reckoned by weight. Nom. pl. of *Equivāleus, tis, m.*

**Ere'ctile Tissue.** *Anat.* A peculiar tissue susceptible of erection, or increased turgescence by an increased flow of blood.

**Ere'ctor, ōris, m.** (*Erigo*, to erect.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles.

**Eremācau'sis, is, f.** (Ἠρέμα, by degrees; καύσις, a burning.) *Chem.* A slow combustion, or oxidation, in which organic bodies are liable to macau'sis.

**Erethi'smus, i, m.** (Ἐρεθίζω, to vex;

terminal -ismus.) *Pathol.* The state of increased sensibility and irritability attending the early stage of acute diseases, or the too free use of mercury: e'rethism.

**Ergōta, æ, f.** (Fr. *Ergot*, a spur.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the seed, diseased by a parasitic fungus, of *Secale cornutum*, or ergot of rye.

**Ergotism.** *Pathol.* The poisonous effects of ergot of rye. *Ergō'tismus, i, n.*

**Ero'dent.** (*Erōdo*, to eat into.) Eating into. *Erōdens, tis, part.*

**Ero'sion.** (Same.) *Pathol.* Similar to ulceration; an eating or gnawing into. *Erōsio, ōnis, f.*

**Erōsus, a, um.** (Same.) *Bot.* Notched; eroded.

**Ero'tic.** (Ἔρως, love.) *Pathol.* Pertaining to love. *Erō'ticus, a, um.*

**Erōtōmā'nia, æ, f.** (Ἔρως; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Melancholy, or madness, caused by love.

**Erra'tic.** (*Erro*, to wander.) *Pathol.* Wandering; moving from one place to another. *Errā'ticus, a, um.*

**E'rrhine.** (Ἐν, in; ῥίν, the nose.) *Pharm.* Increasing the natural secretion of the membrane lining the nose; sternutatory. *Errrhīnus, a, um.*

**Eru'cta'tion.** (*Eructo*, to belch.) *Med.* Any sudden burst of wind, or liquid, by the mouth. *Eru'ctatio, ōnis, f.*

**Eru'ption.** (*Erumpo*, to burst out.) *Pathol.* A discoloration, or breaking out of pimples on the skin. *Eru'ptio, ōnis, f.*

**Erysīpēlas, ātis, n.** (Ἐρύω, to draw; πέλας, near.) *Pathol.* Redness or inflammation of some part of the skin, with fever, inflammatory, or typhoid; and generally, vesications on the affected part, and symptomatic fever: St Anthony's fire; the rose.

**Erysīpē'lātoīdēs, adj.** (*Erysīpēlas*; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling erysipelas: erysīpelatoid.

**Erythēma, ātis, n.** (Ἐρυθαίνω, to redden.) *Med.* Redness of a part; a mere rash or efflorescence not accompanied by swelling, vesication, or fever; inflammatory blush: erythēma.

**Erythræ'a, æ, f.** (Ἐρυθραῖος;



red.) A genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Gentianaceæ*.

**Erythræ'a Centau'rium.** *M. Med.* The common centaury, or *Chironia centaurium*.

**Ery'thric A'cid.** (Ἐρυθρός, red.) *Chem.* An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on lithic acid, yellow at first, but becoming red by being exposed to the sun's rays.

**Erythrīna, æ.** (Ἐρυθρός.) *Chem.* The colouring matter of the *Lichen roccella*; erythrīn.

**Ery'throgen.** (Ἐρυθρός; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A variety of the colouring matter of vegetables, or *Chromogen*; because it produces a red colour with acids. *Physiol.* Applied to a peculiar animal principle, considered as the base of the colouring matter of the blood. *Ery'throgénium*, *ii*, *n*.

**Ery'throid.** (Ἐρυθρός; terminal -īdēs.) Of a red colour: reddish. *Erythroidēs*, *adj.*

**Ery'throid Ve'sicle.** *Physiol.* An enlargement of the (future) umbilical cord in the embryo of most of the *Ruminantia*, and of the pig.

**Escarpment.** (*E*, out of; σκαίρω, to leap.) *Geol.* The elevated and abrupt terminations which subjacent strata of the earth present in the neighbourhood of mountains, to the nearest range of which they generally look.

**E'schar.** (Ἐσχάρω, to scab over.) *Surg.* The hard, rough, black, or gray slough produced by caustic or cautery. *Eschāra*, *æ*, *f*.

**Escharo'tic.** *Surg.* Applied to a substance which forms an eschar. *Eschārōticus*, *a*, *um*.

**E'sculent.** (*Esco*, to feed upon a thing.) Fit for food. *Escūlēntus*, *a*, *um*.

**Eso'die.** (Ἔσω, within; ὁδός, a way.) *Physiol.* Proceeding to, or into; proposed by M. Hall in place of *Incident Excitor*. *Esōdicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Esote'rie.** (Ἐσώτερος, within.) *Physiol.* Applied to a series of phenomena or changes, resulting from causes internal and proper to the organism. *Esōtērīcus*, *a*, *um*.

**E'ssence.** (*Esse*, to be.) *Chem.* *Pharm.* The chief properties or

virtues extracted from any substance. *Essēntia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Essence of Su'gar.** *Chem.* Oxalic acid.

**Essēntial Salt of Lēmons.** *Pharm.* A mixture of cream of tartar and binoxalate of potash.

**Ether.** See *Æther*.

**Ethe'rial.** (*Æther*.) *Chem.* Applied to any highly rectified essential oil or spirit. *Æthē'reus*, or *Æthē'rius*, *a*, *um*.

**Ethērizā'tion.** *Med.* The inhaling the fumes of ether, to produce insensibility to pain. *Æthērizā'tio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Ethmoid.** *Anat.* (See *Ethmoides*.) *Comp. Anat.* Restricted by Owen to the part of the ethmoid bone directly concerned in supporting the membrane and cells of the olfactory organ. *Ethmoidēs*, *adj.*

**Ethmoidālis, is, e.** *Anat.* Belonging to the ethmoid bone: ethmoidal.

**Ethmoidēs**, *adj.* (Ἐθμός, a sieve; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling a sieve; cribriform: ethmoid.

**Ethno'graphy.** (Ἔθνος, a nation; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* The history of the manners, customs, origin, etc., of nations. *Ethnographia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Ethno'logy.** (Ἔθνος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* A treatise on the varieties of man, and their correlation. *Ethnōlōgia*, *æ*, *f*.

**E'thyle.** (Αἰθήρ, ether; ὕλη, material.) *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and etherin, considered the more immediate principle of ethers.

**Etiola'tion.** (Fr. *Etiolé*, blanched.) *Bot.* The state of being blanched; applied to certain plants from which the light is excluded as much as possible. *Etiolā'tio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Etiology.** See *Ætiologia*.

**E'tymon.** } (ἔτυμον, *n*. of

**E'tymum, i, n.** } ἔτυμος, true.) The origin of a word; the radical word or root.

**Eudio'meter.** (Ἐυδία, goodness of the air; μέτρέω, to measure.) *Chem.* An instrument by which the quantity of oxygen and nitrogen in atmospheric air is ascertained. *Eudio'mētrum*, *i*, *n*.

**Eudio'metry.** (Same.) *Chem.* The method by which the purity of atmospheric air is ascertained. *Eudiōmētria*, α, f.

**Eugē'nia**, α, f. (Prince *Eugene*, of Savoy.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icōndria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Myrtaceæ*. Name (Pharm. L. 1851) of the tree affording pimento.

**Eugē'nia Caryophyllāta.** *M. Med.* The tree which produces the clove; the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

**Eugē'nia Pimēnta.** *M. Med.* Name (Pharm. L. E. D.) of the tree which yields pimento.

**Eu'nuch.** (Εὐνή, a couch; ἔχω, to guard.) A man in whom the spermatopoeitic, or entire genital organs have been removed. *Eunūchus*, ι, m.

**Eupho'rbia**, α, f. (*Euphorbus*, physician.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

**Eupho'rbia Officīnālis.** } *M.*  
**Eupho'rbia Officīnārum.** } *Med.* The plant which produces *Euphorbium*.

**Euphorbiāceus**, α, um. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Euphorbia*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): euphorbia'ceous.

**Eupho'rbium**, ιι, m. *M. Med.* A resinous substance obtained from the *Euphorbia officinarum* (Pharm. L. 1836), and of undetermined species of *Euphorbia* (E.): the *Euphorbiæ gummi-resina* (D.)

**Eusta'chian Tube.** *Anat.* A tube or canal extending from behind the soft palate to the tympanum of the ear, first described by Eustachius.

**Eusta'chian Valve.** *Anat.* The semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, anterior to the opening of the inferior *vena cava*.

**Eva'cuant.** (Evācuo, to empty.) *Pharm.* Having the property of increasing evacuations from the bowels, etc. *Evācuans*, tis, part.

**Evacua'tion.** (Same.) *Physiol.* The act of discharging the contents of the bowels, or defecation; also, the discharge of feces itself; a dejection in stool. *Evācuatio*, ōnis, f.

**Evapora'tion.** (Evāpōro, to steam out.) *Chem.* The operation of applying heat to any compound substance, to dispel the volatile parts. *Evāporatio*, ōnis, f.

**Eventra'tion.** (E, out of; venter, the belly.) *Obstet. Physiol.* The condition of a monster-fetus, in which the abdominal viscera are extruded from the natural cavity and enclosed in a projecting membranous sac. *Eventrātio*, ōnis, f.

**Eversion of Eyelid.** See *Ectropium*, *Helosis*.

**Evolu'tion.** (Evolvo, to unroll.) *Physiol.* Synonymous, generally, with *Development*. *Evōlutio*, ōnis, f.

**Evolu'tion, Sponta'neous.** *Obstet.* Where, in presentation or protrusion of the arm and shoulder, spontaneous turning takes place, and the case thus becomes one of breech-presentation.

**Evu'lsion.** (Evello, to pluck out.) *Surg.* The act or process of drawing out forcibly. *Evu'lsio*, ōnis, f.

**Exacerba'tion.** (Exācerbo, to become violent.) *Pathol.* An increased force or violence of the symptoms of a disease. *Exācerbatio*, ōnis, f.

**Exalbūmīnus**, α, um. (Ex, without; albūmen.) *Bot.* Without albumen or perisperm: exalbu'minous.

**Exangīus**, α, um. (Έξ, out of; ἀγγείον, a vessel.) *Pathol.* Applied by Mason Good as a generic term (pl. n.) for cases of partial breach, or morbid perforation of a large blood-vessel, without external opening, including *Aneurisma*, *Cyanica*, *Varix*, etc.

**Exanthēma**, ātis, n. (Έξανθέω, to break out in pustules.) *Pathol.* A rash, or eruption on the skin, also called *Exanthisma*. Applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Exanthema'tic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Exanthema*; eruptive. *Exanthēmā'ticus*, α, um.

**Exanthe'mato'logy.** (Exanthēma; λόγος, a speech.) *Pathol.* The consideration of the *Exanthemata*. *Exanthēmātōlō'gia*, α, f.

**Exanthe'matous.** (Exanthēma; terminal-ōsus.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Exanthema*. *Exanthēmātōsus*, α, um.

**Exanthēsis**, eos, f. (Έξανθέω, to effloresce from.) *Pathol.* The act of cutaneous efflorescing, or break-



ing out in pustules; the progress of *Exanthema*.

**Exanthisma.** Same as *Exanthema*.

**Excipient.** (*Ex*, out of; *cāpio*, to take.) *Pharm.* Applied to the substance used for mingling with medicines, or hiding their nauseous qualities in its more pleasant taste, as the confections, conserves, etc. *Excipiens*, *tis*, part.

**Excision.** (*Excindo*, to cut off.) *Surg.* The cutting off of any part. *Excisio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Excitability.** (*Excito*, to raise up.) *Med.* The capacity of organised beings to be affected by certain agents termed *stimuli*, excitants, or exciting powers. *Excitābilitas*, *ātis*, f.

**Excitant.** (Same.) *Med.* Exciting; stimulating. *Excitans*, *tis*, part.

**Excitation.** (Same.) *Med.* The act of rousing, or inducing into active exercise, some power or action. *Excitatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Excitement.** (Same.) *Physiol.* The state of being excited.

**Exciting Cause.** *Med.* That which excites, or is the immediate cause of a disease. See *Fomes Morbi*.

**Excito-Motor Power.** *Physiol.* A peculiar power or quality seated in the spinal system of nerves, by which, if their extremities be excited, the impression is conveyed to the spinal marrow, and reflected from it to the part or limb excited.

**Excoriation.** (*Ex*, from; *cōrium*, the skin.) *Surg. Pathol.* Abrasion or removal, partial or complete, of the skin. *Excōriatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Excrement.** (*Excerno*, to void by stool.) *Med.* The alvine feces, or waste matter discharged from the bowels; dung; ordure. *Excrēmentum*, *i*, n.

**Excrementitious.** Belonging to excrement. *Excrēmentitius*, *a*, *um*.

**Exercescence.** (*Exercesco*, to grow out of.) *Surg. Pathol.* Any preternatural formation on any part of the body. *Exercēscēntia*, *a*, f.

**Excretion.** (*Excrerno*, to sift.) *Physiol.* The separation of those fluids from the blood which are supposed to be useless, as urine, perspira-

tion, etc.; also, any such fluid itself. *Excrētio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Excretory.** (Same.) Having the power of separating and throwing off what is superfluous: belonging to excretion. *Excrētōrius*, *a*, *um*.

**Excretory Ducts.** *Anat. Physiol.* Small vessels that conduct the secretion out of a gland. *Ductus Excrētōrii*.

**Excrētus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Physiol.* Thrown off as superfluous or useless: excreted.

**Exēdens**, *tis*, part. (*Exēdo*, to eat as a worm or sore doth.) *Pathol.* Eating; consuming; exēdent.

**Embryōnātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Ex*, neg.; *embryo*, the germ of a plant.) *Bot.* Having no embryo; applied (pl. f.) to the *Cryptogamia*: exēmbryonate.

**Exfoliation.** (*Exfōlio*, to shed the leaf.) *Surg. Pathol.* The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living, the result of a wound, blow, or operation. *Exfōliatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Exhalant.** (*Exhālo*, to send forth a breath.) *Anat. Physiol.* Giving off fumes; breathing forth. *Exhālans*, *tis*, part.

**Exhalation.** (Same.) *Chem.* A vapour, fume, or steam. *Physiol.* A subtle spirit or air, from the surfaces of organs and parts of the body. *Nat. Philos.* Evaporation, or the vapour from the earth or water by the sun's heat, etc. *Exhālātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Exhibit.** (*Exhibeo*, to give.) *Med.* To administer or give to a patient some medicine, or medicinal substance.

**Exocardial.** (*Ἐξω*, without; *καρδία*, the heart.) *Pathol.* Without, or external to, the heart. *Exōcardiālis*, *is*, e.

**Exoccipital.** (*Ἐξω*; *occipitālis* os.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the lateral part of the occipital bone. *Exoccipitālis*, *is*, e.

**Exōdic.** (*Ἐξω*; *ὁδός*, a way.) *Physiol.* Proceeding out of the spinal marrow; proposed by Dr M. Hall as preferable to that of *Reflex motor*. *Exōdicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Exogen.** *Bot.* An exogenous plant. **Exōgenous.** (*Ἐξω*; *γεννάω*, to produce.) *Bot.* Applied to stems in which the new matter,

whereby they increase in diameter, is added at the external surface. *ἔξω γένος, α, um.* *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to those parts, properly called processes, of bone which shoot out as continuations of receding elements. See *Autogenous*.

**Exo'gonum Pu'rga.** *M. Med.* The plant (Pharm. L. D.) from which jalap is obtained.

**Exo'mphālos,** } ('Εξ, out;

**Exo'mphālus, i, m.** } ὀμφαλός, the navel.) *Surg. Pathol.* Umbilical hernia. See *Omphalocele*.

**Exophtha'l'mia, α, f.** ('Εξ; φθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* A swelling and protrusion of the eyeball; same as *Ophthalmoptoma*.

**Exorrh'izous.** ('Εξω; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having the radicle free and naked, not being enclosed in any sheath. *Exorrhizus, α, um.*

**Exo-Ske'leton.** ('Εξω; σκελετόν, skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* The skeleton in such animals as have a hard or bony case, or external skeleton. *Exosclēton, i, n.*

**Exo'smic.** *Chem.* Belonging to exosmose. *Exo'smicus, α, um.*

**Exo'smose.** ('Εξω; ὥσμος, imulsion.) *Chem.* A movement in liquids separated by a membranous partition, by which their principles are interchanged. This term is given to the liquid passing outwards. *Exosōsis, is, f.*

**Exo'stōma, α, f.** ('Εξω; στόμα, mouth.) *Bot.* A foramen formed by the open mouths of the primine and secundine, applied to each other and to the apex of the nucleus: the kostome, or *Micropyle*.

**Exostōsis, is, or eos, f.** ('Εξ; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Surg. Pathol.* An exuberant growth of bony matter on the surface of a bone; the enlargement of a part or the whole of a bone.

**Exote'ric.** ('Εξώτερος, comparative degree of 'Εξω.) *Physiol.* Applied to a series of periodic, vital phenomena, being such as result from causes external to the organism. *Exōtēricus, α, um.*

**Exo'tic.** ('Εξω.) Belonging to what is without our own country, or foreign. *Exōticus, α, um.*

**Expansibi'lity.** (*Expando*, to read out.) *Physiol.* The capa-

bility of being expanded or dilated. *Expansibilitas, ātis, f.*

**Expa'n'sion.** (Same.) The increase of bulk, or of surface, of which natural bodies are susceptible. *Expa'n'sio, ōnis, f.*

**Expe'ctorant.** (*Expectōro*, to discharge from the breast.) *Pharm.* Facilitating or promoting the ejection of mucus, or other fluids, from the lungs and trachea. *Expectōrans, tis, part.*

**Expectora'tion.** (Same.) *Med.* The act of ejecting from the lungs, or trachea, by spitting; also, the substance ejected. *Expectōrātio, ōnis, f.*

**Expe'llens, tis, part.** (*Expello*, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Driving out: expellent.

**Expira'tion.** (*Expīro*, to breathe forth.) *Physiol.* The act of breathing out, or expelling air from the lungs. *Expīrātio, ōnis, f.*

**Explora'tion.** (*Explōro*, to search diligently.) *Surg.* That investigation of the physical signs attending disease, as distinguished from the symptoms; consisting of auscultation, inspection, mensuration, palpation, and percussion. *Explōrātio, ōnis, f.*

**Expre'ssion.** (*Exprīmo*, to press out.) *Pharm.* The process of forcing out the juices and oils of plants by means of a press. *Physiol.* The indication of the feelings, presented in the countenance, attitude, and gesture. *Expre'ssio, ōnis, f.*

**Expu'lsion.** (*Expello*, to drive out.) *Med.* The act of voiding the bowels or bladder. *Obstet.* The delivery of the placenta, and the aborting or extrusion of a fetus. *Expu'lsio, ōnis, f.*

**Expu'lsive.** (Same.) *Obstet.* Those pains in the second stage of child-birth, by which the child is expelled. *Surg.* Applied to a bandage so adjusted as to expel pus or other fluid. *Expe'llens, tis, part.*

**Exsa'nguine.** } (*Ex*, priv.;

**Exsangui'neous.** } *sanguis*, blood.) *Pathol.* Deprived of blood: anemial: anemic. *Exsangui'neus, α, um.*

**Exsangui'nity.** (Same.) *Pathol.* The state of being without blood, or of having greatly suffered its loss: anemy. *Exsangui'nitas, ātis, f.*



**Exsērtus**, *a, um.* (*Exsēro*, to draw out.) *Bot.* Drawn out; protruding.

**Exsicca'tion.** (*Exsicco*, to dry up.) *Chem., Pharm.* The process of drying moist bodies by applying heat, or atmospheric air, or absorbing the moisture by soft spongy substances. *Exsiccātio, ōnis, f.*

**Exstīpūlātus**, *a, um.* (*Ex*, from; *stīpūla*.) *Bot.* Without *stipulae*: exstīpulate.

**E'xstrophy.** (Ἐκστρέφω, to evert.) *Surg.* Applied to a congenital malformation, in which, from deficiency in the abdominal wall, the bladder appears to be turned inside out, having the internal surface of the posterior *paries* situated outwardly on the lower part of the body. *Exstrō'phia, æ, f.*

**Extēnsion.** (*Extendo*, to stretch out.) *Surg.* The pulling of a fractured limb in a direction from the trunk, to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also similar treatment in dislocations. *Extēnsio, ōnis, f.*

**Extēnsor**, *ōris, m.* (Same.) *Anat.* An extender; applied to muscles.

**Extirpa'tion.** (*Extirpo*, to root out.) *Surg.* Complete removal or eradication of a part, by the knife, or caustic. *Extirpātio, ōnis, f.*

**E'xtract.** (*Extrāho*, to draw out.) *Chem.* The product of an aqueous decoction. *Pharm.* The soluble parts of vegetable substances, dissolved in spirit, or water, and reduced to the consistence of a syrup or paste by evaporation. *Extra'ctum, i, n.*

**Extra'ction.** (Same.) *Surg.* The drawing of a tooth, or taking foreign substances out of the body, or tumours out of its cavities, etc. *Extra'ctio, ōnis, f.*

**Extra'ctive.** (Same.) *Chem., Pharm.* Applied to a peculiar modification of vegetable matter forming

one constituent part of common extracts. *Extractivus, a, um.*

**Extrāfolia'ceous.** (*Extra*, without; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* External to the leaf; applied to *stipulae* below the foot-stalk. *Extrāfōliāceus, a, um.*

**Extravasa'tion.** (*Extra*; *vas*, a vessel.) *Pathol.* The effusion of a fluid, or its state when effused, and so out of its proper vessel or receptacle. *Extrāvāsātio, ōnis, f.*

**Extre'mity.** (*Extrēmum*, an end.) *Anat.* Any of the four limbs of animals. *Extrēmītas, ātis, f.*

**Extrove'sion.** (*Extra*; *verto*, to turn.) *Physiol.* That kind of malformation in which a party is turned inside outwards. Same as *Extrophy*.

**Exūbēres.** *Physiol.* Applied to weaned infants, as opposed to *Sububeres*, or those being suckled.

**Exuda'tion.** (*Exūdo*, to sweat out.) *Pathol.* The oozing of the *Liquor sanguinis* through the vascular walls; also, its fibrinous portion, when coagulated on the surface, or in the substance of any tissue or organ. *Exūdātio, ōnis, f.*

**Exuda'tive.** (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied to the product of exudation. *Exūdātivus, a, um.*

**Exulcera'tion.** (*Exulcēro*, to make sore.) *Surg.* A soreness: the early state, or commencement, of ulceration. *Exulcērātio, ōnis, f.*

**Exū'viæ**, *ārum, pl. f.* (*Exuo*, to spoil, or put off.) *Geol.* The shells, etc., found in particular *strata*. *Zoöl.* Applied to the slough, or cast skins of animals whose nature is to throw them off at certain seasons.

**Exu'vial.** *Geol. Zoöl.* Belonging to *exuvia*. *Exūvialis, is, e.*

**Eye-Brow.** See *Supercilium*.

**Eye-Lash.** See *Cilium*.

**Eye-Lid.** See *Palpebra*.

**Eye-Teeth.** *Anat.* The upper *Cuspidati*, or canine teeth, the fangs of which reach almost to the orbits.

## F.

**F. or Ft. Med.** For *Fiat*, or *Fiant*, let it, or let them be made.

**Fā'ba Porcīna.** *M. Med.* The fruit of *Hyoscyamus niger*.

**Fā'ba Purga'trix.** *M. Med.* The bean of *Ricinus communis*.

**Fā'ba Sui'lla.** *M. Med.* The fruit of *Hyoscyamus niger*.

**Fābācens, a, um.** (*Faba*, a bean.) *Bot.* Having or like beans: *faba'-ceous*.

**Face.** *Anat.* The anterior and lower part of the head. *Mineral.* The variously formed surfaces, or planes, which characterise a mineral. *Fā'cies, ēi, f.*

**Fa'cets.** (Fr. *Facette*, a small surface.) *Anat.* The small circumscribed surfaces of a bone. *Zoöl.* The different bases into numbers of which the surface of the compound eyes of the *Arachnidæ*, *Crustacea*, and *Insecta*, is divided. *Mineral.* The planes or faces of a crystal.

**Fa'cial.** (*Fā'cies*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the face. *Fā'ciālis, is, e.*

**Facial Angle.** See *Angle*, *Facial*.

**Fa'cial Nerve.** *Anat.* The *Portio dura* of the seventh pair. *Ne'rvus Fā'ciālis*.

**Facies.** See *Face*.

**Fā'cies Hippocrā'tica.** *Pathol.* The peculiar expression of the features immediately before death, described by *Hippocrates*.

**Factitious.** (*Fā'cio*, to make.) Made, or artificial. *Factitius, a, um.*

**Fā'ces.** (Pl. of *Fāx*, *cis*, f., sediment.) Dregs, or sediment. *Med.* The alvine excretions; excrements: *fā'ces*.

**Fā'cūla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Fāx*.) *M. Med.* The substance which falls to the bottom after macerating or grating down certain plants, or seeds, in water; starch: *fā'cula*.

**Fācūlētus, a, um.** (*Fāces*.) Having dregs or lees; containing feces: *fā'culent*.

**Fainting.** See *Deliquium Animi*, *Syncope*.

**Faintness.** See *Defectio Virium*.

**Fālciform.** (*Fālx*, a scythe; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a scythe in shape. *Fālciformis, is, e.*

**Fālciform Pro'cess.** *Anat.* A

process of the *Dura mater*, separating the hemispheres of the brain, and ending in the *Tentorium*.

**Falling.** See *Procidentia*, *Pro-lapsus*.

**Falling Sickness.** See *Epilepsia*.

**Fallo'pian.** *Anat.* Applied to certain tubes or canals, and a ligament, pointed out by Fallopius. *Fallopiānus, a, um.*

**Fallo'pian Li'gament.** *Anat.* The round ligament of the *uterus*.

**Fallo'pian Tubes.** *Anat.* Two canals enclosed in the peritoneum, from the sides of the *Fundus uteri* to the ovaries.

**Fallo'pius, A'queductof.** *Anat.* A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

**False Aneurism.** See *Aneurism*, *Echymoma*.

**False Conception.** See *C. False*.

**False Joint.** See *Artificial Joint*.

**False Pa'ssage.** *Surg.* A passage formed by the laceration or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the *urethra*, from forcible introduction of instruments in a wrong direction.

**False Ribs.** *Anat.* The five inferior ribs, which (except the last two, or floating ribs) are joined anteriorly to each other and to the cartilage of the last *true* rib. *Cōstæ Spū'riæ*.

**False Vision.** See *Pseudoblepsia*.

**Fālx Cē'rēbe'lli.** *Anat.* A triangular portion of the *dura mater*, separating the two lobes of the *cerebellum*.

**Fālx Cerebri.** See *Falciform Process*.

**Fā'mily.** *Nat. Hist.* A number of *genera* having some organic resemblances. *Fā'mīlia, æ, f.*

**Fan-Like.** See *Flabelliformis*.

**Fang.** (Sax. *Fangan*, to fasten upon.) *Anat.* The root of a tooth. *Zoöl.* Applied to the sharp-pointed, pervious tooth, in the superior maxillary bone of vipers, through which a venomous liquor flows into the wound made by it.

**Fārcīmīnālis, is, e.** (*Fārcīmen*, sausage meat.) *Physiol.* Applied to the allantoid membrane, or *Membrana farciminalis*.



**Fare'tus**, *a, um.* (*Farcio*, to stuff.) *Bot.* Stuffed, filled, crammed.

**Fare'y.** (*Farcio.*) *Pathol.* A disease in which numerous small tumours suppurate and form ulcers; generally caught by contact with glandered horses. *Equinia*, *æ, f.*

**Fă'rina**, *æ, f.* (*Far*, all kinds of corn.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the dusty, glutinous particles from the seeds of *Triticum vulgare*; meal; flour.

**Farina'ccous.** Belonging to or affording *farina*. *Fărinăceus*, *a, um.*

**Fa'scia**, *æ, f.* (*Fascis*, a bundle.) *Anat.* The tendinous expansion of muscles; an aponeurosis. *Surg.* A swathe, bandage, fillet, or roller.

**Fa'scia Cribrifor'mis.** *Anat.* A small web of cellular substance stretched from the lower edge of Poupart's ligament over the inguinal glands.

**Fa'scia Ili'ăca.** *Anat.* A strong fascia which covers the inner surface of the Iliac and Psoas muscles.

**Fa'scia Infundibulifor'mis.** *Anat.* A portion of cellular membrane which passes down on the spermatic cord, where it penetrates the *Fascia transversalis*.

**Fa'scia Lăta.** *Anat.* A tendinous expansion continued from the tendons of the *Glutei*, and neighbouring muscles, which maintains *in situ* the various muscles of the thigh.

**Fa'scia Pro'pria.** *Anat.* The proper cellular envelope of a hernial sac.

**Fa'scia Spīrălis.** *Surg.* The common roller which is wound spirally round a limb.

**Fa'scia Sūperficiălis.** *Anat.* A very thin layer of cellular membrane, which covers the abdominal muscles immediately under the skin.

**Fa'scia To'rtilis.** *Surg.* A name for the tourniquet.

**Fa'scia Transversălis.** *Anat.* The cellular membrane lining the inner surface of the *Transversalis abdominis* muscle.

**Fa'scial.** Belonging to a *fascia*. *Fasciălis*, *is, e.*

**Fasciătio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Fascia.*) *Surg.* The binding up of a diseased or wounded part with bandages: fascia'tion.

**Fasciătus**, *a, um.* (*Fascia.*) *Bot.* Flattened like a little band: fa'sciated.

**Fasci'cular.** (*Fascicūlus.*) *Bot.* Bundled together; clustered; applied to roots. *Fascicūlăris*, *is, e.*

**Fasci'culate.** (*Fascicūlus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Bundled together; clustered. *Fascicūlătus*, *a, um.*

**Fasci'culus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Fascis*, a bundle.) *Bot.* Applied to a close bundle of flowers on little stalks variously inserted, and level at the top: a fa'sciucle. *Pharm.* A handful, as of flowers, leaves, roots.

**Fastidium Cy'bi.** *Med.* Loathing of food. See *Anorexia*, *Asitia*.

**Fasti'giate.** (*Fastigium*, the top.) *Bot.* Applied to umbelliferous flowers which rise together to the same height, forming a flat top. *Fastigiătus*, *a, um.*

**Fat.** (Sax.) See *Adeps*, *Axungia*, *Pinguedo*, *Sevum*.

**Fatu'ity.** (*Fătus*, silly.) Weakness of understanding, or idiocy. *Făturitas*, *ătis, f.* See *Amentia*.

**Fau'ces.** (Pl. of *Faux*.) *Anat.* The cavity at the back of the mouth from which the pharynx and larynx proceed.

**Fault.** (Fr. *Faute*, an error.) *Geol.* A complete fracture of the mass of *strata* along a vertical or inclined plane, parallel to which the beds on one side are uplifted, and on the other depressed; a *Slip*.

**Fau'na**, *æ, f.* (*Faunus*, god of the country.) *Zoöl.* A tableau of animals that live in one country; applied as a title to literary works.

**Faux**, *cis, f.* (Φάω, to speak.) *Anat.* The gorge or mouth. *Os, ōris, n.* See *Fauces*. *Bot.* Applied, by analogy, to the opening of the tube of a monopetalous corol.

**Făvōsus**, *a, um.* (*Făvus*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot., Pathol.* Belonging to or like a honeycomb: fă'vose.

**Fă'vus**, *i, m.* (*Fŏvco*, to cherish.) A honeycomb. Applied to a pustule having a cellular scab, like a honeycomb. See *Porrigo*, *Tinca*.

**Feathered.** } (Sax. *Feoder*, a  
**Feathery.** } plume.) See *Plum-  
osus*.

**Fe'bres.** (Pl. of *Febris*.) Fe'vers: an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Febricūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Febris*.) *Pathol.* A slight fever.

**Fe'brifuge.** (*Febris*; fūgo, to

(drive away.) *Pharm.* Having the property of moderating or abating the violence of fevers. *Febrifugus, a, um.*

**Febrile.** (*Febris.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to fever; feverish. *Febrilis, is, e.*

**Febris, is, f.** (*Ferveo, to be hot.*) *Pathol.* A fever. See *Fever.*

**Feces.** See *Fæces.*

**Feces, Carrying away.** See *Copragogus.*

**Feces, Retention of.** See *Constipation, Obstipation.*

**Feculent.** See *Fæculentus.*

**Fecunda'tion.** (*Fæcundo, to make fruitful.*) *Bot.* The action of the pollen on the ovule, which thereby becomes impregnated. *Physiol.* The act of impregnating; also, the state of being impregnated. *Fæcundatio, ōnis, f.*

**Fecundity.** See *Fæcunditas.*

**Feeling.** See *Touch.*

**Feet, Distortion of.** See *Talipes.*

**Fell'icūlus, i, m.** (*Fel, gall.*) *Anat.* The gall-bladder.

**Fellinate.** (*Fellinicum acidum; terminal -ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of fellinic acid with a base. *Fellinas, ātis, f.*

**Fell'inie.** (*Fel.*) *Chem.* Belonging to bile or gall. *Fellinicus, a, um.*

**Fell'inic A'cid.** *Chem.* A distinct substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid.

**Felo de se.** *Med. Jur.* A suicide, or one who commits felony by laying violent hands on himself.

**Feminine.** See *Fæmineus.*

**Femoral.** (*Femur, the thigh.*) Belonging to the thigh: *crural.* *Femoralis, is, e.*

**Fem'orocēle, es, f.** (*Femur; κήλη, a tumour.*) *Surg. Pathol.* The disorder *Hernia cruralis.*

**Femur, ōris, n.** (*Fero, to carry.*) *Anat.* The thigh; also the long cylindrical bone of the thigh, or *Os femoris.* *Zoöl.* The second articulation of the feet of the *Arachnides, Crustacea, and Insecta.*

**Fēne'stra, æ, f.** (*Φαίνω, to make to appear.*) A window. *Anat.* Applied to two *foramina* of the tympanum of the ear.

**Fēne'strālis, is, e.** (*Fēne'stra.*) Having small openings like windows: *fene'stral.*

**Fene'strātus, a, um.** (*Fenestra.*)

*Bot.* Pierced with small holes: *fene'strate.*

**Fēnnel, Sweet.** *M. Med.* The *Anethum fœniculum.*

**Fermenta'tion.** (*Fermento, to leaven.*) *Chem.* The spontaneous changes which aqueous combinations of animal or vegetable matter, exposed to the air at an ordinary temperature, undergo. *Fermentatio, ōnis, f.*

**Ferme'ntum, i, n.** (Same.) *Chem.* The substance which excites fermentation: *fe'rment.*

**Ferme'ntum Cērēvīsiæ.** *M. Med.* The scum or froth of beer during fermentation; barm; yeast.

**Fern, Male.** *M. Med.* The *Aspidium filix mas.*

**Ferri Filum.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) for iron wire; (L.) the *Ferrum in filo tractum.*

**Ferri, Rāme'nta.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for iron filings.

**Ferrifērus, a, um.** (*Ferrum; fēro, to bear.*) *Mineral.* Containing iron in the state of oxide or carbonate: *ferriferous.*

**Ferro-.** (*Ferrum, iron.*) *Chem.* A prefix in compound names, denoting connection with iron.

**Ferrugi'neous.** } (*Ferrugo, the*

**Ferru'ginous.** } rust of iron; terminal -*ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having, or full of, the rust of iron; of a yellowish, brown colour. *Ferrug'ineus, or Ferrug'inōsus, a, um.*

**Fert'ilis, is, e.** (*Fero, to bring forth.*) Fruitful: *fe'rtil.* *Bot.* Applied to flowers with the pistil, or that produce seeds capable of vegetation.

**Fēr'ula, æ, f.** (*Ferio, to strike.*) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae.*

**Fēr'ula-Assāfoē'tida.** *M. Med.* The plant which yields *assafœtida.*

**Festering.** (Fr. *Festrir, to putrefy.*) See *Beelin', Suppuration.*

**Fetal.** See *Fœtalis.*

**Fē'ticide.** (*Fœtus; cædo, to kill.*) *Med. Jur.* The murder of the fetus in utero; criminal abortion. *Fœt'icidium, ii, n.*

**Fe'ver.** *Pathol.* A condition characterised by loss of appetite, thirst, languor, debility, unwillingness to move, accelerated pulse, increased heat of surface, and general disturb-



ance of all the functions. *Febris, is, f.* See *Febris, Pyrexia*.

**Fever, Slight.** See *Febriacula*.

**Fibre.** (*Fiber, extreme.*) *Nat. Hist.* The minute threads or filaments which, variously arranged, compose the structure of parts in animals and vegetables. *Fibra, æ, f.*

**Fibrilla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Fibra.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Applied (pl.) to the extremely slender filaments seen by the microscope, and by the collection of a number of which in a sheath, or *sarcolemma*, a muscular fibre (of animal life) is formed: a fibril.

**Fibrillatus, a, um.** (*Fibrilla.*) *Bot.* Disposed in very delicate filaments: fibrillated.

**Fibri'n.** (*Fibra.*) *Physiol.* A peculiar whitish, solid, insipid and inodorous compound substance found in animal and vegetable matter; coagulable lymph. *Fibrina, æ, f.*

**Fibro-.** (*Fibra.*) A prefix denoting a fibrous condition.

**Fibro-Pla'stic.** (*Fibro-; πλασσω, to form.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* Forming fibres; applied to an organised tissue from the corpuscles excluded on sores. *Fibro-pla'sticus, a, um.*

**Fibrous.** (*Fibra; terminal-ösus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Having, composed, or full of fibres. *Fibrösus, a, um.*

**Fibula, æ, f.** (As if *Fīgūla*, from *fīgo*, to fasten.) *Anat.* The long bone on the outer side of the leg.

**Fibulad.** *Anat.* Applied the same as *Fibular*, used adverbially.

**Fibular.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *Fibula*. Applied by Dr Barclay as meaning towards the *fibula*. *Fibulāris, is, e.*

**Ficoïdēs, adj.** (*Ficus; terminal-ïdēs.*) Resembling a fig: ficoid.

**Ficus, i, m.** *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy substance, or *Condyloma* resembling a fig.

**Ficus, i, or ūs, f.** (As if *Fæcus*; from *fæcundus*, fruitful.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*, Ord. *Diœcia*. Juss. *Urticæ*.

**Ficus Cārīca.** *M. Med.* The fig-tree; also called *F. communis*, *F. sativa*, and *F. vulgaris*.

**Ficus Ela'stica.** The tree which affords caoutchouc, or Indian rubber.

**Fig.** *M. Med.* The fruit of *Ficus carica*. *Ficus, i. or ūs, f.*

**Filament.** (Dim. *Filum.*) *Anat.*

A small, delicate, thread-like substance; a fibre. *Bot.* The thread-like part of a stamen. *Filamentum, i, n.* See *Fibrilla*.

**Filicoidēs, adj.** (*Filix, the fern; terminal-ïdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the fern: filicoid.

**Filifo'rmis, is, e.** (*Filum, a thread; forma, resemblance.*) Having the appearance of thread: filiform. See *Nematoides*.

**Filix, icis, f.** (*Findo, to divide; its leaves being divided.*) *Bot.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) of the *rhizoma* of *Nephrodium filix mas*; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Cryptogamia*. Juss. *Filicales*.

**Filter.** An apparatus of various construction, for the purposes of filtration. *Filtrum, i, n.* See *Viltrum*.

**Filtrate.** (*Filtrum.*) *Chem.* Any liquid, strained or filtered. *Filtras, atis, f.*

**Filtration.** (*Filtrum.*) *Chem.* The process by which a fluid is gradually separated from the particles that may be floating or suspended in it; straining. *Filtratio, ōnis, f.*

**Fimbria, æ, f.** (*Fibrum, an extremity.*) A border or fringe. *Anat.* Applied (pl.) to the extremities of the Fallopian tubes.

**Fimbriatus, a, um.** (*Fimbria.*) Having a fringe or border: fimbriated.

**Finger.** See *Digitus Manūs*.

**Fingered.** See *Digitatus*.

**Fins.** (Sax. *Finn.*) *Ichthyol.* Membranous organs somewhat analogous to hands and feet. Pl. of *Pinna, æ, f.*

**Fire Damp.** *Chem.* Applied by miners to the bihyduret of carbon, or light carbureted hydrogen.

**First Intention.** *Surg.* Union by the first intention means the process of adhesive inflammation without suppuration.

**Fish-Glue.** See *Ichthyocolla*.

**Fish-Skin.** See *Ichthyosis*.

**Fissilis, is, c.** (*Fissus, cleft.*) That which may be cleft or cloven: fissile.

**Fissipārus, a, um.** (*Fissus; pārio, to beget.*) That which is reproduced by scission, or by portions separated from the original, and forming new individuals: fissiparous.

**Fissipa'tion.** (*Findor, to be di-*

ded.) *Physiol.* The spontaneous, or accidental division of an organ into two or more parts, each of which is a perfect being exactly resembling that from which it was derived, before division. *Fissipātio, ōnis, f.*

**Fissiro'stris, is, e.** (*Findor*; *ostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Passerinae*, having a broad beak with an extended commissure: fissiro'strate.

**Fissūra, æ, f.** (*Findor*.) Any deep extended depression: a fissure.

**Fissura Magna Silvii.** See *Silvii, Fissura Magna.*

**Fissus, a, um.** (Same.) *Bot.* Divided; cleft; cloven.

**Fistūla, æ, f.** (As if *Fissūla*, from *findo*, to cleave.) A pipe. *Surg. Pathol.* A sinuous ulcer, having an external opening often leading to a larger cavity, and slow to heal.

**Fistulous.** (*Fistūla*; terminal *sus*.) *Bot.* Having many pipes or tubes. *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature of *fistula*. *Fistulōsus, a, um.*

**Fixed Air.** See *Aër Fixus*.

**Fixity.** *Chem.* A property by which bodies withstand the action of heat. *Fixitas, ātis, f.*

**Flabelliform.** (*Flābellum*, a fan; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a fan; fan-like. *Flābellifōrmis, is, e.*

**Flag, Sweet-Scented.** *M. Med.* See *Acorus calamus*.

**Flagelliform.** (*Flāgellum*, a little whip; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a little whip; whip-like. *Flāgellifōrmis, is, e.*

**Flāgellum, i, n.** (*Dim. Flāgrum*, whip.) *Bot.* A runner which strikes out long and delicate, like a whip.

**Flake-White.** *Chem.* The substrate of bismuth.

**Flank.** (*Fr. Flanc*, the side.) *Anat.* That part of the body between the false ribs and the *Ossa innominata*.

**Fla'tulence.** } (*Flo*, to blow.) *Pa-*

**Fla'tulency.** } *thol.* A collection of gaseous fluid in the stomach and bowels, by fermentation or chemical separation from the articles of food taken into the stomach, or otherwise. *Fla'tulentia, æ, f.*

**Flātūlentus, a, um.** (*Flo*.) *Patol.* Having flatulence: fla'tulent.

**Flātus, ūs, m.** (*Flo*.) Wind, or

gaseous fluid in the stomach and bowels; flatulency.

**Flax.** (*Teut. Flachs*.) *M. Med.* The *Linum usitatissimum*.

**Flax, Pu'rging.** *M. Med.* The *Linum catharticum*.

**Flesh.** (*Sax. Flæsc*.) *Anat.* The muscles and generally the soft parts of an animal. *Bot.* The leaves, fruit, etc., of a thick consistence, somewhat like flesh. *Că'ro, carnis, f.*

**Flesh, Proud.** See *Proud Flesh*.

**Fleshy.** See *Carneus, Carnosus*.

**Flē'xilis, is, e.** (*Flecto*, to bend.) Flexible; easily bent: flē'xile.

**Flē'xion.** (Same.) *Anat.* The state of bending, or being bent. *Flē'xio, ōnis, f.*

**Flē'xor, ōris, m.** (Same.) A bender; applied to muscles.

**Flexuōsus, a, um.** (Same; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having many bendings, or turnings; zig-zag: flē'xuous.

**Floating.** See *Natans*.

**Floating Ribs.** *Anat.* The last two false ribs, whose anterior extremities are not connected with the rest, or with each other.

**Flo'cci Volitantes.** *Pathol.* The imaginary objects floating before the eyes in cases of depraved sight. See *Muscae Volitantes*.

**Flocillation.** (*Floccus*, the nap of clothes.) *Pathol.* The picking of the bed-clothes; a symptom betokening extreme danger; carphology. *Floccillatio, ōnis, f.*

**Floo'ding.** *Obstet. Pathol.* Popular term for uterine hemorrhage; more particularly in connection with parturition. *Hæmorrhā'gia Utērīna*.

**Flōra, æ, f.** (*Flos*.) *Bot.* A tableau of plants of a country.

**Flo'ral.** (*Flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Belonging to flowers. *Flōrālis, is, e.*

**Floral Leaf.** See *Bractea*.

**Flo'rentine O'rris.** *M. Med.* The *Iris Florentina*.

**Flore'scence.** (*Flōresco*, to flourish.) *Bot.* The act of flowering, compared to the act of generation in animals. *Flōrescentia, æ, f.*

**Floret.** See *Flosculus*.

**Flōrī'fērus, a, um.** (*Flos*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers: floriferous.

**Flos, flōris, f.** (*Χλόος*, greenness; from *χλόα*, a green herb.) *Bot.*



That part of a plant, for the most part richly coloured, protecting the internal organs : a flower.

**Flo'sculous.** (*Flosculus* ; terminal -*osus*.) *Bot.* Having many florets ; flosculose. *Flosculosus*, *a*, *um*.

**Flo'sculus**, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Flos*.) *Bot.* A little flower ; a floret.

**Flour.** See *Farina*, *Pollen*.

**Flower.** See *Flos*.

**Flowers of Sulphur.** *M. Med.* Sublimed sulphur, or the sulphur of commerce.

**Flu'ate.** (*Fluoricum acidum* ; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of fluoric acid with a base. *Fluas*, *atis*, *f*.

**Fluctuation.** (*Fluctuo*, to rise in waves.) *Surg. Pathol.* The undulation of a fluid, ascertained by the proper application of the fingers, or the hand, or by *succussion*. *Fluctuatio*, *onis*, *f*.

**Flu'id.** (*Fluo*, to flow.) Having particles easily separable, yielding to the least pressure and moving over each other in every direction. *Flu'idus*, *a*, *um*.

**Flu'idity.** The quality of being fluid. *Flu'iditas*, *atis*, *f*.

**Flu'idrachm.** (*Flu'idus* ; drachma, a drachm.) *Pharm.* Sixty minims : a fluid drachm. *Flu'idrachma*, *æ*, *f*.

**Flu'idu'ncia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Flu'idus* ; *uncia*, an ounce.) *Pharm.* Eight fluid drachms : a fluid ounce.

**Fluobo'rate.** (*Fluoboricum acidum* ; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of fluoboric acid with a base. *Fluoboras*, *atis*, *f*.

**Fluobo'ric.** (*Fluorium*, fluorin ; *borium*, boron ; terminal -*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to fluorin and boron ; applied to an acid. *Fluoboricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Flu'or**, *oris*, *m*. (*Fluo*, to flow.) A flowing, or flux. *Chem.* A simple body, the existence of which is admitted by mere analogy : fluorin. *Pathol.* Applied to a diseased condition of the mucous secretion on the internal surface of the vagina, in which it is much increased, and of a whitish appearance.

**Flu'or Albus.** *Pathol.* *Leucorrhœa*, or the whites.

**Fluorātus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Having fluorine : flu'orated. Hydrofluoric acid has been called *fluorated hydrogen*.

**Fluo'ric.** *Chem.* Belonging to fluorin. *Fluoricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Flu'oride.** (*Fluorium* ; terminal -*ide*.) *Chem.* A combination of fluorin with a base.

**Fluorin.** *Chem.* The supposed primary principle of hydrofluoric acid. *Fluorium*, *ii*, *n*.

**Fluo'ruret.** (*Fluorium* ; terminal -*uret*.) *Chem.* A combination of fluorin with a simple body. *Fluorurētum*, *i*, *n*.

**Flu'vial.** } (*Flävium*, a river.)

**Flu'viale.** } *Geol.* Belonging to a river. *Fluviätis*, *is*, *c*.

**Flux.** (*Fluo*, to flow.) *Chem.* The substance used to promote the fusion of metals. *Pathol.* Any excessive discharge from the bowels or other organs. *Fluxus*, *us*, *m*.

**Flux, Black.** *Chem.* A mixture of charcoal and subcarbonate of potash.

**Flu'xion.** (*Fluo*.) *Chem.* The change on metals or other bodies from solid to fluid by the agency of heat : fusion. *Flu'xio*, *onis*, *f*.

**Fö'cus**, *i*, *m*. (*Föveo*, to keep warm.) *Astron.* Applied to the two points (*Foci*) within the elliptical orbit of a planet round the sun. *Nat. Philos.* In optics, the point of convergence of the rays of light after passing through a convex lens.

**Föccu'nditas**, *atis*, *f*. (*Föcundus*, fruitful.) *Physiol.* The faculty of reproducing ; abundant reproduction : fecu'ndity.

**Föem'ineus**, *a*, *um*. (*Föemina*, a woman.) Belonging to a female ; feminine : femi'neous.

**Föen'icūlum**, *i*, *n*. (*Föenus*, usury.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the fruit of *Föeniculum dulce*, *vulgare*, or *officinale* ; the *Anethum föeniculum*.

**Föen'icūlum Dulce.** } *M.*  
**Föen'icūlum Germāni-** } *Med.*  
**cum.** } The

*Anethum föeniculum*, or sweet fennel.

**Föetälis**, *is*, *c*. *Physiol.* Belonging to the *föetus* : fe'tal.

**Föetide.** See *Fetide*.

**Föetidus**, *a*, *um*. (*Föteo*, to become putrid.) *Med.* Having a bad smell : fe'tid.

**Fö'tor**, *oris*, *m*. (*Föteo*.) *Med.* A bad smell, or stink : fe'tor.

**Fö'tus**, *us*, *m*. (*Föveo*, to nourish.) *Physiol.* The child *in utero* from the fifth month of pregnancy till birth : a fe'tus.

**Folia'ceous.** (*Fōlior*, to be full of leaves.) *Bot.* Full of leaves; leafy. *Fōliāceus, a, um.*

**Folia'tion.** (Same.) The formation or arrangement of leaves in the bud. *Fōliātio, ōnis, f.*

**Fōllātus, a, um.** (Same.) *Bot.* clothed with leaves; leafy: foliate.

**Fōlli'fērus, a, um.** (*Fōlium; fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing leaves: folii'ferous.

**Fōli'olūm, i, n.** (Dim. *Fōlium.*) *Bot.* A little leaf, or leaflet: a foliole.

**Fōllūm, ii, n.** (Φύλλον.) *Bot.* leaf. See *Leaf*.

**Follīcūlātus, a, um.** (*Follīcūlus.*) Having follicles: folli'culate.

**Follīcūlōsus, a, um.** (*Follīcūlus; terminal-ōsus.*) Having numerous follicles: folli'culose.

**Follī'cūlus, i, m.** (Dim. *Follis*, bag.) *Anat.* A little bag, or follicle. See *Crypta*. *Bot.* A membranous, dehiscent, one-celled, single-lobed pericarp opening longitudinally by a ventral suture, to which is attached a placenta bearing the seeds, and having no dorsal suture.

**Follī'cūlus Aëris.** *Physiol.* The space at the broad end of an egg.

**Fomenta'tion.** (*Fōveo*, to keep warm.) *Med.* The application of any warm, soft, medicinal substance to some part of the body, by which the vessels are relaxed, and their morbid action sometimes removed. *Fomentatio, ōnis, f.* See *Fotus*.

**Fōmes, itis, m.** (Same.) *Med.* Any porous substance capable of absorbing contagious effluvia, as spongy clothing, etc. See *Fomites*.

**Fōmītes.** (Pl. of *Fōmes.*) *Med.* Applied to goods, clothing, or other materials imbued with contagion.

**Fons Pulsātilis.** *Anat.* The pulsating fountain; the anterior fontanel, because for years after birth no arterial pulsation may be there perceived. See *Fontanel*.

**Fōntanel.** (Dim. *Fons*, a fountain.) *Anat.* The quadrangular space between the frontal and two parietal bones in very young children. A smaller one, triangular, sometimes exists between the occipital and parietal bones. *Fontānellā, æ, f.*

**Fontī'cūlus, i, m.** (Dim. *Fons.*) *Med.* An issue, or artificial ulcer.

**Food.** See *Aliment, Alitura, Cibus, Pabulum*.

**Foot-Bath.** See *Pedituvium*.

**Foot-Jaws.** *Zoöl.* The extremities of the last three pairs of feet in most *Crustacea*.

**Foot-Stalk.** See *Pedicellus, Pediculus, Pedunculus, Petiolus*.

**Fōrāmen, inis, n.** (*Fōro*, to bore a hole.) *Anat.* A hole, or opening.

**Fōrāminātus, a, um.** } (*Fōrā-*  
**Fōrāminī'fērus, a, um.** } *men; fēro*, to bear.) Pierced with small holes: fora'minated. Bearing or having *foramina*: foramini'ferous.

**Fō'recps, ipis, f.** (As if *Ferrī-iceps; ferrum*, iron; *cāpio*, to take.) *Obstet.* An instrument consisting of a pair of curved blades, for the purpose of grasping the head of the fetus and bringing it through the passages, in certain cases of difficult labour. *Surg.* Various instruments, of diverse construction, for seizing hold of objects, etc. *Zoöl.* The claws of certain *Crustacea*.

**Forc-Arm.** *Anat.* That portion of the arm between the elbow and wrist; the *Cubitus*. *Antibrā'chium, ii, n.* *Ornithol.* The second part of the anterior extremity which supports the wing.

**Forchcad.** See *Frons, Sinciput*.

**Fō'reign Bo'dy.** *Surg.* Any substance which is left in a wound and keeps up irritation, to the prevention of its cure; as a bullet, a piece of broken glass, a splinter, nail, etc.

**Fō'rensic Mc'dicine.** Such parts of medicine as are connected with judicial inquiries. See *Medical Jurisprudence*.

**Forc-Skin.** See *Prepuce*.

**Forgetfulness.** See *Amnesia*.

**Forked.** See *Furcatus*.

**Fo'rmate.** } (*Formīcum acīdum*;

**Fo'rmiate.** } terminal-ate.) *Chem.*

A combination of formic acid with a base. *Fō'rmas*, or *Fō'rmias, ātis, f.*

**Fō'rmic.** (*Formīca*, the ant.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained by distillation of ants and water. *Formīcus, a, um.*

**Formīca Rūsa.** *Entomol.* The ant, emmet, or pismire, which contains an acid juice and gross oil, supposed to possess aphrodisiac virtues.

**Formīca'tion.** (*Formīco*, to rise in pimples.) *Med.* A sense of prick-



ing or tingling on the surface of the body. *Formicatio, ōnis, f.*

**Formicæ.** *Zoöl.* Belonging to the *Formica* or ant; a more correct construction of the word *Formicæ*. *Formicæus, a, um.*

**Formūla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Forma*, form.) *Med.* A short form of prescription in practice, in place of the more full instruction in the pharmacopœias.

**Formyle, Perchlo'ride of.** *Chem.* The fluid substance Chloroform.

**Formicate.** (*Fornicor*, to be arched.) *Bot.* Arched; vaulted. *Fornicatus, a, um.*

**Forniciform.** (*Fornix*; form, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling an arch, or vault; vaulted. *Forniciformis, is, e.*

**Fornix, icis, f.** (*Furnus*, arched.) An arch or vault. *Anat.* The white, fibrous, triangular substance beneath the *Corpus callosum* and *Septum lucidum*, which has a somewhat arched appearance; also termed *Corpus psaloides*.

**Fossa, æ, f.** (*Fōdio*, to dig.) *Anat.* A depression, little pit, or sinus; also, the *Pudendum muliebre*.

**Fossil.** (Same.) *Geol.* That which is dug out of the earth; applied to organic remains, animal and vegetable, found in the *strata* of the earth. *Fossilis, is, e.*

**Fossiliferous.** (*Fossilis*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Bearing, or containing fossil specimens. *Fossiliferus, a, um.*

**Fossilisatio, ōnis, f.** (*Fossilis*.) *Geol.* The progress of converting into a fossil: fossilisa'tion.

**Fōtus, ūs, m.** (*Fōveo*, to keep warm.) *Pharm.* A fomentation.

**Fourchette.** (Fr. a table-fork.) *Anat., Obstet.* The termination of the *Labia pudendi* at the edge of the perineum. *Comp. Anat.* The prominent portion in the centre of the plantar surface of the horse's foot, shaped like the letter V. *Ornithol.* The condition of parts produced by junction of the clavicles and powerful stretches formed by the coracoid apophysis; the merry-thought.

**Fōveatus, a, um.** (*Fōvea*, a depression.) *Bot.* Having a depression or depressions; pitted: fo'veate.

**Fōveolārius, a, um.** } (*Fōveola*;  
**Fōveolātus, a, um.** } dim. *fōvea*.) Having little, unequal pits or depressions: foveola'rious: fove'olate.

**Fovilla.** *Bot.* The fecundating liquor contained in the grains of pollen.

**Fowl.** (Sax. *Fugol*.) *Ornithol.* Simply the same as bird; more specially, all kinds of poultry. *Volucris, is, e.*

**Fowle's' Solution.** *M. Med.* The *Liquor arsenicalis*.

**Fox-Glove.** *M. Med.* The *Digitalis purpurea*.

**Fractūra, æ, f.** (*Frango*, to break.) Fracture; a genus, *Ord. Dialyses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. *Surg.* A solution of continuity of a bone, generally by external force, but occasionally by the powerful action of muscles.

**Fra'cture, Co'mminuted.** *Surg.* That in which the bone is broken or crushed into several pieces.

**Fra'cture, Co'mpound.** *Surg.* That in which the skin, muscles, tendons, etc., are lacerated and destroyed.

**Frænulum, i, n.** (Dim. *Frænum*, a bridle.) *Anat.* A little bridle; sometimes used for *Frænum*.

**Frambœ'sia, æ, f.** (Fr. *Framboise*, a raspberry.) *Pathol.* The yaws; a genus, *Ord. Impetigenes*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Frankincense.** See *Olibanum*, *Thus*.

**Fræn'kincense, Co'mmon.** *M. Med.* The *Abietis resina*.

**Fra'xīnus, i, f.** (*Frango*, to break.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*, *Ord. Diœcia*. Juss. *Olcacæ*. The ash.

**Fra'xīnus O'rnus.** } *M.*  
**Fra'xīnus Rōtundifō'lia.** } *Med.* Two plants from which manna is obtained.

**Freckle.** See *Æstates*, *Ephelis*, *Lentigo*.

**Freezing Mixture.** *Chem.* That by which artificial cold is produced.

**Freezing Point.** That at which water freezes, being 32° above zero in Fahrenheit's thermometer; in Reaumur's, and the Centigrade, it is taken as zero.

**Frēmītus, ūs, m.** (*Frēmo*, to murmur.) *Pathol.* An irregular, rapid, oscillating commotion of the muscular system.

**Friability.** (*Frio*, to crumble.) The quality of being reducible into small pieces. *Friabilitas, ātis*, f.

**Friction.** (*Frico*, to rub.) *Med.* A therapeutical agent of great power, by which the circulation is stimulated, and medicinal applications enter the pores of the skin.

**Frigid Zone.** *Astron. Geog.* The space between each Polar circle and the Pole.

**Frigorific.** (*Frīgus*, the sensation of cold; *fācio*, to make.) Having power to make cold. *Frigorificus, a, um.*

**Fringe.** See *Fimbria*.

**Fringed.** See *Ciliatus, Fimbriatus, Laciniatus*.

**Fronde'scence.** (*Frons, frondis.*) *Bot.* The state of development of the leaves, or fronds. *Frondescentia, f.*

**Frondifērus, a, um.** (*Fron, frondis*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fronds: frondiferous.

**Frons, dis, f.** *Bot.* A leaf; applied also to certain stems composed of branch and leaf united together, and often joined to the fructification: frond.

**Frons, tis, m. and f.** (*Φροντισω*, to study.) *Anat.* That part of the head between the eyebrows and commencement of the hairy scalp: the forehead.

**Frontal.** (*Frons*, the forehead.) *Anat.* Belonging to the forehead. *Frontālis, is, e.*

**Fructiferous.** (*Fructus*, fruit; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fruit. *Fructifer, a, um.*

**Fructification.** (*Fructifico*, to make fruitful.) *Bot.* That part of a plant, embracing the organs appropriated to generation, and comprehending both flowers and fruit, terminating the old plant and beginning the new. *Fructificātiō, ōnis, f.*

**Frugivōrus, a, um.** (*Frux*, corn; *fēro*, to devour.) Eating or living on grains or seeds: frugivorous.

**Fruit-Stalk.** See *Pedunculus*.

**Frumenta'ceous.** (*Frūmentum*, wheat.) *Bot.* Applied to all plants that in any way resemble wheat. *Frumentāceus, a, um.*

**Frustum, i, n.** (*Fruor*, to eat.) *Geom.* That part of a pyramid or cone which remains when any part

next the vertex, cut off by a plane parallel to the base, is taken away.

**Frute'scence.** (*Fructus*, fruit.) *Bot.* The ripe or mature state of a fruit. *Frutescentia, æ, f.*

**Fru'ticose.** (*Frūtex*, a shrub; terminal-ōsus.) *Bot.* Having many or full of shrubs: shrubby. *Fruticōsus, a, um.*

**Fūci'vōrus, a, um.** (*Fūcus*; *vōro*, to devour.) Living on seaweed: fuci'vorous.

**Fu'lerum, i, n.** (*Fulcro*, to make a bed.) A stay, or prop. *Bot.* In pl., the roots, trunk, and branches of vegetables; also, the various appendages of a plant, as runners, suckers, and tendrils. *Nat. Philos.* A certain determinate point on which the lever rests.

**Fulgura'tion.** (*Fulgur*, brightness.) *Nat. Philos.* The electrical phenomenon of light in the atmosphere unaccompanied by thunder, and easily distinguishable from lightning. *Fulgurātiō, ōnis, f.*

**Fuli'ginous.** (*Fūlgo*, soot; terminal-ōsus.) Full of soot: sooty. *Fuliginōsus, a, um.*

**Fu'lminate.** (*Fulmīnācum* acidum; terminal-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of fulminic acid with a base. *Fulmīnas, ātis, f.*

**Fulminating Gold.** See *Aurum Fulminans*.

**Fu'lminating Silver.** *Chem.* The argentate of ammonia.

**Fulmina'tion.** *Chem.* A quick explosion with noise; as of fulminating powder, and the combustion of inflammable gas with oxygen; detonation. *Fulmīnātiō, ōnis, f.*

**Fulmi'nic.** *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from the fulminate of silver. *Fulmī'nicus, a, um.*

**Fumiga'tion.** (*Fūmigo*, to perfume a place.) *Med.* The employment of certain fumes to counteract contagious effluvia. *Fūmigātiō, ōnis, f.*

**Fu'nction.** (*Fungor*, to execute.) *Physiol.* A power, or faculty, by the exercise of which the vital phenomena are produced. *Fu'nctio, ōnis, f.*

**Fu'nctional Disease.** *Pathol.* That where the function or secretion of an organ is vitiated, but its structure remains natural.



**Fu'ndament.** (*Fundum*, the bottom of a thing.) *Anat.* The anus. *Fundāme'ntum*, *i*, *n*.

**Fu'ngate.** (*Fungicūm acīdum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of fungic acid with a base. *Fu'ngas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Fungi.** See *Fungus*.

**Fungicōlus**, *a*, *um*. (*Fungus*; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living in mushrooms; applied to a Family (pl. *f*.) of *Coleoptera*.

**Fu'ngiform.** (*Fungus*; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a mushroom. *Fu'ngi'formis*, *is*, *e*.

**Fungi'n.** (*Fungus*, a mushroom.) *Chem.* The residual fleshy substance of *fungi*, after being subjected to the action of alcohol and water. *Fu'ngina*, *e*, *f*.

**Fu'ngoid.** (*Fungus*; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Resembling a mushroom, or the disease *fungus*. *Fu'ngoidēs*, *adj*.

**Fu'ngous.** (*Fungus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Having fungi, or the disease *fungus*; full of fungi. *Fu'ngōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Fu'ngus**, *i*, *m*. (Σπόγγος, or σφόγγος.) *Bot.* A Linn. and Juss. Ord. (pl.) Cl. *Cryptogamia*. *Pathol.* A redundant growth of flesh on an ulcer; proud flesh; any large, soft, spongy, excrescence arising from diseased structure.

**Fūnī'cūlus**, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Fūnis*.) *Bot.* The small filament, or podosperm connecting the imperfect seed to the receptacle. See *Funis*.

**Fūnis**, *is*, *m*. and *f*. (Σχοῖνος, a rope plaited from the bulrush.) *Obstet.* Generally used for the *Funis umbilicalis*, or navel-string. See *Umbilical Cord*.

**Funnel-Shaped.** See *Infundibuliformis*.

**Fu'reātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Furca*, a fork.) *Bot.* Divided into two parts; forked; dichotomous: *fu'reate*.

**Fu'rfur**, *ūris*, *m*. (*Fur*, corn.) *Bot.* Bran, being the husks of wheat. *Pathol.* The diseased condition of the head called dandriff, or scurf, a species of *Pityriasis*.

**Furfura'ceous.** (*Furfur*.) *Pathol.* Resembling bran; and so the disease dandriff; branny. *Furfūra'ceus*, *a*, *um*.

**Furfūrātio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Furfur*.) *Pathol.* The state of having *Pityriasis*, or a scaliness of the skin.

**Fūror Utērīnus.** *Pathol.* Another term for *Nymphomania*, or *Hysteromania*.

**Furrowed.** See *Striatus*, *Sulcatus*.

**Fura'ncūlus**, *i*, *m*. (As if *Fervuncūlus*, from *ferveo*, to be hot.) *Surg.* A boil, or inflammatory tumour; a blain.

**Fu'sel Oil.** *Chem.* An oily liquid, poisonous, of a highly disagreeable smell and nauseous taste, obtained in the manufacture of potato spirit.

**Fu'sible.** (*Fundo*, to cast metal.) *Chem.* Capable of being made fluid by the application of heat. *Fūsilis*, *is*, *e*.

**Fusibi'lity.** (Same.) *Chem.* The capability of being fused. *Fūsi'bīlitas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Fu'siform.** (*Fūsus*; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a spindle; tapering. *Fūsi'formis*, *is*, *e*.

**Fu'sion.** (*Fundo*.) *Chem.* The act of melting, or state of being melted, by heat. *Fūsiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Fūsus**, *i*, *m*. (*Fundo*.) A spindle. *Zoöl.* Applied (pl.) to the *papillæ* through which the delicate threads pass, in the *Arachnides*.

## G.

**G**, or **Γ**, denoted among Greek physicians, *Uncia*, or an ounce.

**Gtt.** *Pharm.* For *Guttas*, drops.

**Gadu'i'n.** (*Gādus morrhua*.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance found in cod-liver oil. *Gādu'ina*, *e*, *f*.

**Gā'dus**, *i*, *m*. *Ichthyol.* A genus, Ord. *Jugulares*.

**Gā'dus Mo'rrhua.** *Ichthyol.* The

cod-fish, abounding in the northern seas, from the liver of which cod-fish oil is obtained.

**Gā'lactāgōgus**, *a*, *um*. (Γάλα, milk; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Physiol.* Causing the flow of milk: *gala'ctagogue*.

**Gā'la'etia**, *e*, *f*. (Γάλα.) A genus in Good's Nosology, embracing defective, excessive, vitiated, erratic,

d other morbid secretions of the milk; mislactation.

**Gala'ctic.** Same as *Lactic*.

**Galacti'n.** (Γάλα.) *Chem.* The regulating principle of milk. *Gālac-ta*, æ, f.

**Gālac'tirrhæ'a**, æ, f. (Γάλα; ῥέω, flow.) *Med.* An excessive flow of milk.

**Gāla'ctōcēle**, es, f. (Γάλα; λη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour or swelling consisting of a milky fluid.

**Gālac'tō'phāgus**, a, um. (Γάλα; ἔγω, to eat.) *Physiol.* Living on milk: galactō'phagous. See *Lacti-rus*.

**Gālac'tō'phōrus**, a, um. (Γάλα; ἔρω, to bear.) Milk-bearing; galac-phorous.

**Gālac'tōpoiētīcus**, a, um. (Γάλα; ποίεω, to make.) Milk-making: lactopoiē'tic.

**Gālac'tō'mētrum**, i, n. (Γάλα, milk; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk; a galactō'meter.

**Gālac'tōpō'sia**, æ, f. (Γάλα, milk; πω, to drink.) *Med.* Milk diet.

**Gāl'bānum**, i, n. (Heb.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) of a resinous substance obtained from the *Bubon galbanum*, now constituting a distinct genus, and termed *Galbanum officinale*.

**Gā'lea**, æ, f. (Γαλή, a cat.) *Anat.* Bot. The superior arched part of ringent and personate corollæ.

**Gāl'thol.** A headache extending all over the head. *Surg.* A bandage over the head, somewhat like a helmet.

**Gāl'tol.** A large vaulted membrane, moveable, and covering the jaws of insecta Orthoptera, and many Coleoptera and Neuroptera.

**Gāleātus**, a, um. (Gālea.) *Bot.* Belonging to a helmet: ga'leate.

**Gāl'ena**, æ, f. (Γάλειν, to shine, glisten.) *Mineral.* Lead-glance, a natural sulphuret of lead. See *polybdæna*.

**Gāl'c'nic.** *Med.* After the manner of Galen, whose practice of medicine consisted much in multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition. *Gāl-c'nicus*, a, um.

**Gāl'ipe'a Cuspāria.** } *M. Med.*  
**Gāl'ipe'a Officīnālis.** } The tree which produces Angustura or Cus-

paria bark according to the pharmacopœias, the first (L.), the second (E. and U.S.A.) See *Cusparia*.

**Gāl'ipot.** *Pharm.* An earthen pot painted and glazed, wherein ointments, etc., are kept.

**Gall.** (Sax. *Gealla*.) *Physiol.* The bile or secretion of the liver. See *Bilis*, *Chole*, *Fel*.

**Gall-Bladder.** *Anat.* The *Vesicula fellis*.

**Gall-Nut.** See *Galla*.

**Gall-Sickness.** *Pathol.* The remittent fever produced by marsh miasmata in the Netherlands.

**Gall-Stone.** *Pathol.* A calculus formed in the *Vesicula fellis*.

**Gāl'la**, æ, f. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) for galls; (E. D.) *Gallæ*. The gall-nut found on the branches of the *Quercus infectoria*.

**Gāl'late.** (*Gallicum acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of gallic acid with a base. *Gāl'las*, ātis, f.

**Gāl'lic.** (*Gallia*, Gaul.) *Med.* *Pathol.* Belonging to the French. (*Galla*, a gall-nut.) *M. Med.* Belonging to the *Galla*; applied to an acid found in vegetable astringent substances, but most abundantly in the gall-nut. *Gāl'licus*, a, um.

**Gallicus Morbus.** See *Syphilis*.

**Gallināceus**, a, um. (*Gallus*, a cock, or *Gallina*, a hen.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) having the *Gallus* for their type: gallina'ceous.

**Gallinādæ**, patron. pl. m. (*Gal-lus*; terminal -adæ.) *Ornithol.* Belonging to the *Gallus*; applied to an Ord. having it for their type; also named *Gallinæ*, *Rasores*, and *Gal-linaceæ*.

**Gallināgo**, īnis, f. (Dim. *Gallus*.) *Ornithol.* The wood-cock. See *Caput Gallinaginis*.

**Gallinsc'etus**, a, um. (*Galla*; insecta, insects.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of Hemiptera, in which the body of the females in spring increases to a great volume, resembling the gall-nut; hence termed gall-insects.

**Galva'nic.** *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to galvanism. *Galvānicus*, a, um.

**Gāl'vanism.** (Professor *Galvani*,



of Bologna, who invented it; terminal-*ismus*.) *Nat. Philos.* A science presenting a variety of phenomena produced by different conductors of electricity being placed in different circumstances of contact, particularly by their application in this way to the nerves of animal bodies. *Galvānīsmus*, *i*, *m*. See *Voltaism*.

**Galvano'meter.** (*Galvānismus*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the nature and degree of excitement produced by galvanic action. *Galvānō-mētrum*, *i*, *n*.

**Galva'noscope.** (*Galvānismus*; σκοπέω, to observe.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument capable of exhibiting electric phenomena, and so applied by M. Hall to the frog prepared and placed under certain conditions for experiment. *Galvānōscōpus*, *i*, *m*.

**Gamboge.** *M. Med.* See *Cambogia*.

**Gambōgia.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D. and U.S.A.) for gamboge, or gamboge. See *Cambogia*.

**Gāmōpētālus**, *a*, *um*. (Γάμος, marriage; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having petals joined together by the borders: gamopetalous.

**Gāmōsēpālus**, *a*, *um*. (Γάμος; σέpalum.) *Bot.* Having sepals joined together by their borders: gamosepalous.

**Ga'ngliform.** (*Ganglion*; forma, likeness.) Of the nature, likeness, or appearance of a ganglion. *Ga'nglīfōrmis*, *is*, *e*.

**Ga'nglion.** (Γαγγλίου, a knot.) *Anat.* An enlargement in the course of a nerve, resembling a knot. *Physiol.* A collection of vesicular matter which serves as a centre of nervous power to certain fibres connected with it. *Surg.* An encysted tumour occurring on a tendon or aponeurosis, generally on the back of the hand or foot; also, a genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. *Ga'nglion*, *ii*, *n*.

**Ganglion of Gasser.** See *Gasserian Ganglion*.

**Ganglion Impar.** *Anat.* A small ganglion on the coccyx.

**Ganglion of Meckel.** See *Meckel, Ganglion of*.

**Ganglio'nic System.** *Physiol.*

The *ganglia*, or knot-like enlargements occurring in the course of nerves. See *Nervous System*.

**Gangræ'na**, *æ*, *f*. (Γράω, to consume.) *Pathol.* The state of incipient mortification: ga'ngrene.

**Gangræ'na O'ris.** A name for *Stomacace*, *Cancrum oris*, or canker of the mouth.

**Gaping.** See *Pandiculatio*, *Ringers*.

**Garci'nia**, *æ*, *f*. (Dr *Garcin*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Guttifera*.

**Garci'nia Cambōgia**, or } *M.*  
**Garci'nia Cambōgioidēs**. }  
*Med.* A plant considered to afford the best gamboge. See *Cambogia*, *Gambogia*.

**Gargāri'sma**, *ātis*, *n*. } (Γαργα-  
**Gargāri'smum**, *i*, *m*. } ρίζω, to  
**Gargāri'smus**, *i*, *m*. } wash the  
throat.) *Pharm.* A wash for the throat: a ga'rgle.

**Gargle.** See *Gargarisma*.

**Garrot.** (Fr. a stick.) *Surg.* A cylindrical piece of wood, or ivory, for tightening circular bandages.

**Gas.** (Germ. *Gascht*, an eruption of wind.) *Chem.* Aëriform, elastic, or gaseous fluid. See *Aëriform*.

**Gas'eous.** (*Gas*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Chem.* Belonging to gas; having or full of gas; aëriform. *Gaseōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Gasīfō'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Gaz*; forma, likeness.) *Chem.* Gas-like; applied unnecessarily to elastic fluids which are truly gases.

**Gasō'meter.** (*Gaz*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* A measurer of gas. Usually applied, however, to a reservoir for containing gas. *Gazō-mētrum*, *i*, *n*.

**Gasse'rian Ga'nglion.** *Anat.* A ganglion of the fifth pair of nerves, first discovered by Gasser; the semilunar ganglion.

**Gastērangemphra'xis**, *is*, *f*. (Γαστήρ, the stomach; ἀγγείον, a vessel; ἔμφραξις, an obstruction.) *Pathol.* Congestion of the blood-vessels of the stomach.

**Gaste'ric.** Same as *Gastric*.

**Gastērō'pōdus**, *a*, *um*. (Γαστήρ, the stomach; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*, which crawl by means of a fleshy disk on their belly; gastero'podous.

**Gastēro'stōmus**, *a, um.* (Γαστήρ; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having a mouth in the belly; applied to the *venia osculis superficialibus*: gastro'stomous.

**Gastrē'mia**, *æ, f.* (Γαστήρ; *μα*, blood.) *Pathol.* Congestion of the veins of the stomach, and so, early synonymous with *Gasteran-niphraxis*; gastrē'my.

**Gastrā'lgia**, *æ, f.* (Γαστήρ; *ἔλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the stomach: gastrā'lgý.

**Gastreleōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Γαστήρ; *ἐλκώω*, to ulcerate.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the stomach.

**Gastrencē'phālōma**, *ātis, n.* (Γαστήρ; *encephālōma*, a tumour of brain-like substance.) *Pathol.* A brain-like fungus of the stomach.

**Gastrencē'phālōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* *Pathol.* The formation and progress of *gastrecephaloma*.

**Gastre'nehŷta**, *æ, i.* (Γαστήρ; *ἔχω*, to pour in.) *Surg.* A stomach-syringe.

**Ga'stric**. (Γαστήρ.) *Med.* Belonging to the stomach. *Ga'stricus, um.*

**Ga'stric Juice**. *Physiol.* The juice secreted in the stomach, by the action of which on the *ingesta*, digestion is carried on. *Succus Ga'stricus*.

**Gastrīci'smus**, *i, m.* (Γαστήρ; *terminal -ismus*.) *Pathol.* Gastric sections in general; specially, that theory by which almost all diseases are attributed to the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels, suggesting their removal by causing vomiting and purging: ga'stricism.

**Gastrī'cōlus**, *a, um.* (Γαστήρ; *οἰκίζω*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Applied (*l. f.*) to those *Æstridæ*, the *larvæ* of which are found in the intestines of various animals: gastrī'colous.

**Gastrī'lōquus**, *i, m.* (Γαστήρ; *λογίζομαι*, to speak.) *Physiol.* Same as *Ventriloquus*.

**Gastrītis**, *īdis, f.* (Γαστήρ; *terminal -itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the stomach; a genus, *Ord. Phlegmasiæ*, *Cl. Pyrexias*, of Cullen's sology.

**Ga'stro-**. (Γαστήρ.) *Anat., Pathol.* A prefix in compound names, signifying relation to the stomach.

**Gastrōcēle**, *es, f.* (Γαστήρ; *κήλη*, tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia

in which a portion of the stomach is protruded; *Hernia ventriculi*: ga'strocele.

**Gastrōchō'lia**, *æ, f.* (Γαστήρ; *χολή*, bile.) *Pathol.* Bilious disease of the stomach.

**Gastrōchōlōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Gastric bilious fever: gastrocholo'sis.

**Gastrocnē'mius**, *a, um.* (Γαστήρ; *κνήμη*, the leg.) *Anat.* Belonging to the calf of the leg; applied to a muscle chiefly constituting that part.

**Gastrōcō'lica**, *æ, f.* (Γαστήρ; *cōlīca*, the belly-ache.) *Pathol.* Severe colic-like pains in the stomach: gastrocō'lic.

**Gastrōdēs**, *adj.* (Γαστήρ; *terminal -ōdēs*.) Having many swellings like the belly, or conjoined with a belly; ventrose: ga'strose.

**Gastrōdŷ'nia**, *æ, f.* (Γαστήρ; *ὀδυνή*, pain.) *Pathol.* Spasmodic pain in the stomach: gastrōdŷ'ny.

**Gastroīdēs**, *adj.* (Γαστήρ; *terminal -īdēs*.) *Bot., Comp. Anat.* Resembling the belly, or stomach: ga'stroid.

**Gastrō'li'thus**, *i, m.* (Γαστήρ; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Pathol.* A calculus in the stomach: a ga'strolith.

**Gastro'logy**. (Γαστήρ; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A dissertation on the stomach, its structure, function, etc. *Gastrōlō'gia*, *æ, f.*

**Gastrō'nōsos**. } (Γαστήρ;  
**Gastrō'nōsus**, *i, f.* } *νόσος*, a disease.) *Pathol.* Disorder of the stomach.

**Gastropā'thia**, *æ, f.* (Γαστήρ; *πάθος*, disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the stomach: gastro'pathy.

**Gastropā'thīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Gastropathia*: gastro-pā'thic.

**Gastropodus**. See *Gastropodus*.

**Gastro'r'rhygy**. (Γαστήρ; *ρήγνυμι*, to break out.) *Pathol.* Escape of the contents of the stomach through a lesion of its several coats; also, the oozing of blood from its internal surface. *Gastrorrhā'gia*, *æ, f.*

**Gastro'r'rhyphy**. (Γαστήρ; *ῥαφή*, a suture.) *Surg.* The sewing of wounds of the belly. *Gastrorrhā'phia*, *æ, f.*

**Gastrorrhœ'a**, *æ, f.* (Γαστήρ; *ρέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Undue in-



crease of the secretion of the mucous glands of the stomach; also, a flux from the belly.

**Gastroscō'pia**, *α*, *f*. (Γαστήρ; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Anat.*, *Pathol.* Examination of the abdomen: gastroscopy.

**Gastrōsis**, *is*, *f*. (Γαστήρ.) *Pathol.* Name by Alibert, in *Nosologie naturelle*, to the 1st Family, including all diseases of the stomach.

**Gastro'stomy**. (Γαστήρ; στόμα, an orifice.) *Surg.* The operation of forming an artificial opening into the stomach. *Gastrostō'mia*, *α*, *f*.

**Gastrōtō'micus**, *α*, *um*. *Surg.* Belonging to *Gastrotomia*: gastroto'mic.

**Gastro'tomy**. (Γαστήρ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting open the abdomen; also, puncturing the stomach itself. *Gastrōtō'mia*, *α*, *f*.

**Gastryp'algia**, *α*, *f*. (Γαστήρ; ὑπό, under; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Slight or gentle pains in the stomach: gastryp'algy.

**Gastryperpā'thia**, *α*, *f*. (Γαστήρ; ὑπέρ, above; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Severe affection of the stomach: gastr'y'perpathy.

**Gastrypōpā'thia**, *α*, *f*. (Γαστήρ; ὑπό, under; πάθος.) *Pathol.* Slight affection of the stomach: gastr'y'po-pathy.

**Ga'thering**. *Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Abscess* and *Suppuration*.

**Gaz**. See *Gas*.

**Gaziform**. See *Gasiform*.

**Gazometer**. See *Gasometer*.

**Gelatine**. (*Gēlo*, to freeze.) A substance obtained from bone, cartilage, sinew, ligament, skin, cellular tissue, and serous menbrane, by long continued boiling in water: gelly, or jelly. *Gēlātina*, *α*, *f*.

**Gelatine, Sugar of**. See *Glycoll*.

**Gelati'niform**. (*Gelātina*; *formā*, likeness.) Resembling gelatin. *Gelātīnīfo'rmis*, *is*, *e*.

**Gelātīnōsus**, *α*, *um*. (*Gēlātina*; terminal -ōsus.) *Zoöl.* Having, or full of gelatin: gela'tinous; applied to an Ord. (pl. m.) of *Polypi*.

**Gēlātio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Gēlo*, to freeze.) A freezing. *Pathol.* The rigid state of the body in catalepsy, as if frozen: gela'tion.

**Gēmelliflōrus**, *α*, *um*. (*Gemel-lus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed two and two: gemelliflo'rate. See *Geminiflorus*.

**Gēme'llus**, *α*, *um*. (Dim. *Gēmīnus*, double.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Gastrocnemius externus* muscle, because it has a double origin.

**Gēmīniflōrus**. (*Gēmīnus*; *flos*.) Same as *Gemelliflorus*.

**Gēmīnus**, *α*, *um*. (As if *Gebīnus*; from *gēniti bini*, born double.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Double; consisting of two; in pairs; applied to the *gemelli* muscles, and to leaves, etc.

**Gemma**, *α*, *f*. (As if *Germa*, from *germen*, a young sprig.) *Bot.* A bud which contains the rudiments of a plant in a latent state till the season favours its evolution. *Mineral*. (*Gummi*, gum.) A precious stone; a gem.

**Gemma'ceous**. (*Gemma*.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having buds. *Gemma'ceus*, *α*, *um*.

**Gemma'tion**. (*Gemma*.) *Bot.* The state or process of budding. *Gemmātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Gemmi'ferous**. (*Gemma*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Mineral*. Bearing or containing gems. *Gemmi'ferus*, *α*, *um*.

**Gemmifica'tion**. (*Gemma*; *facio*, to make.) *Bot.* The manner in which the bud or gem is developed; also synonymous with *Ramification*. *Gemmīficātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Gemmi'flōrus**, *α*, *um*. (*Gemma*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like buds: gemmiflo'rate.

**Gemmi'fo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Gemma*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Bud, or gemlike: ge'mmiform.

**Gemmi'parous**. (*Gemma*; *pārio*, to bring forth.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Producing buds or shoots. *Gemmi'pārus*, *α*, *um*.

**Gemmula'tion**. (*Gemmūla*.) *Physiol.* A kind of reproduction consisting in simple growth and development without the agency of sexes. *Gemmūlātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Gēmmule**. (Dim. *Gemma*.) *Bot.* The rudiment of the stem, growing upwards, and becoming stem and branches; a plumule. *Gēmmūla*, *α*, *f*.

**Gē'na**, *α*, *f*. (*Gēvus*, the cheekbone.) *Anat.* The cheek.

**Genca'nthropy**. (*Gēvā*, birth;

ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Physiol.* Same as *Anthropogeny*.

**General Practitioner.** *Med.* Practitioners in England and Wales, who do not profess to advise as *pure* physicians, or to act as *pure* surgeons, but are by education qualified to perform in their daily vocation the whole duties of both, with those of the obstetrician in addition.

**Genera'tion.** (*Gěňero*, to beget.) *Physiol.* The separation of the germ from the place to which it is attached to the parents; the act of begetting, or reproducing. *Gěňērātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Genera'tion, O'rgans of.** *Anat.* In a woman, the external are the *Mons veneris*, *labia*, *perinæum*, *clitoris*, and *lymphæ*; the internal, the *vagina*, *uterus*, *ovaria*, and Fallopian tubes; in a man, the *penis*, *testes*, *vesiculæ seminales*, *vasa deferentia*, and prostate gland. See *Genitals*.

**Generic.** *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to the same genus. *Gěňě'ricus*, *um*.

**Gene'sial.** (*Γένεσις*, origin.) *Physiol.* Belonging to generation. *gěňēsīālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Gěňēs'icus**, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Genesis*: gene'sic.

**Gěňēs'is**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Γίνωμαι*, to be born.) *Physiol.* Birth, origin, generation.

**Gene'va**, *æ*, f. (*Geneva*, where first made.) *Gin*, distilled from malt rye, and afterwards subjected to the same process with juniper berries. A spurious kind, from turpentine and cardamom seeds, with very few, if any, juniper berries, is largely consumed in the English metropolis, &c., as *British gin*.

**Geni'culate.** (*Gěňicŭlum*.) *Bot.* Joint like a little joint, or, like the knee. *Gěňicŭlātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Gěňy'eŭlum**, *i*, n. (Dim. *Gěnu*, the knee.) *Bot.* A small knot or joint; a little knee.

**Gěnio-**. (*Γένειον*, the chin.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment or connection with, the chin.

**Gěnitālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Gigno*, to beget.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to the organs of generation; genesial: ge'nital.

**Genitals.** (Same.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The organs or parts contributing to generation in the male

or female. *Gěnitālia*, pl. n. of *Gěnitālis*, *is*, *e*. See *Generation*, *Organs of*.

**Gě'nito-**. (*Gěnitālia*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the genital organs.

**Gěnnē'ticus**, *a*, *um*. (*Γεννώω*, to beget.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the procreative function: gennē'tic.

**Gentian.** See *Gentiana Lutea*.

**Gentiāna**, *æ*, f. (*Gentius*, king of Slavonia.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the root of *Gentiana lutea*: (D.) the *Gentianeæ Luteæ Radix*.

**Gentiāna Lūtea.** } *M. Med.*

**Gentiāna Ru'bra.** } The gentian plant; felwort.

**Gentiānāceus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Gentiana*; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.): gentiana'ceous.

**Gentiani'n.** The bitter principle of the plant *Gentiana lutea*. *Gentiānīna*, *æ*, f.

**Gentiānius**, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.* Same

**Gentiānus**, *a*, *um*. } application as *Gentianaceus*.

**Gě'nua Va'lga.** (Pl. of *Gěnu*, the knee.) *Surg.* The deformity vulgarly called *In-knees* or *Knock-knees*.

**Gě'nus**, *ĕris*, n. (*Γένος*, a family.) *Nat. Hist.* An assemblage of species analogous, but yet distinguishable from those of another genus by some one article at least.

**Geocē'ntric.** (*Γῆ*, the earth; *κεντρικός*, centric.) *Astron.* Having the earth for the centre; applied to the place in which any heavenly body, as seen from the earth, appears. *Geocē'ntricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Geōdēs**, adj. (*Γῆ*; terminal -*ώδης*.) Belonging to earth; earthy or full of earth: geode. *Mineral.* Applied to a species of *Actites*, the cavity of which contains only loose earth instead of a nodule.

**Geode'sy.** (*Γῆ*; *δαίω*, to divide.) *Geol.* That branch which determines the figure and extent of large portions of the earth's surface, etc., by direct observation and measurement. *Gēodæ'sia*, *æ*, f.

**Geoffræ'a**, *æ*, f. (Dr Geoffroy.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphica*, Ord. *Decandria*. *Juss. Leguminosæ*.

**Geoffræ'a Inc'ermis.** *M. Med.*



Systematic name of the cabbage-tree.

**Geogē'nia**, *α*, *f*. (Γῆ; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Nat. Hist.* The doctrine of the formation of the earth: geogeny.

**Geogē'nīcus**, *α*, *um*. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to geogeny: geogē'nie.

**Geognō'sia**, *α*, *f*. (Γῆ; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Nat. Hist.* The consideration of the solids composing the terrestrial globe, their nature, structure, arrangement, site, and date of formation: geō'gnosy.

**Geogno'stie**. *Geol.* Belonging to *Geognosia*. *Geogno'sticus*, *α*, *um*.

**Geography**. (Γῆ; γράφω, to write.) A description of the known habitable world, its mountains, seas, rivers, parts, limits, situation, and all other remarkable things belonging to it. *Geogrā'phia*, *α*, *f*.

**Geol'ogy**. (Γῆ; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the structure of the earth; a grand branch of mineralogy, which considers the various properties and relations of the atmosphere, waters, mountain rocks, or mineral masses of which the crust of the earth is principally composed, and the form, density, heat, electricity, and magnetism of the earth. *Geōlō'gia*, *α*, *f*.

**Geō'mētra**, or *es*, *α*, *f*. (Γῆ; μετρέω, to measure.) *Entomol.* Applied to a section (nom. pl.) of *Lepidoptera Nocturna*, from their mode of progression.

**Geome'tricus**, *α*, *um*. Belonging to geometry: geome'trie: geome'trical.

**Geo'metry**. (Γῆ; μετρέω, to measure.) Originally the art of measuring the earth, or any distance or dimensions on or in it. Now, the science of quantity and extension, irrespective of matter. *Geōmet'ria*, *α*, *f*.

**Geonō'mia**, *α*, *f*. (Γῆ; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch of general physics which treats of the laws which effect those changes observed on the surface of the earth and in the atmosphere: geo'nomy.

**Geo'philus**, *α*, *um*. (Γῆ; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Earth-loving; applied to plants that grow on the earth: geo'philous. *Zoöl.* Applied (pl. n.) to a division of *Gasteropoda Pulmonea* that live upon the land.

**Germ.** (*Gēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* The *Corculum* or embryo of a germinating seed, lying between the cotyledons, and constituting the exact point from which the life and organisation of the future plant are to spring. *Physiol.* The offspring of an organised being having no independent existence. *Ger'men*, *inis*, *n*.

**Germ Cell.** *Bot., Physiol.* That of the two cells *conjugated* in the act of generation in plants, in which the *sporangium* is formed.

**Ger'men**, *inis*, *n*. (As if *Gēr'men*, from *gēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* The rudiment of the young fruit and seed of vegetables at the base of the pistil.

**Germinal Membrane.** See *Blastoderm*.

**Germina'tion**. (*Germīno*, to bud.) *Bot.* The act or process of shooting or sprouting. *Germīnatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Ger'minative**. (*Germīno*, to bud.) *Bot., Physiol.* Having power to bud, sprout, or develope. *Germīnātīvus*, *α*, *um*.

**Gērōeō'mia**, *α*, *f*. (Γέρας, old age; κομέω, to care for.) *Med.* That department of hygiene which treats of the regimen and medical attention proper for old age.

**Gesta'tion**. (*Gēro*, to carry.) *Med.* A species of exercise without bodily exertion; as swinging, riding in a carriage, or sailing. *Obstet., Physiol.* The condition of a pregnant woman; pregnancy; gravidity, or uterine gestation. *Gestatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Gēum**, *i*, *n*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Polygynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root *Geum rivale*, or water avens.

**Gēum Urbānum**. *M. Med.* The herb avens or bennet. See *Caryophyllata*.

**Gibbifo'rmis**, *is*, *c*. (*Gibbus*, a hump on the back; *forma*.) Resembling a hump: gi'biform.

**Gibbo'sity**. (*Gibbus*, crooked or bossed.) The state of being irregularly swelled or bunched; crookedness. *Gibbō'sitas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Gib'bus**, *α*, *um*. (Γέρος, the hump on a camel's back.) *Bot.* Bunched out; crooked: gi'bbous.

**Giddiness**. See *Vertigo*.

**Gigger.** A familiar name in the West Indies for the worm called *igoe*.

**Gileade'nsis**, *is, e.* Belonging to Gilead. See *Amyris Gileadensis*.

**Gilliflower.** } *M. Med.* The  
**Gilly-Flower.** } *Dianthus cary-*  
*phyllus*.

**Gills.** (*Gūla*, the throat.) *Ichthyol.* The *branchiæ*.

**Gimbernaut's Ligament.** *Anat.* The broad, thin, triangular portion of Poupart's ligament.

**Gin.** See *Geneva*.

**Ginger.** *M. Med.* The root of *Zingiber officinale*.

**Gingiva**, *æ, f.* (*Gigno*, to beget.) *Anat.* The highly vascular, fleshy substance covering the *alveoli*, and backs of the teeth; the gum.

**Gingivitis**, *idis, f.* (*Gingiva*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gum.

**Ginglymoid.** (*Γιγγλυμός*, a hinge; terminal-*idēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a hinge; hinge-like. *Ginglymoidēs*, adj.

**Ginglymus**, *i, m.* (*Γιγγλυμός*.) *Anat.* A joint like a hinge in its mode of action; a variety of *Diarthrosis*.

**Gizzard.** *Ornithol.* The proper stomach of birds.

**Glābe'lla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Glābra*, *f.* *glāber*, smooth.) *Anat.* The small space between the eyebrows and immediately above a line from one to the other. See *Intercilium*.

**Glabe'llad.** *Anat.* Applied the same as *Glabellar* used adverbially.

**Glabe'llar.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *Glabella*. The same as *Antinial*. *Glābellāris*, *is, e.*

**Glā'ber**, *bra, brum.* (*Γλαφυρός*, hair.) *Bot.* Without hairs or pubescence; smooth; gla'brous.

**Glāciālis**, *is, e.* (*Glācies*, ice.) *Philos.* Pertaining to or like ice; cold; icy: gla'cial.

**Glā'cies**, *ēi, f.* (*Gēlācies*, from *glasco*, to freeze.) The transformation of water into a solid substance by cold; ice.

**Gla'diate.** (*Glādīus*, a sword.) *Bot.* Belonging to a sword; sword-like; ensiform. *Glādiātus*, *a, um.*

**Glādīus Pistōrie'nsis.** *Surg.* bistoury: a Pistorian sword; because the town of *Pistori* was once

famous for their manufacture. See *Bistoury*.

**Glair'in.** *Bot.* A vegeto-animal matter produced at the sulphureous spring of Aix, in Savoy. *Glair'ina*, *æ, f.*

**Gland.** (*Glans*, an acorn.) *Anat.* An organ consisting of blood-vessels, absorbents, and nerves for secreting or separating some particular fluid from the blood. See *Glandula*. Also, the bulbous extremity of the *penis* and *clitoris*. *Bot.* A little tumour discharging a fluid; a secretory vessel. *Glans*, *glā'ndis*, *f.* See *Aden*.

**Gland, Pain of.** See *Adenalgia*.

**Glanders.** See *Equinia*.

**Gla'ndiform.** *Anat.* Formed or shaped like a gland. *Glandi'formis*, *is, e.* See *Adeniform*, *Adenoid*.

**Gla'ndūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Glans*.) *Anat.* A little gland: a gla'ndule.

**Gla'ndulæ Aggrēgātæ.** *Anat.* The aggregate or clustered glandules; also called *Congregatæ glandulæ*. See *Peyer's Patches*.

**Gla'ndulæ Antiprostā'ticæ.** *Anat.* The antiprostatic glandules or glands. See *Cowper's Glands*.

**Glandulæ Brunneri.** See *Brunner's Glands*.

**Glandulæ Cowpc'ri.** See *Cowper's Glands*.

**Glandulæ Lieberkuhnii.** See *Lieberkuhn's Glands*.

**Glandulæ Meibomii.** See *Meibomian Glands*.

**Glandulæ Myrtiformes.** See *Carunculæ Myrtiformes*.

**Glandulæ Nabothi.** } See  
**Glandulæ Nabothianæ.** } *Naboth's Glands*.

**Glandulæ Odoriferæ.** See *Tysoni Glandulæ*.

**Glandulæ Pacchioniæ.** See *Pacchioniæ Glandulæ*.

**Glandulæ Solitariae.** See *Brunner's Glands*.

**Glandulæ Tysoni.** See *Tysoni Glandulæ*.

**Gla'ndular.** (*Glandūla*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Pertaining to or like a gland, in appearance, function, or structure. *Glandulārius*, *a, um.*

**Gla'ndulōsus**, *a, um.* (*Glandūla*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Having or full of little elevations like glands: gla'ndulous.



**Glans**, *dis*, f. (As if *Blans*; from *ἐάλανος*, a chesnut.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* See *Balanus*, *Gland*.

**Glaus Pēnis**. *Anat.* The nut-like head of the *Membrum virile*.

**Glass**. See *Cyathus*, *Vitrum*.

**Glass-Like**. See *Hyalinus*.

**Glass-Shaped**. See *Cyathiformis*.

**Glasse'rian Fissure**. *Anat.* The fissure between the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone, and in the glenoid cavity.

**Glauber's Salt**. *M. Med.* The sulphate of soda. *Sal Glaubcris*.

**Glaucōma**, *ātis*, m. (Γλαυκός, sea-green or blue colour.) *Pathol.* Dimness or defect of vision from opacity of the vitreous humour.

**Glaucōmā'ticus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Glaucoma*: glaucoma'tic.

**Glaucōmātōdēs**, *adj.* } (*Glaucōmātōsus*, *a*, *um*. } *cōma*; terminal -ώδης, or -ōsus.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Glaucoma*; green: glaucōmatose or glaucōmatous.

**Glaucōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. The progress of *Glaucoma*.

**Glect**. (Sax. *Glidan*, to slip down gently.) *Pathol.* A thin matter issuing out of ulcers, but generally applied to a result of gonorrhœal disease. See *Blennorrhœa*, *Chronica*.

**Gle'noid**. (Γλήνη, a cavity; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling a pit or cavity. *Glēnoīdēs*, *adj.*

**Glucose**. *Chem.* See *Glucose*.

**Gliadī'n**. (Γλία, glue.) One of the constituents of vegetable gluten. *Gliādīna*, *æ*, f.

**Gli'sson, Ca'psule of**. *Anat.* A thin, strong sheath of peritoneum which surrounds the vessels of the liver, which enter or leave the transverse fissure, throughout the entire organ.

**Glistening**. See *Nitidus*.

**Glo'bate**. (*Glōbus*, a ball.) *Anat.* Of the appearance of a ball. *Glōbātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Glōbbōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Glōbus*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Round like a bowl; globular: glo'bose.

**Glōbbūlāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Glōbus*, a globe.) Like a globe: glo'bular.

**Glo'bulc**. (Dim. *Glōbus*.) *Physiol.* Applied to such particles of matter as are of a globular or spherical figure. *Glōbūlus*, *i*, m.

**Globulī'n**. (*Glōbūlus*.) *Chem.*, *Physiol.* A substance into which, and another called Hematosin, the matter composing the red corpuscles of the blood can be separated. *Glōbūlīna*, *æ*, f.

**Glo'bulism**. (*Glōbūlus*; terminal -ismus.) A name for *Homœopathy*.

**Glō'bus Hystē'rīcus**. A sensation as if a ball were ascending in the throat, being a portion of air arising in the *œsophagus*, and prevented from escaping by spasm: the hystē'rical ball.

**Glō'bus Mājor**. *Anat.* The head of the *epididymis*.

**Glō'bus Mīnor**. *Anat.* The lower enlargement of the *epididymis*.

**Glōchīdīātus**, *a*, *um*. } (Γλωχίς, *Glōchīnātus*, *a*, *um*. } the point of a dart.) *Bot.* Belonging to or provided with *glochines*; glochī'diate: glo'chinate.

**Glō'chis**, *īnis*, f. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to a bristle-like pubescence turned backwards at its point into many straight teeth.

**Glo'merate**. (*Glōmēro*, to wind round.) *Anat.* Applied to glands formed of a clue, as it were, of sanguineous vessels having an excretory duct but no cavity. *Bot.* Crowded together; congregated. *Glōmērātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Glōmč'rūlus**, *i*, m. (Dim. *Glōmus*, a clue of thread.) *Bot.* A small tuft or *capitulum*, mostly in the axilla of the peduncle: a glo'merule.

**Glōssa**, *æ*, f. (Γλωσσα.) *Anat.* The tongue; the chief organ of taste. See *Lingua*, *Tongue*.

**Glōssāgra**, *æ*, f. (Γλωσσα; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Violent pain in the tongue; nearly the same as *Glossalgia*.

**Glōssa'lgia**, *æ*, f. (Γλωσσα; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the tongue: glossa'lgly. See *Glossagra*.

**Glōssa'lgicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossalgia*: glossa'lgic.

**Glōssa'nthrax**, *ācis*, m. (Γλωσσα; ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.) *Pathol.* Carbuncle of the tongue, of rare occurrence in human beings, but not unfrequent in some domestic animals.

**Glōssepiglo'tticus**, *a*, *um*. (Γλωσσα; epiglottticus.) *Anat.* Be-

ing to the tongue and epiglottis; applied to a ligament: glossepi-  
otic.

**Glōssitēus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossitis*: glossitic.

**Glōssitis**, *īdis, f. (Γλωσσα; terminal itis.) Pathol.* Inflammation of the tongue.

**Glōsso-**. (*Γλωσσα.*) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the tongue.

**Glōssōcēle**, *es, f. (Γλωσσα; κήλη, tumour.) Surg. Pathol.* Extrusion, or a hypertrified condition of the tongue, causing it to be partially rejected.

**Glōssogrā'phia**, *æ, f. (Γλωσσα; γράφω, to write.) Anat.* A description of the tongue: glosso'graphy.

**Glōssohyal**. (*Glōsso-; hyōidēs, thyroid.) Comp. Anat.* Applied by Geoffroy St Hilaire to the posterior process of the hyoid bone, and by Owen to the *Os linguale* in birds and fishes. *Glōssohyalis, is, e.*

**Glōssoidēs**, *adj. (Γλωσσα; terminal -idēs.) Anat. Bot.* Resembling the tongue: glo'ssoid.

**Glōssōlō'gia**, *æ, f. (Γλωσσα; λόγος, a discourse.) Physiol.* A treatise on the powers and functions of the tongue: glosso'logy.

**Glōssōl'ysis**, *is, or eos, f. (Γλωσσα; λύσις, a solution.) Pathol.* Paralysis of the tongue. See *Glossoplegia*.

**Glōssōl'yticus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossolysis*: glossolytic.

**Glōssōmantia**, *æ, f. (Γλωσσα; μαντεία, a divination.) Pathol.* Prophecy from the state of the tongue. See *Glossoscopia*.

**Glōssoplēgia**, *æ, f. (Γλωσσα; πληγή, a stroke.) Pathol.* Paralysis of the tongue: glossople'gy. See *Glossolysis*.

**Glōssoplēgicus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossoplegia*: glossople'gic.

**Glōssoptōsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Γλωσσα; πτώσις, a falling.) Pathol.* A falling or lengthening of the tongue.

**Glōssorrhā'gia**, *æ, f. (Γλωσσα; ἰγνυμι, to burst forth.) Pathol.* An incomplete term, intended to mean *hemorrhage* of the tongue: glosso'r-rhag'y.

**Glōssorrhā'gicus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossorrhagia*: glossorrhag'ic.

**Glōssorrhā'phia**, *æ, f. (Γλωσσα; ράφη, a suture.) Anat.* The *raphe* or suture of the tongue.

**Glōssorrhā'phicus**, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to *Glossorrhaphia*: glossorrhā'phic.

**Glōssoscō'pia**, *æ, f. (Γλωσσα; σκοπέω, to see.) Pathol.* Examination of the tongue, as a principal means of diagnosis: glosso'scopy. See *Glossomantia*.

**Glōssoscō'picus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossoscopia*: glosso-sco'pic.

**Glōssostērēsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Γλωσσα; στερέω, to deprive.) Surg.* Excision or extirpation of the tongue.

**Glōssotō'mia**, *æ, f. (Γλωσσα; τέμνω, to cut.) Anat.* Dissection of the tongue: glosso'tomy.

**Glōssy**. See *Nitidus*.

**Glōssypertrō'phia**, *æ, f. (Γλωσσα; hypertrōphia, hypertrophy.) Pathol.* Hypertrophy of the tongue: glossype'rtrrophy.

**Glōttidospa'smus**, *i, m. (Glōttis; spasmus, a spasm.) Pathol.* Spasm of the glottis: glo'ttidospasm.

**Glōttis**, *īdis, f. (Γλωττίς, the small chink or aperture of a pipe.) Anat.* The superior opening of the larynx.

**Glōttitis**, *īdis, f. (Glōttis; terminal -itis.) Pathol.* Inflammation of the glottis.

**Glūcīna**, *æ, f. (Γλυκὺς, sweet.) Chem.* One of the primitive earths: gluci'n.

**Glūcīnum**, *i, n. Chem.* The metallic base of *Glucina*.

**Glucose**. (*Γλυκὺς.*) *Chem.* A substance into which *fecula* is converted by the action of sulphuric acid; grape-sugar.

**Gluc**. (*Γλία, paste.*) An inspissated jelly obtained by boiling the parings of hides and other offal in water; animal gluten. See *Gelatine*, *Gluten*. *Co'lla, æ, f.*

**Glūma**, *æ, f. (Glūbo, to pull off bark.) Bot.* The husk of corn; chaff; a species of calyx peculiar to corn and grasses, existing at the base of the spike: a glume.

**Glūmāceus**, *a, um. (Glūma.) Bot.* Belonging to chaff: glumia'ceous.

**Glūmōsus**, *a, um. (Glūma; terminal -ōsus.) Bot.* Having husky calyces; chaffy: glu'mosc.



**Glūtæ'us**, *a, um.* (Γλουτός, the buttock.) *Anat.* Belonging to the buttock: glute'ous.

**Glūten**, *inis, n.* (As if *Gēlūten*, from *gēlo*, to congeal.) *Chem.* The residue after the farina of wheat has been deprived of its starch; paste: glu'ten.

**Glu'ten**, **A'nimal.** A substance which forms the basis of the fibres of all the solid parts: glue. *Co'lla*, *æ, f.*

**Glu'ten**, **Ve'getable.** A tasteless substance, insoluble in water, obtained from wheat-flour, etc.

**Gluti'n.** (*Glūten*, glue.) *Chem.* A distinct form of gelatin obtained from common glue, of which it forms the chief ingredient. *Glūtīna*, *æ, f.*

**Glu'tinous.** Having the properties of gluten; gluey: adhesive. *Glūtīnōsus*, *a, um.*

**Glūtītis**, *idis, f.* (Γλουτός, the buttock; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the buttocks, or of the *glutæi* muscles: gluti'tis.

**Glyceri'n.** (Γλυκὺς, sweet.) *Chem.* A yellowish, transparent, syrup-like fluid, without smell, and of a sweet taste, obtained from the residue in making litharge plaster, and from the refuse in the manufacture of soap, etc. *Glycērīna*, *æ, f.*

**Gly'cicoll.** (Γλυκὺς; κόλλα, glue.) *Chem.* A substance obtained by boiling gluten in an excess of caustic alkali; sugar of gelatin. *Glycīco'lla*, *æ, f.*

**Glycyrrhi'za**, *æ, f.* (Γλυκὺς, sweet; ῥίζα, a root.) Pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) of the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*; the *Glycyrrhizæ Radix* (E. D.)

**Glycyrrhi'za Gla'bra.** *M. Med.* The liquorice plant.

**Glycirrhizi'n.** The saccharine juice of the *Glycirrhiza*, or liquorice plant. *Glycirrhizīna*, *æ, f.*

**Glypho'graphy.** (Γλυφή, grav-ing in metal; γράφω, to paint or devise.) A new kind of engraved drawing, by which prints are produced in colours from the printing press. *Glyphogrā'phia*, *æ, f.*

**Glyster.** See *Clyster*, *Enema*.

**Gnātha'lgia**, *æ, f.* (Γνάθος, the cheek; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the cheek: gnatha'lgia.

**Gnāthitæus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Gnathitis*: gnathi'tic.

**Gnāthītis**, *idis, f.* (Γνάθος; ter-minal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Internal in-flammation of the cheek or *maxilla*.

**Gnāthōneura'lgia**, *æ, f.* (Γνάθος; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a nerve of the cheek, or *maxilla*; maxillary neuralgia: gnatho-neura'lgia.

**Gnathopla'stic.** *Surg.* Belonging to gnathoplasty. *Gnāthopla'sticus*, *a, um.*

**Gna'thoplasty.** (Γνάθος; πλάσ-σω, to form.) *Surg.* Operation for repairing any deficiency of the cheek by appropriating a sufficient portion of the sound parts contiguous. *Gnāthopla'stia*, *æ, f.*

**Gnawed.** See *Erosus*.

**Goblet - Shaped.** See *Scyphi-form*.

**Godfrey's Cordial.** *Pharm.* A quack medicine, composed of an in-fusion of sassafras, coriander, cara-way, and anise seeds, treacle and laudanum.

**Goitre.** (Fr., probably from *gut-tur*, the throat.) Employed by the Swiss for the affection bronchocele; it always accompanies in great excess the condition termed Cretinism.

**Gomphōsis**, *is, f.* (Γομφίω, to drive in a nail.) *Anat.* A variety of *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is fixed in another like a nail in wood, as the teeth in their sockets. See *Clavatio*.

**Gōnacra'tia**, *æ, f.* (Γονή, the semen; ἀκρατής, incontinent, or de-bilitated.) *Pathol.* *Gonorrhœa*, in its proper signification, being the same as *Spermatorrhœa*, arising from de-bility induced by excess.

**Gō'nāgra**, *æ, f.* (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the knee, or kneec-joint.

**Gōnarthrītis**, *idis, f.* (Γόνυ; ἄρθρον, a joint; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the knee-joint; also of the knee.

**Gonarthrō'cæce**, *es, f.* (Γόνυ; ἄρθρον; κάκη, evil, or disease.) *Pa-thol.* A cancerous or ulcerated con-dition of the knee-joint.

**Gōnēc'y'stis**, *idis, f.* (Γονή, the semen; κύστις, a bladder.) *Anat.* Applied (pl.) to the seminal vesicles.

**Gōnēpoiē'sis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Γονή; ποιέω, to make.) *Physiol.* The secretion of the semen.

**Gōnēpoiētēus**, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Gonēpoiesis*; gonēpoietic.

**Gōngŷlus**, *a, um. (Γογγύλος)* Bot. Round; globular; go'ngylous.

**Gōngŷlus**, *i, m. (Γογγύλος.)* Bot. A round, hard, reproductive, simple body prolonged into the bark of the plant, and detached by the progress of age: a go'ngyle.

**Gonio'meter**. (Γωνία, an angle; ἔτρον, a measure.) *Mineral.* An instrument for determining the measurement of crystals and minerals. *goniōmetrum, i, n.*

**Gōnō'cācē**, *es, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἴκη, an evil.) Pathol.* White swelling of the knee.

**Gōnōcēle**, *es, f. (Γονή, the semen; ἄλη, a tumour.) Med. Pathol.* Effusion of semen out of the ruptured seminal vesicles, into the cellular texture; also a swelling of the testicle and spermatic cord, from supposed retention of the semen.

**Gōnoīdēs**, *adj. (Γονή; terminal idēs.) Physiol.* Resembling the men: go'noid.

**Gōnō'phōrus**, *i, m. (Γόνος, generation; φέρω, to bear.) Bot.* A prolongation of the receptacle which proceeds from the bottom of the calyx, and sustains the stamens and stipe.

**Gōnōphŷsēma**, *ātis, n. (Γόνυ, the knee; φύσιμα, an inflation.) Pathol.* Same as *Gonocace*, *Gonyocele*, *Gonyoncus*.

**Gonopoesis**. See *Gonēpoiesis*.

**Gonorrhoblēpharrhœa**, *æ, f. (γονόρροια, a flow of semen; βλέφaron, the eyelid; ῥέω, to flow.) Pathol.* Gonorrhœal (more correctly, bptorrhœal) inflammation, and discharge of purulent matter from the eye and eyelids.

**Gōnorrhœ'a**, *æ, f. (Γονή; ῥέω, flow.) Surg. Pathol.* Involuntary discharge of semen without copulation. *Spermatorrhœa*. See *Pollutio*. Erroneously applied, however, to a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the *urethra* of males, the *vagina*, *labia*, *nymphæ*, *clitoris*, frequently the mouth and neck of the *uterus*, and sometimes the *uracra*, of females. See *Baptorrhœa*. genus, Ord. *Apoceneses*, Cl. *Loes*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Gōnorrhœ'a Bāl'āni**. A purulent discharge from the surface of the entire *glans penis*, which is then in a highly inflamed and raw state.

**Gonorrhœālis**, *is, e. Pathol.* Belonging to *Gonorrhœa*: gonorrhœal.

**Gono'r'rhoprostātītis**, *īdis, f. (Gonorrhœa; prostātītis.) Pathol.* Inflammation of the prostate gland produced by so-called *gonorrhœa*.

**Gōno'scheōcēle**, *es, f. (Γονή, the semen; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour.) Pathol.* Swelling of the testicle or epididymis, from accumulation of the semen; *Spermatocēle*.

**Gōnospe'r'mus**, *a, um. (Γωνία, an angle; σπέρμα, a seed.) Bot.* Having angular seeds: gonospe'r-mous.

**Gōnostrōma**, *ātis, n. (Γόνος, offspring; στρώμα, a stratum, or bed.) Physiol.* The germinal layer or bed in the ovule of *Mammalia*; the *Stratum proligerum* of Baer: a go'nostrome.

**Gōnya'lgia**, *æ, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄλγος, pain.) Pathol.* Pain in the knee: gonya'lgia.

**Gōnyoca'mpsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Γόνυ; κάμψις, a curvature.) Pathol.* Curvature of the knees.

**Gōnyōcēle**, *is, f. (Γόνυ; κήλη, a tumour.) Surg. Pathol.* Swelling, or what has been called hernia of the knee: go'nyocele. See *Gonocace*, *Gonyoncus*.

**Gōnyo'ncus**, *i, m. (Γόνυ; ὄγκος, a tumour.) Surg. Pathol.* Swelling or tumour of the knee. See *Gonocace*, *Gonophysema*, *Gonyocele*.

**Gōnytŷle**, *es, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; τύλη, a callus.) Surg. Pathol.* Callus, or a hard thick skin of the knee.

**Goose-Skin**. See *Cutis Anserina*.

**Go'rget**. *Surg.* An instrument for the operation of lithotomy, formed like a knife, with a beak which fits the groove in the staff.

**Goulard's Ce'rate**. *Pharm.* The *Ceratum plumbi compositum*.

**Goulard's Extract**. *Pharm.* The *Liquor plumbi diacetatis dilutis*.

**Gourd**. (Fr. *Goubounde*.) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Cucurbita pepo*; also the plant itself. *Cūcu'rbita, æ, f.*



**Gourd, Bitter.** *M. Med., Pharm.* The *Cucumis colocynthis*, plant and fruit.

**Gout.** (Fr. *Goutte*, a drop.) *Pathol.* *Arthritis*, characterised by pain in the joints, chiefly of the great toe, or of the feet and hands; also termed *Podagra*.

**Gout-Stone.** *Pathol.* The *Calculus arthriticus*, or *podagricus*.

**Gouty.** *Pathol.* Belonging to gout; arthritic. *Arthriticus*, *a, um.*

**Graafianæ Vesciculæ.** *Anat.* Applied to highly vascular vesicles united by cellular structure, which principally compose the semi-cartilaginous substance of the *ovaria*.

**Græcilis**, *is, e.* Thin. *Anat.* Applied (sing. m.) to a slender muscle of the thigh, and to a process of the *malleus*, one of the ossicles of the internal ear.

**Gra'duated Co'mpress.** *Surg.* A compress formed of a number of circular pieces of cotton cloth, progressively decreasing in size, the whole forming a sort of pyramid, the apex of which can be applied on the precise point wished, in cases of wounded arteries, etc.

**Graft.** (*Γραφίς*, a style.) *Bot.* The branch or bud transferred from one plant to another (the stock) in the operation of grafting; the scion. *In-situm*, *i, n.* *Virgultum*, *i, n.*

**Grain.** (Fr. *graine*, seed.) *Bot.* All kinds of corn. *Frumentum*, *i, n.* *Pharm.* The 20th part of a scruple, or 60th of a drachm. *Grānum*, *i, n.*

**Grallæ**, *arum*, *f.* Stilts. *Ornithol.* Name for the *Grallatoræ*. See *Grallatorius*.

**Grallatōres.** (Pl. of *Grallator*, *ōris*, *m.*) *Ornithol.* Same as *Grallæ*, *Grallatoræ*, and *Grallidæ*.

**Grallatōrius**, *a, um.* (*Grallæ*.) Belonging to stilts or crutches: grallatōrious. *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the *Aves*, having long legs and bills, by which they wade and catch their prey in the water. Also termed *Grallæ*, *Grallatores*, *Grallidæ*.

**Grāmen Cānīnum.** *Bot.* The *Triticum repens*, couch-grass, or dog's-grass.

**Grāmīnāceus**, *a, um.* } (*Grāmen*,

**Grāmīneus**, *a, um.* } grass.)

*Bot.* Belonging to grass; grass-like;

applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.); grāmīnāceous: grāmīneous.

**Grāmīnīcōlus**, *a, um.* (*Grāmen*; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing among grass, as *Agaricus grāmīnīcola*, etc.: grāmīnīcolous.

**Grāmīnīfōlius**, *a, um.* (*Grāmen*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves like those of grass: grāmīnīfōliate.

**Grāmīnīfōrmis**, *is, e.* (*Grāmen*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling grass: grāmīnīform.

**Grāmīnīvōrus**, *a, um.* (*Grāmen*; *vōro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Eating, or feeding upon grass: grāmīnīvōrous.

**Grāmīnōlōgia**, *æ, f.* (*Grāmen*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on the grasses: grāmīnōlogy.

**Grāmīma**, *ātis*, *n.* (*Γράμμα*, a letter.) *Pharm.* A scruple; the 24th part of an ounce. See *Scrupula*.

**Grāmme**, *es, f.* (*Γραμμή*, a line.) *Anat.* The iris of the eye, from its linear appearance.

**Gramme.** A French weight equal to 15.444 grains troy.

**Grāna Molu'cea.** } *M. Med.*,  
**Grāna Ti'glii.** } *Pharm.* The seeds of the *Croton tiglium*.

**Grandīdentātus**, *a, um.* (*Grandis*, large; *dens*, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having large teeth, or indentations: grandīdentate.

**Grandīflōrus**, *a, um.* (*Grandis*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers: grandīflōrate.

**Grandīfōlius**, *a, um.* (*Grandis*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having large leaves: grandīfōliate.

**Grandīnōsus**, *a, um.* (*Grando*, hail; terminal-*ōsus*.) Having or full of hail: grāndinose. *Anat.* Applied (pl. n.) to the *Os cuboides*, from its form.

**Grānīfer**, *a, um.* (*Grānum*, a grain; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or producing grain: grānīferous.

**Grānite.** (*Grānum*.) *Geol., Mineral.* One of the most abundant rocks seen at or near the surface of the earth, embracing many special varieties. *Grānītes*, *is*, or *æ, m.*

**Grānīticus**, *a, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to granite: grānītic.

**Grānīvōrus**, *a, um.* (*Grānum*; *vōro*, to devour.) Eating grain: grānīvōrous.

**Grānūlāris**, *es, e.* *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature or appearance of granulations: gra'nular.

**Granula'tion.** (*Grānūlum*, a little grain.) *Chem.* The division of metallic substances into small particles, or grains, to facilitate their combination with other substances. *Surg. Pathol.* The process by which little grain-like, fleshy bodies form on ulcers and suppurating wounds, filling up the cavities and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides. *Grānūlātiō, ōnis, f.*

**Grānūlātus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to granulation: gra'nulated.

**Grānūlcāu'lis**, *is, e.* (*Grānūlum*; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having stem and branches covered with little tubercles.

**Grānūlifer**, *a, um.* (*Grānūlum*; *ferō*, to bear.) *Conchol.* Bearing granules, as the shell of the *Mitra granulifera*: granuli'ferous.

**Grānūlifo'rnis**, *is, e.* (*Grānūlum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Geol., Mineral.* Resembling little grains: gra'nuliform.

**Grānūlōsitas**, *ātis, f.* (*Grānūlum*.) *Bot., Med.* A mass of small tubercles, like granules: granulo'sity.

**Grānūlōsus**, *a, um.* (*Grānūlum*, terminal -*ōsus*.) *Surg.* Having or full of granules: gra'nulous.

**Grānūlum**, *i, n.* (Dim. *Grānum*.) *Bot.* A little grain: a gra'nule.

**Grānum**, *i, n.* (As if *Gērānum*, from *gēro*, to carry.) *Bot.* A grain, or barleycorn taken from the midst of the ear. *Med. Pharm.* The 60th part of a drachm, or 20th of a scruple.

**Grape-Sugar.** See *Glucose*.

**Grāphioīdēs**, *adj.* (*Γραφίς*, a style; terminal -*īdēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a style; styloid; applied to the styloid process of the temporal bone: gra'phioid.

**Grass.** See *Gramen*.

**Grāti'ōla Officīnālīs.** *M. Med.* The systematic name of the hedge-hyssop.

**Grave Wax.** *Chem.* Adipocere.

**Grāvēdo**, *inis, f.* (*Grāvis*, heavy.) *Pathol.* A term for *Coryza*.

**Gra'vel.** (Fr. *Gravelle*.) *Pathol.* Popularly, applied either to calculous matter formed in the kidneys, passing off in the urine; or to small

distinct *calculi* or concretions, and even to *stone in the bladder* itself; also to any pain or difficulty in passing the urine. *Lithi'āsis, is, or eos, f.*

**Gra'vid U'terus.** *Obstet., Physiol.* The womb in the impregnated state, or during gestation. *U'terus Grāvīdus.*

**Grāvī'ditas**, *ātis, f.* (*Grāvīdo*, to impregnate.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The condition of a woman who is pregnant; gestation; pregnancy: gravi'dity.

**Grāvigrā'dius**, *a, um.* (*Grāvis*; *grādior*, to march.) *Zoöl.* Walking with a heavy tread; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*, as the elephant, etc.

**Gravi'meter.** (*Grāvis*, heavy; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* A measurer of specific gravity. *Grāvī-mētrum, i, n.*

**Gravita'tion.** (*Grāvītas*.) *Nat. Philos.* The act of falling, or state of having fallen to the earth, by the laws of gravity. *Grāvītātiō, ōnis, f.*

**Gra'vity.** (*Grāvis*.) *Nat. Philos.* The cause, or power by which bodies naturally tend towards the centre. *Grāvītas, ātis, f.*

**Gra'vity, Ce'ntrē of.** *Nat. Philos.* A point upon which if a body were suspended, all its parts would be in *æquilibrium*. *Cēntrum Grāvītātis.*

**Gra'vity, Specī'fic.** *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The comparative density of one body in regard to another assumed as the standard.

**Green Milk.** See *Colostrum*.

**Green Sickness.** See *Chlorosis*.

**Green Vi'triol.** *M. Med.* The sulphate of iron.

**Green Waters.** *Obstet.* Popularly, the *Lochia*, when of a dark dirty greenish aspect.

**Grenādia**, *æ, f.* *Chem.* A white, crystalline, volatile, and exceedingly sweet substance, neither alkaline nor acid, obtained from the *Punica granatum*: grenadi'n.

**Grey Lotion.** *Pharm.* The *Lotio nigra*.

**Grippe.** *Pathol.* Fr. name for *Influenza*.

**Gritty.** (Sax. *Groot*, the dust of stones, etc.) See *Sabulous*.

**Grocer's Itch.** *Pathol.* A variety of *Eczema impetiginodes*.



**Groin.** See *Inguen*.

**Grooved.** See *Striatus, Sulcatus*.

**Grotto del Cane.** (Ital.) A grotto near Naples, in which carbonic acid gas rises about 18 inches above the surface of the ground, so that it affects dogs, and such sized animals.

**Growth.** (Sax. *Growan*, to increase.) *Physiol.* Increase or augmentation of the body in all its parts, without reference to number, structure, or function, and so, distinct from, though nearly connected with, *Development*.

**Grub.** (Teut. *Groben*, to wallow in dirt.) *Entomol.* The larva of insects; also a sort of maggot, hatched from the egg of the beetle kind, or *Scarabæi*.

**Gru'mous.** (*Grūmus*; terminal, -*ōsus*.) Thickened; clotted; curdled. *Grūmōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Grūmus**, *i*, *m*. (*Gěro*, to bear.) *Pathol.* A clot of milk, or of blood: a curd.

**Guai'āci Li'gnum.** } *M. Med.*

**Guai'āci Rēsīna.** } Pharmacopœial names (U.S.A.) for the wood and resin of the *Guaiacum officinale*.

**Guai'ācum**, *i*, *n*. (Span. *Guayaco*.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the resin obtained from *Guaiacum officinale*. The guaiac tree. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Mono-gynia*. Juss. *Rutaceæ*.

**Guai'ācum Li'gnum.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*.

**Guai'ācum Officināle.** *M. Med.* The tree which yields *Guaiacum*.

**Gua'no.** (Peruv. *Huani*, dung.) A species of manure recently discovered and much employed, being the excrement of sea-fowl, which covered the small islands and cliffs near the coast, and in some spots lay in such enormous beds as could only be produced by the accumulation of thousands of years.

**Gubernāculum Te'stis.** *Anat.* A fibro-vascular cord between the *testis* and *scrotum* in the fetus.

**Gui'der.** Popularly, the tendon of a muscle.

**Guinea Pepper.** See *Capsicum Annuum*.

**Gū'la**, *a*, *f*. (*Γεύομαι*, to taste.) *Anat.* The *œsophagus*, or gullet; popularly, the throat.

**Gum.** *Anat.* See *Gingiva*. *M. Med.* The mucilage of vegetables. *Gummi*, *n*. Indecl.

**Gum Arabic.** See *Gummi Acaciæ*.

**Gum Elastic.** A term for *Caoutchouc*.

**Gum, Red.** *Pathol.* Common name for *Strophulus intertinctus*.

**Gum, Rank Red.** *Pathol.* Common name for the *Strophulus confertus*.

**Gum, White.** *Pathol.* Common name for *Strophulus albidus*.

**Gum-Boil.** See *Parulis*.

**Gum-Resin.** The juice of plants mixed with resin, and an extractive matter taken to be a gummy substance; obtained generally by exudation from incision. *Gummi-Resina*, *a*, *f*.

**Gu'mmi Acā'ciæ.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) of gum Arabic, obtained from the *Acacia vera*, and other species of *Acacia*.

**Gu'mmi Ru'brum Gambie'nse.** *M. Med.* The substance kino.

**Gu'mmi Scorpīōnis.** } *M.*

**Gu'mmi Sē'nēga.** } *Med.*

**Gu'mmi Sē'nēgale'nse.** } Names

**Gu'mmi Sē'nēka.** } for

**Gu'mmi Thēba'icum.** } gum Arabic.

**Gunjah.** *Med.* The dried plant *Cannabis Indica*.

**Gustātivus**, *a*, *um*. } (*Gustus*,

**Gustātōrius**, *a*, *um*. } taste.)

*Anat.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to the sense of taste: gu'stative: gu'statory.

**Gu'statory Nerve.** (*Gustus*, taste.) *Anat.* The lingual branch of the deep portion of the inferior maxillary, or third branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

**Gu'stus**, *us*, *m*. (*Γεύομαι*, to taste.) *Physiol.* The sense of taste.

**Guts.** (Sax. *Guttos*.) *Anat.* Vulgar term for the intestines, or bowels. *Intestina*, nom. pl. of *Intestinum*, *i*, *n*.

**Gu'tta**, *a*, *f*. (Fr. *Goutte*, a drop.) *Pharm.* A minim, or the 60th part of a fluid drachm.

**Gu'tta Nigra.** *Pharm.* The black drop; a preparation of opium, verjuice, nutmeg, and saffron.

**Gu'tta Opāca.** *Pathol.* The disease cataract.

**Gu'tta Percha.** (Mal. *Gutta*, gum; *percha* (*pertsha*), the tree from which it is obtained.) *Surg.* The exuded juice of a tree indigenous to Singapore, collected like caoutchouc, and applicable to many purposes, as splints, etc.

**Gu'tta Sērēna.** *Pathol.* Name for *Amaurosis*, the eye appearing clear and natural.

**Guttātim.** (*Gutta*.) *Pharm.* In prescriptions, drop by drop.

**Guttīfērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Gutta*, a drop; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Drop-bearing; applied to a Juss. Ord. pl. f.): guttiferous.

**Gu'ttur**, *ūris*, *n*. (As if *Χυτήρ*, from *χέω*, to pour out.) *Anat.* The throat, in special reference to the trachea, or windpipe. See *Gula*.

**Gymna'nthus**, *a*, *um*. (*Γυμνός*, naked; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having naked flowers: gymna'nthous. See *Nudiflorus*.

**Gymnāsium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Γυμνός*.) *Med.* The place where the *Athletæ* and others exercised themselves.

**Gymna'stic.** (*Gymnāsium*.) *Med.* Belonging to that branch of science which treats of rules to be observed in all kinds of exercise for procuring health. *Gymnāsticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Gymna'stics.** (*Gymnasticus*.) *Med.* The system by which disease was treated, and health maintained through the regular practice of active exercises: gymnastic medicine. *Gymna'stica*, *æ*, or *Gymnastice*, *is*, *f*.

**Gymnobla'stus**, *a*, *um*. (*Γυμνός*; *βλάστη*, a germ.) *Bot.* Having a naked germ: gymnobla'stous.

**Gymnōcārpus**, *a*, *um*. (*Γυμνός*; *καρπός*, seed.) *Bot.* Having naked seed: gymnocarpous.

**Gymnospe'rmius**, *a*, *um*. (*Γυμνός*; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having naked seeds; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.), Cl. *Didynamia*: gymnospe'rmius, or gymnospe'rmius.

**Gymno'stōmus**, *a*, *um*. (*Γυμνός*; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Bot.* Applied to several Orders (pl. m.) of mosses, in which the orifice of the urn is naked: gymno'stomous.

**Gŷnæcōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Γυνή*, a woman; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on woman, and the peculiarities of her constitution, as compared with man: gyneco'logy.

**Gŷnæcōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Gynæcologia*: gynecolo'gical.

**Gŷna'ndrius**, *a*, *um*. (*Γυνή*, a woman; *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a man.) *Bot.* Consisting of male and female; applied to a Linn. genus (pl. n.), the stamens of which grow upon the pistil: gyna'ndrius, or gyna'ndrous.

**Gŷnaphore.** (*Γυνή*; *φορέω*, to bear.) *Bot.* A prolongation of the *receptaculum*, to which the pistil is often attached; a thecaphore. *Gŷnaphōra*, *æ*, *f*.

**Gynatrēsia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Γυνή*; *ἀ*, neg.; *τίτρημι*, to perforate.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.*, *Surg.* Term for obliteration; also for imperforation of the vagina: gynatre'sy.

**Gŷnō'bāsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Γυνή*; *βάσις*, a base.) *Bot.* The base of a solitary style, which is tumid, and divided into separate cells.

**Gŷnō'phōrum**, *i*, *n*. (*Γυνή*; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* The stem of a carpel; the *Corpophorum* of Link: a gy'nophore.

**Gŷpsum.** (*Γύψος*.) *Chem.* The sulphate of lime, or *plaster of Paris*. *Gŷpsum*, *i*, *n*.

**Gŷrans**, *tis*, *part*. (*Γŷρο*, to turn about.) *Bot.* Turning about; rotating itself: gy'rant.

**Gŷrātio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Γŷρο*.) *Pathol.* The sensation of dizziness: gyra'tion.

**Gŷrātus**, *æ*, *um*. (*Γŷρο*.) *Bot.* Turned about: gy'rated.

**Gŷrencē'phālus**, *a*, *um*. (*Γυρίω*, to wind; *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to a sub-class (n. pl.) of *Mammalia* having the brain convoluted, but in less degree than in man: gyrence'phalous.

**Gŷri.** (Pl. of *Gŷrus*, a circuit.) *Anat.* The convolutions of the brain.

**Gŷrōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Γυρός*, a circle; terminal -*ώδης*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of circles: gy'rous.



## H.

**H. S. Med.** For *Hora somni*, or bed-time.

**Habit.** (*Habito*, to have often.) A power of doing anything acquired by frequent repetition of the same action. *Habitatus*, *us*, m. See *Hexis*.

**Habitat.** (*Habito*, to dwell.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* It dwells; applied to a place where a plant best grows, or an animal is generally found.

**Habrōmānia**, *æ*, f. (*ἄβρος*, light or gay; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Delirium in which the patient is cheerful, or merry.

**Hæma-**. (*Αἷμα*, blood.) *Med.* A prefix denoting reference to blood.

**Hæmacyanina.** See *Hæmatocyanina*.

**Hæmādŷnāmō'mētrum**, *i*, n. (*Αἷμα*; *δύναμις*, power; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the force of the blood circulation: a he'modynamometer.

**Hæmägōgus**, *a*, *um*. (*Hæma*; *ἄγω*, to expel.) *Pathol.* Applied to medicines (pl. n.) favouring the access of the *catamenia*, or the hemorrhoidal discharge: he'magogue.

**Hæ'mal Axis.** *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the central organ and large trunks of the vascular system.

**Hæ'mal Spine.** *Comp. Anat.* Used by Owen for the homologue of the *sternum* and ensiform cartilage, or (in the abdomen) the *linea alba*.

**Hæmāleucīna**, *æ*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *λευκός*, white.) *Physiol.* The buffy coat, or fibrin of the blood: hæmāleuci'n.

**Hæmālōpia**, *æ*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *ὄπτομαι*, to see.) *Pathol.* A disease of the eyes, in which every object appears of a blood colour: he'malopy.

**Hæmāphæīna**, *æ*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *φαιός*, of a fawn colour.) *Chem.* The substance which gives the pale amber colour to urine: hæmāpheī'n.

**Hæmāpō'phŷsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *ἀποφύω*, to be sprung from.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the *lamina* of a *vertebra*, which form an irregular canal, lodging the *hæmal axis*; also, the homologue of the

cartilage of a rib, or its sternal portion.

**Hæmasthēnōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *ἀσθένεια*, debility.) *Pathol.* Poverty or deterioration of the blood: hæmastheno'sis.

**Hæmat-**. Same as *Hæma-*.

**Hæmātānāgōge**, *es*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *ἀναγωγή*, a vomiting.) *Pathol.* Vomiting of blood. See *Hæmatemesis*.

**Hæmātangīō'nōsos**. } (*Αἷ-*

**Hæmātangīō'nōsus**, *i*, f. } *μα*; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *νόσος*, a disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the blood-vessels. See *Hæmatangiosis*.

**Hæmātangiōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. Same as *Hæmatangionosis*.

**Hæmātāpō'ria**, *æ*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *ἀπορία*, defect.) Same as *Anæmia*.

**Hæmātāpō'rīcus**, *a*, *um*. Belonging to *Hæmatoporia*: hæmatopō'ric.

**Hæmātāporrhōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *ἀπό*, from; *ὀρρός*, serum.) *Pathol.* The separation of serum from the blood, as in the profuse discharges of *Cholera*. See *Hæmatorrhosis*.

**Hæmātāpo'stāsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *ἀπόστασις*, a departure.) *Pathol.* *Metastasis*, or transposition of the blood to another part.

**Hæmātāpostā'ticus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmatapostasis*: hæmataposta'tic.

**Hæmātēlæ'um**, *i*, n. (*Αἷμα*; *ἐλαιον*, oil. *Physiol.* A concrete oil existing in the blood.

**Hæmātē'mēsis**, *is*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *ἐμέω*, to vomit.) *Pathol.* Vomiting of blood. See *Hæmatanagoge*.

**Hæmātēmē'ticus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmatemesis*: hæmatē'mē'tic.

**Hæmātēpāgōge**, *es*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *ἐπαγωγή*, introduction.) *Pathol.* Congestion of blood in a part.

**Hæmāthē'rmus**, *a*, *um*. (*Αἷμα*; *θέρμη*, heat.) *Zoöl.* Having warm blood: hæmathe'rmous.

**Hæmāthidrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Αἷμα*; *ἰδρωσις*, a sweating.) *Pathol.* An oozing of blood-coloured perspiration.

**Hæmathorax.** See *Hæmatothorax*.

**Hæmätí'āsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Aīma.) Same as *Hæmatonosus*.

**Hæmät'ica**, *æ, f.* (Aīma.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the blood, and so similar to *Hæmatologia*: hæma'tics.

**Hæmät'iceus**, *a, um.* (Aīma.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the blood: hæma'tic.

**Hæmät'ina**, *æ, f.* (Aīma.) *Chem.* A colouring matter of logwood, from its resemblance to blood: hæma'tin. See *Hæmatoxina*, *Hæmatoxylina*.

**Hæmät'ischēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Aīma; σχέω, to repress.) *Pathol.* A stoppage of discharges of blood: hæma'tischesis.

**Hæmätischē'ticeus**, *a, um.* Belonging to *Hæmatischēsis*: hæma'tischētic.

**Hæmät'isthmīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmatisthmus*: hæma'tisthmic.

**Hæmät'isthmus**, *i, m.* (Aīma; ῥιμός, the fauces.) *Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the fauces.

**Hæmät'ites**, *is*, or *æ, m.* (Aīma.) *Mineral.* The blood-stone; a species of iron ore: a hæ'matite.

**Hæmät'itis**, *īdis*, *f.* (Aīma, terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the blood.

**Hæ'mäto-.** Same as *Hæma-*.

**Hæmätöcä'rpus**, *a, um.* (Aīma; ῥιπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit dotted with red: hematocä'rpous.

**Hæmät'öcēle**, *es, f.* (Aīma; κήλη, tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Enlargement of the scrotum, from blood filling within one or other of its sacs: hæma'tocele.

**Hæmätöcē'phālus**, *i, m.* (Aīma φαλή, the head.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus, in which effusion of blood into the cerebral hemispheres has produced a marked deformity.

**Hæmätöche'zia**, *æ, f.* (Aīma; ἔζω, to evacuate the bowels.) *Pathol.* A bloody stool.

**Hæmätöcē'lia**, *æ, f.* (Aīma; μιλία, the belly.) *Pathol.* Effusion or escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

**Hæmätöco'lpus**, *i, m.* (Aīma; ῥιπος, a sinus.) *Pathol. Physiol.* Effusion of blood into the *vagina*; also, a collection of blood, or of menstrual secretion there.

**Hæmätöcy'ānina**, *æ, f.* (Aīma; κύανος, blue.) *Chem.* The blue colouring matter of the blood: hæmatocyani'n.

**Hæmätöcy'stis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Aīma; κύστις, a bladder.) *Pathol.* A cyst containing blood; also, effusion of blood into the urinary bladder; also, encysted *Hæmatoma*: a hæ'matocyst.

**Hæmätödēs**, *adj.* (Aīma; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of, blood: hæ'matose.

**Hæmatodynamometer.** See *Hæmadynamometer*.

**Hæmätoglöbū'lina**, *æ, f.* *Physiol.* Same as *Globulina*.

**Hæmätogrā'phia**, *æ, f.* (Aīma; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the blood, its nature and quality: hæmato'graphy.

**Hæmätöidēs**, *adj.* (Aīma; terminal -ιδēs.) *Mineral.* Resembling blood: hæ'matoid.

**Hæmätölo'gia**, *æ, f.* (Aīma; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The history of the nature and constitution of the blood: hæmato'logy.

**Hæmätöma**, *ātis*, *n.* (Aīmatów, to turn into blood.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bloody tumour: a hæ'matome.

**Hæmätömatösus**, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Having, or full of *Hæmatoma*: hæmato'matous.

**Hæmätömetä'chysis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Aīma; μετά, beyond; χύσις, an effusion.) *Surg.* Transfusion of blood: hæ'matometä'chysis.

**Hæmätömetra**, *æ, f.* (Aīma; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* A filling of the womb with blood.

**Hæmätömet'ria**, *æ, f.* (Aīma; μετρέω, to measure.) *Physiol.* The measuring of the force of the blood in its course: hæmato'metry.

**Hæmätö'mētrum**, (Aīma; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the force of blood: a hæmato'meter.

**Hæmätö'mphälo'cēle**, *es, f.* (Aīma; ὀμφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Tumour at the navel, turgid with blood: hæmato'mphalocēle.

**Hæmätö'mýces**, *ētis*, or *i, f.* (Aīma; μύκης, a fungus.) *Pathol.* *Fungus hæmatodes*, or bloody fungus.

**Hæmätö'nösos.** } (Aīma; νόσος, dis-

**Hæmätö'nösus**, *i, f.* } *nos*, dis-



ease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the blood. See *Hæmopathia*.

**Hæmätöpëricar'dium**, *i*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; *përicardium*.) *Pathol.* Effusion of blood into the *pericardium*.

**Hæmätöphy'llus**, *a, um*. (Αἷμα; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves tinged with a blood-colour: *hematophyllous*.

**Hæmätöplasma**, *ätis*, n. (Αἷμα; πλάσμα, a formation.) *Physiol.* The plastic principle of the blood.

**Hæmätöpoiësis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα; ποίησις, a making.) *Physiol.* Assimilation of the chyle to blood; same as *Hæmatosis*.

**Hæmätöpoiëticus**, *a, um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Hæmatopoiesis*: *hematopoietic*.

**Hæmätöptýsia**. } *Pathol.* The  
**Hæmätöptýsis**. } same as *Hæmoptysis*.

**Hæmätö'rrhächis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα; ῥάχis, the spine.) *Pathol.* Effusion of blood into the spine, or into the *theca* of the spinal marrow.

**Hæmätorrhœ'a**, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A passive flowing of blood, hemorrhage: *hemorrhœ'a*.

**Hæmätöšina**, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα.) *Chem., Physiol.* The colouring matter of the blood: *hematosin*.

**Hæmätösis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα-τόω, to make bloody.) *Pathol.* A flow, or flux of blood; a hemorrhage.

**Hæmätospília**, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; σπῖλος, a spot.) *Pathol.* Name for *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

**Hæmätospongösis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The formation or growth of *Hæmatospongius*.

**Hæmätospö'ngus**, *i*, m. (Αἷμα; σπόγγος, a sponge.) *Pathol.* *Fungus hæmatodes*, or bloody fungus. See *Hæmatomyces*.

**Hæmätösymphö'rësis**, }  
*is*, or *eos*, f. } (Αἷμα;

**Hæmätösynägöge**, *es*, f. }  
*συμφόρησις*, a collected multitude;  
*συναγωγή*, a collection.) *Pathol.* Congestion of blood. See *Hæmatepagoge*.

**Hæmatothorax**. See *Hæmatothorax*.

**Hæmätoto'xíeus**, *a, um*. } (Αἷμα;

**Hæmätö'xíeus**, *a, um*. } τοξικός, poison.) *Pathol.* Belonging to

a vitiated state of the blood: *hemato-toxic*; *hemato'xic*.

**Hæmätöxína**. } Same as *Hæ-*  
**Hæmätöxýlina**. } *matina*.

**Hæmätö'xýlon**, *i*, n. (Αἷμα; ξύλον, wood.) Pharmacopœial name (E. & U.S.A.) of the wood of *Hæmatoxylin Campechianum*; (D.) the *Hæmatoxylin lignum*, or logwood. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. See *Hæmatoxylinum*.

**Hæmätö'xýlon Campëchiánum**. *M. Med.* The logwood tree.

**Hæmätö'xýlum**, *i*, n. Pharmacopœial name (L.) of logwood.

**Hæmätözöon**, *i*, n. (Αἷμα; ζῶον, an animal.) *Physiol.* An animal-cule discovered in the blood.

**Hæmätürësis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Αἷμα;  
**Hæmätüria**, *æ*, f. } οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* A disease in which blood is discharged with urine.

**Hæmätüricus**, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmaturia*: *hematuric*.

**Hæmidrosis**. See *Hæmathidrosis*.

**Hæmo-**. Same as *Hæma-*.

**Hæmometrum**. See *Hæmatometrum*.

**Hæmopro'ctos**. } (Αἷμα;

**Hæmopro'ctus**, *i*, m. } πρωκτός, the anus.) *Pathol.* Discharge of blood from the bowels.

**Hæmo'pticus**, *a, um*. Belonging to *Hæmoptoe* or *Hæmoptysis*: *hemoptic*.

**Hæmoptö'icus**. See *Hæmopticus*.

**Hæmo'ptöe**, *es*, f. } (Αἷμα;

**Hæmo'ptýsis**, *is*, f. } πτύω, to spit.) *Pathol.* A spitting of blood; hemorrhage from the lungs; a genus, Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Hæmorrhä'gia**, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; ῥήγνυμι, to burst.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bursting forth of blood, from whatever cause; hæmorrhage, or hæmorrhagy. In pl., an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Hæmorrhä'gicus**, *a, um*. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to hemorrhage: *hemorrhagic*.

**Hæmorrhīnia**, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; ῥιν, the nose.) *Pathol.* Same as *Epistaxis*.

**Hæmorrhö'icus**, *a, um*. *Pathol.*

elonging to *Hæmorrhæa*: hemor-  
rhoïc.

**Hæmorrhoidālis**, *is, e.* (*Hæ-  
orrhoides*, piles.) *Surg. Pathol.*  
elonging to hemorrhoides, or piles:  
hemorrhoidāl.

**Hæmorrhōī'deūs**, *a, um.* Same  
as *Hæmorrhoidalis*.

**Hæmorrhōis**, *īdes, f.* (*Αἷμα;  
ῥῖω*, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* (Pl.)  
the piles; a hæ'morrhoid. A genus,  
cf. *Hæmorrhagia*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of  
Allen's Nesology.

**Hæmospā'sia**, *æ, f.* (*Αἷμα;  
πᾶω*, to draw to.) *Surg.* The  
forming of a vacuum over a consi-  
derable surface of the body, being  
an extension of the principle of dry  
tapping; hæ'mospasy.

**Hæmostā'sia**, *æ, f.* } (*Αἷμα;  
Hæmo'stāsis, is, or eos, f.* } (*ἵστα-  
σις*, a standing.) *Pathol.* A  
stoppage, or stagnation of the blood,  
in an inflamed part.

**Hæmostā'tica**, *æ, f.* (*Αἷμα;  
στατική*, the science of weights.)  
*Physiol.* The powers or motions of  
the blood, and the laws by which  
these are regulated in the vessels of  
the body: hemosta'tics.

**Hæmostā'ticus**, *a, um.* *Surg.*  
*Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmostasia*,  
or *Hæmostasis*. Also, applied to  
means employed for staunching or  
restoring resting hemorrhage; styptic, hæ-  
mosta'tic.

**Hæmōte'xia**, *æ, f.* } (*Αἷμα,  
Hæmōte'xis, is, or eos, f.* } (*ἵξις*, a dissolution.) *Pathol.* Dis-  
solution or liquefaction of the blood.  
**Hæmōthōrax**, *ācis, f.* (*Αἷμα; θώ-  
ξ*, the chest.) *Pathol.* The escape  
of blood into the thorax, through a  
wound or otherwise; properly *Hæ-  
matothorax*.

**Hæmotoxicus**. See *Hæmato-  
xicus*.

**Hair**. See *Capillus, Pilus*.

**Hair, Falling off of**. See *De-  
num Capillorum*.

**Hair-Like**. See *Capillary*.

**Hairy**. See *Hirsutus, Hirtus*.

**Hairy Scalp**. *Anat.* That part  
of the integument of the head which  
is covered with hairs. See *Trichoton*.

**Halberd-Shaped**. See *Hastatus*.

**Halihoo**. (Scott., Corr. *Holy  
wood*.) *Obstet.* Vernacular for the  
oil, which was carefully preserved

by the superstitious, for the many  
virtues attributed to it.

**Haligraphia**. See *Halographia*.

**Hālītus**, *ūs, m.* (*Ἠἄλο*, to breath  
out.) Vapour, or breath. See *Spiri-  
tus*.

**Hallucina'tion**. (*Hallūcīnor*, to  
mistake.) Mental error, mistake, or  
foolish imagination. *Hallūcīnātio*,  
*ōnis, f.*

**Hālo**, *ōnis, m.* (*Ἄλως*, a circle.)  
*Anat.* The *Areola*, or brownish  
circle around the female nipple.  
*Astron.* The circle which surrounds  
the sun, moon, or stars, when their  
rays are refracted in their passage  
through a mist. *Pathol.* The red  
margin around pustules, also named  
*areola*.

**Hālōgē'nium**, *īi, n.* (*Ἄλς*, a  
salt; *γέννωω*, to produce.) *Chem.*  
A term for chlorine; ha'logen.

**Hālogrā'phia**, *æ, f.* (Same;  
*γράφω*, to write.) *Chem.* A de-  
scription of salts: halo'graphy.

**Ha'loid**. (*Ἄλς*; terminal *-īdēs*.)  
*Chem.* Applied to salts com-  
pounded of the metals with chlorine,  
iodine, bromine (but not to com-  
pounds of oxygen and sulphur), be-  
cause similar in construction to  
common salt. *Hāloīdēs*, adj.

**Hālōlō'gia**, *æ, f.* (*Ἄλς*; λόγος,  
a discourse.) *Chem.* A treatise on  
the salts; halo'logy.

**Hālō'mētrum**, *ī, n.* (*Ἄλς*;  
*μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* An  
instrument for measuring the form,  
angles, etc., of salts: a halo'meter.

**Hālō'phīlus**, *a, um.* (*Ἄλς*;  
*φίλεω*, to love.) *Bot.* Growing in  
a soil impregnated with salt: halo'-  
philous.

**Hālō'phŷton**, } (*Ἄλς*; φύ-  
**Hālō'phŷtum**, *ī, n.* } *τον*, a plant.)  
*Bot.* A plant: halo'philous.

**Hālu'rgia**, *æ, f.* (*Ἄλς*; ἔργον,  
a work.) *Chem.* The process of  
forming, extracting, or producing  
salts: halu'rgy.

**Hāmātus**, *a, um.* (*Ἠάμυς*, a  
hook.) *Bot.* Having a hook; ha'-  
mate.

**Hāmīfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Ἠάμυς*;  
*forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resem-  
bling a hook: ha'miform.

**Hāmī'gerus**, *a, um.* (*Ἠάμυς*;  
*ἡῖρο*, to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing hooks:  
hami'gerous.



**Hāmōsus**, *a, um.* (*Hāmus*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having a hooked appearance: ha'mose.

**Hamstring, Outer.** *Anat.* The *Biceps flexor cruris* muscle.

**Ha'mular.** (*Hāmulus.*) Belonging to a hook. *Hāmūlāris, is, e.*

**Hāmūlōsus**, *a, um.* (*Hāmūlus*, a little hook; terminal -ōsus.) *Anat., Bot.* Having little hooks; ha'mnlous.

**Hāmūlus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Hāmus.*) *Anat.* Applied to the hook-like portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, or any similar object; a little hook.

**Hand.** (Sax.) *Anat.* The organ of prehension in man. *Ornithol.* The third portion of the anterior extremity which supports the wing, having one finger, and vestiges of two others. *Ma'nus, ūs, m.*

**Handful.** See *Manipulus, Pugillus.*

**Hanging.** (Sax. *Hangan*, to hang.) Suspension by the neck, causing *Asphyxia suffocationis*. *Suspe'nsio, ōnis, f.* *Bot.* See *Cernuus, Dependens, Pendulus.*

**Hapla-** } ('Ατλοῦς, simple.) A

**Haplo-** } prefix in compound terms signifying uncomplicated.

**Haptō'tica**, *æ, f.* ('Απτομαι, to touch.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the phenomena of touch, or sensation: haptō'tics.

**Hardēri Gla'ndūla.** *Comp. Anat.* A gland in ruminant and pachydermatous quadrupeds, and in birds, near the inner angle of the eye.

**Hare-Lip.** *Surg.* A congenital cleft, or division of one, or both lips, most frequently the upper, and sometimes double. *Lā'bium Lēpōrīnum.*

**Harmō'nia**, *æ, f.* ('Αρμόζω, to adapt.) *Anat.* A variety of *Synarthrosis*, denoting a simple joining together, as the nasal and other bones of the face: ha'rmony.

**Hartshorn.** *M. Med.* The horn of certain kinds of the hart, or stag. The substance *Cornu Cervi*. *Pharm.* Popular name for *Liquor Ammoniac* (L.), or *Ammoniac Aqua* (E.)

**Mashish.** *Bot., Med.* The *Cannabis Indica*.

**Hastātus**, *a, um.* (*Hasta*, a

spear.) *Bot.* Like a spear, or halberd: ha'state. See *Lanceolatus*.

**Hastifō'lius**, *a, um.* (*Hasta; fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hastiform leaves: hastifō'lious.

**Hastifō'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Hasta; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a spear: ha'stiform.

**Hatchet-Shaped.** See *Dolabrisformis*.

**Haunch.** (Fr. *Hanche.*) *Anat.* That part of the body between the ribs and thigh; the hip; the buttock. *Clūnis, is, f.*

**Haustr.** *Pharm.* For *Haustris*, a draught.

**Hau'stus**, *ūs, m.* (*Haurio*, to drink greedily.) *Pharm.* A liquid preparation forming one dose, generally about two ounces in quantity; a draught.

**Haut Mal.** *Pathol.* A French term for epilepsy in its full development. See *Epilepsy, Spinal*.

**Have'ri Gla'ndūlae.** *Anat.* Glands about the synovial membrane of joints, first described by Haver.

**Head.** (Sax. *Heafod*, the head.) *Anat.* Distinguished into *cranium* and face. Applied to the upper end of a long bone, the origin of a muscle, the beginning of a part; and any round protuberance which can be supposed to resemble a head. *Cā'put, itis, n.*

**Headache.** *Pathol.* Pain in the head, differently denominated according to the part affected, or its cause. *Cēphālalgia, æ, f.*

**Headed.** See *Capitatus, Capitatus*.

**Health.** (Sax. *Hæl.*) The proper disposition and condition of the several parts of the body, for performing their functions without impediment or sensation of weariness. *Sānitas, ātis, f.*

**Hea'lthy Pus.** *Surg.* That discharged from abscesses, the result of phlegmonous inflammation; or from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; laudable pus.

**Hea'ring.** (Sax. *Hyran*, to hear.) *Physiol.* That sense by which sounds are distinguished, the organ of which is the ear. *Audītus, ūs, m.*

**Heart.** (Sax. *Heorte.*) *Anat.* A hollow muscular viscus situated between the lungs, but more under the

ft one, and enclosed in the *pericardium*; from which proceeds the circulation of the blood. *Cor, dis, n. e Cardia.*

**Heart-Burn.** *Pathol.* Popular name for *Cardialgia*.

**Heart-Shaped.** See *Cordatus*.

**Heat.** See *Calor, Caloric*.

**Heat, Absolute.** *Chem.* The whole quantity of caloric existing in body; absolute caloric.

**Heat, Animal.** See *Calor Animalis*.

**Heat, Free.** *Chem.* See *Caloric free, Caluma*.

**Heat, Latent.** See *Caloric latent*.

**Heat, Prickly.** *Pathol.* Common term for the *Lichen tropicus*.

**Heat, Sensible.** See *Caloric Free*.

**Heat, Vital.** See *Calor Animalis*.

**Heat-Spots.** See *Æstates*.

**Hēbeanthus, a, um.** (Ἠβη, ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having tomentose corols: hebeanthous.

**Hēbēcarpus, a, um.** (Ἠβη; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having pubescent fruits: hebecarpous.

**Hēbēclādus, a, um.** (Ἠβη; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Having pubescent branches: hebecladous.

**Hēbēgynus, a, um.** (Ἠβη; γυνή, woman.) *Bot.* Having pubescent ovaries: hebe'gynous.

**Hēbēpētālus, a, um.** (Ἠβη; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having pubescent petals: hebepe'talous.

**Hēbētīcus, a, um.** (Hēbe, purity.) *Physiol.* Belonging to purity: youthful: hebe'tic.

**Hēbētūdo, īnis, f.** (Hēbēto, to be dull.) *Pathol.* Dulness, or insensibility: he'betude.

**Hēcātōphyllus, a, um.** (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves composed of a hundred pairs of folioles: hecatophyllous.

**Hēctic.** (Ἑξίς, habit.) *Physiol.* Belonging to habit of body. *Hēcticus, a, um.*

**Hēctic Fe'ver.** *Pathol.* A slow tedious fever, idiopathic, or symptomatic; the latter arising in consequence of some incurable local disease. *Fēbris Hēctica.*

**Hēcticōpŷra, a, f.** } (Ἑξίς;  
**Hēcticōpŷrētos, ī, m.** } πῦρ, or  
ρετός, a fever.) *Pathol.* Hectic fever.

**Hēctogramme.** (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; *gramme*.) 100 grammes, equal to 3 oz. 8 dr. 2.152 gr. avoirdupois. *Hectogr'amma, ātis, n.*

**Hēctolitre.** (Ἑκατόν; *litre*.) 100 litres, equal to 3.5377 English cubic feet; or 22 Imperial gallons; or 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Imperial bushels.

**Hēctometre.** (Ἑκατόν; *metre*.) 100 metres, or 109 yds, 1 foot, 1 inch.

**Hēdērāceus, a, um.** (Hēdēra, the ivy-tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Hedera*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): hederaceous.

**Hedge-Hyssop.** *M. Med.* Common name for *Gratiola officinalis*.

**Helcōcāce, es, f.** (Ἑλκος, an ulcer; κάκη, corruption.) *Pathol.* Malignant ulcer.

**Helcōdēs, adj.** (Ἑλκος; terminal-ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of ulcers: helcose.

**Helcōdēma, ātis, n.** (Ἑλκος, οἰδήμα, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Ulcerous oedema, or oedematous ulceration.

**Helcōidēs, adj.** (Ἑλκος; terminal-ιδής.) *Pathol.* Resembling an ulcer: helcoid.

**Helcōlōgia, a, f.** (Ἑλκος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* A history of ulcers: helcology.

**Helcōmēnia, a, f.** (Ἑλκος; μήν, a month.) *Pathol.* Aberration, or *metastasis* of the *catamenia* to an ulcer: helcome'nia.

**Helcophtha'lmia, a, f.** (Ἑλκος; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* Ulcerous ophthalmia: helcophtha'lmy.

**Helcōsis, īs, or eos, f.** (Ἑλκος.) *Pathol.* The progress of ulceration.

**Hēlicodēs, adj.** (Hēlix, a winding; terminal-ōsus.) *Anat.* Having or full of windings: helcose.

**Hēlicōidēs, adj.** (Hēlix; terminal-ιδής.) Resembling that which is spiral: helcoid.

**Hēlicūlus, ī, m.** (Dim. Hēlix, a circuit.) *Bot.* The spiral vessels (pl.) of plants: a helcule.

**Heliocē'ntric.** (Ἥλιος, the sun; κεντρικός, centric.) *Astron.* Having the sun for the centre, or point of observation: *Hēliocē'ntricus, a, um.*

**Hēlioidēs, adj.** (Ἥλιος; terminal-ιδής.) Resembling the sun: helioid.

**Hēliō'mētrum, ī, m.** (Ἥλιος; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.*



An instrument for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun: a helio'meter.

**Hēliosco'pius**, *a, um.* ("ἥλιος; σκοπέω, to regard.) *Bot.* That which regardeth the sun: heliosco'pious.

**Hēliosco'pium**, *ii, n.* (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for observing the sun: a helioscope.

**Hēliotrōp'ismus**, *i, m.* ("ἥλιος; τρέπω, to turn; terminal -ισμός.) *Bot.* That faculty by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun: helio'tropism.

**Hēliotrō'pius**, *a, um.* ("ἥλιος; τρέπω.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, the flowers of which turn constantly towards the sun: heliotro'pious.

**Hē'lix**, *icis, m.* ("ἑλῖξ, from εἰλέω, to wind about.) *Anat.* The outer border of the *Pinna*, or external ear. *Zoöl.* A genus of *Mollusca*, Ord. *Pulmonea*; the snail.

**Hellēbōrāceus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in *Helleborus*: hellebora'ceous.

**He'llebore**. ("ἑλλέβορος.) *Bot.* The genus *Helleborus*.

**Hellēbō'reus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Belonging to *Helleborus*: hellebo'reous.

**Hellē'bōrus**, *i, m.* ("ἑλεῖν, to destroy; ἕρᾱ, fodder.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the rhizome of *Helleborus officinalis*, or *H. Niger*; the *Hellebori Nigri Radix* (D.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria*, Ord. *Polygynia*. Juss. *Ranunculaceæ*.

**Hellē'bōrus A'lbus**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D.) of white hellebore root. See *Veratrum Album*.

**Hellē'bōrus Nīger**. } *M.*

**Hellē'bōrus Officīnālis**. } *Med.*  
Black hellebore, or Christmas rose; also named *Melampodium*.

**Helmet-Shaped**. See *Galeatus*.

**Helminthāgōgus**, *a, um.* ("ἑλμῖνς, a worm; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Same as *Anthelmintic*: helmi'nthagogue.

**Helmi'nthia**, *æ, f.* } ("ἑλμῖνς.)

**Helminthi'āsis**, *is, f.* } *Pathol.*  
The breeding of worms, or their larvæ, in any part of the body.

**Helmi'nthic**. ("ἑλμῖνς.) Belonging to worms. *Helmi'nthicus*, *a, um.*

**Helminthōdēs**, *adj.* ("ἑλμῖνς;

terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of worms: helmi'nthous.

**Helminthoīdēs**, *adj.* ("ἑλμῖνς; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling the worm: helmi'nthoid.

**Helminthōlō'gia**, *æ, f.* ("ἑλμῖνς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on worms, more particularly intestinal worms: helminthology.

**Helminthō'phth'isis**, *is, or eos, f.* ("ἑλμῖνς; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes verminosa*, or wasting, from the presence of intestinal worms.

**Helminthō'pŷra**, *æ, f.* ("ἑλμῖνς; πυρετός, a fever.) *Pathol.* Worm-fever: helmi'nthopyre.

**Helminthōthēus**, *a, um.* ("ἑλμῖνς; θήκη, a sheath.) *Bot.* Having cylindrical, vermiform seeds.

**Hēlō'b'ius**, *a, um.* ("ἑλος, a marsh; βίος, life.) *Bot.* Living on moisture, aquatic: helo'bious.

**Hēlōdēs**, *adj.* ("ἑλος, a swamp; terminal -ώδης.) Having or full of moisture. *Pathol.* Applied to a fever with profuse sweating; also, to marsh fever: hel'ous.

**Hēlō'pŷra**, *æ, f.* ("ἑλος; πυρετός, a fever.) *Pathol.* Marsh or swamp-fever: hel'opyre.

**Hemacyanin**. See *Hæmatocyanina*, and all similar diphthongal analogues.

**Hēmērālōpia**, *æ, f.* ("ἡμέρα, a day; ὤψ, the eye.) A defect of vision, by which objects are seen only in broad daylight; day-sight; night blindness: he'meralopy.

**Hēmērāphōn'ia**, *æ, f.* ("ἡμέρα; ἄ, priv.; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* Loss of voice during the day.

**Hēmērō'drōmus**, *a, um.* ("ἡμέρα; δρόμος, a course.) *Pathol.* Applied to a fever, the same as *Ephemerus*: hemero'dromal.

**Hēmērōtyphlōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* ("ἡμέρα; τύφλωσις, blindness.) *Pathol.* Day-blindness, or *Nyctalopia*.

**Hēmīea'rp'us**, *i, m.* ("ἡμισ, the half; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Each portion of a fruit, naturally separated into halves: a he'micarp.

**Hēmīcē'phālus**, *i, m.* ("ἡμισ; κέφαλή, a head.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus with half a head.

**Hēmīcērān'ia**, *æ, f.* ("ἡμισ; κρανίον, the head.) *Pathol.* A severe pain, generally hysterical, nerv-

us, or bilious, affecting one side of the head; a megrim.

**Hēmīerānīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hemicrania*: hemicra'ic.

**Hēmīē'drīcus**, *a, um.* ("Ημισυς; δρᾶ, a base.) *Crystall.* Having half faces, or facets: hemie'dric.

**Hēmīōpa'lgia**, *α, f.* ("Ημισυς; ψ, the eye; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Hemieranic pain of the eye: hemio'logy.

**Hēmīō'pia**, *α, f.* } ("Ημισυς;

**Hēmīopsia**, *α, f.* } ὀπτομαι, to see; ὤψ, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* Defect of vision, under which only the half of objects is seen: he'miopy: hemio'psy.

**Hēmīplēgia**, *α, f.* } ("Ημισυς;

**Hēmīple'xia**, *α, f.* } πλήσσω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Paralysis, affecting one half or side of the body; *paralysis hemiplegica*.

**Hēmīplēgīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hemiplegia*: hemiple'ic: hemiple'xic.

**Hēmīplexicus**. See *Hemiplegicus*.

**Hēmīptērōlō'gia**, *α, f.* ("Ημισυς; πτερον, a wing; λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* A treatise on the *Hemiptera*: hemiptero'logy.

**Hēmīptērus**, *a, um.* ("Ημισυς; πτερον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Half-winged; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Insecta*: hemi'pterous.

**Hēmītrōpus**, *a, um.* ("Ημισυς; ὀρέπω, to turn.) *Crystall.* Applied to a crystal formed of two halves regularly united, but as if the superior had undergone a half revolution upon the inferior: hemi'tropous.

**Hēmlock**. *M. Med.* The *Codium maculatum*.

**Hemlock Pitch**. *M. Med.* The *Resin Canadensis*.

**Hemodynamometer**. See *Hæmodynamometrum*, and similar diphthongal analogues.

**Hen-Blindness**. *Pathol.* *Nyctalopia*, because hens are said to be subject to it.

**Hēnbane, Black**. *M. Med.* The *Hyoscyamus Niger*.

**Hēndē'cagon**. ("Ενδεκα, eleven; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure of 11 equal angles and sides. *Hen-ecagōnum*, *i, n.*

**Hēpar**, *ātis, n.* ("Ηπαρ.) *Anat.*

The liver, or organ which secretes the bile. See *Jecur*.

**Hēpāta'lgia**, *α, f.* ("Ηπαρ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain affecting the liver: hepata'lgia. See *Hepatodynia*.

**Hēpātau'xc**, *es, f.* ("Ηπαρ; αὔξη, increase.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the liver.

**Hēpātemphra'xis**, *is, or eos, f.* ("Ηπαρ; ἔμφραξις, obstruction.) *Pathol.* Obstruction of the liver.

**Hēpāthæmorrhā'gia**, *α, f.* ("Ηπαρ; αἱμορροαγία, an eruption of blood.) *Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the liver: hepathe'morrhage.

**Hēpāthelcōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* ("Ηπαρ; ἔλκωσις, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the liver.

**Hepa'tic**. ("Ηπαρ.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver; applied to vessels, ducts, etc. *Hepa'ticus*, *a, um.*

**Hēpā'ticōcōlīcus**, *a, um.* (*Hēpā'ticus*; *cōlīcus*, of the colon.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver and colon: hepaticoco'lic.

**Hēpā'ticōrēnālis**, *is, e.* (*Hēpā'ticus*; *renālis*, of the kidney.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver and kidney: hepaticore'nal.

**Hēpā'tīcus**, *a, um.* ("Ηπαρ.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver: hepa'tic.

**Hēpātīrrhœ'a**, *α, f.* ("Ηπαρ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A purging, with bilious evacuations. See *Hepatorrhœa*.

**Hepa'tisa'tion**. ("Ηπαρ.) A change of structure in the lungs, or other texture, into a liver-like substance. *Hēpātīsatio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Hēpātītīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hepatitis*: hepati'tic.

**Hēpātītis**, *īdis, f.* ("Ηπαρ; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the liver; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Hēpāto-**. ("Ηπαρ.) *Med.* A prefix signifying connection with the liver.

**Hēpātōcēlc**, *es, f.* ("Ηπαρ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Hernia in which a part of the liver protrudes through the abdominal parietes.

**Hēpātōdŷ'nia**, *α, f.* ("Ηπαρ; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic pain in the liver; nearly the same as *Hepatalgia*.

**Hēpātogrā'phia**, *α, f.* ("Ηπαρ;



γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Physiol.* A description of the liver, its attachments, function, etc. : hepato'graphy.

**Hēpātōlīthos**, *i*, *m*. (Ἡπαρ; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* Calculus or concretion in the liver : a he'patolith.

**Hēpātōlōgia**, *α*, *f*. (Ἡπαρ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* A treatise on the liver : hepato'logy.

**Hēpātōneus**, *i*, *n*. (Ἡπαρ; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Chronic *Hepatitis*, or swelling of the liver.

**Hēpātophlēgmon**, *i*, *m*. (Ἡπαρ; ὄνις, *m*. φλεγμονή, inflammation.) *Pathol.* Same as *Hepatitis*.

**Hēpātophlēgmōne**, *es*, *f*. (Ἡπαρ; φθίσις, consumption; φθόνη, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Consumption, decay, or wasting of the liver.

**Hēpātōphthīsis**, *is*, *f*. (Ἡπαρ; εὐς, *f*. φθίσις, consumption; φθόνη, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Consumption, decay, or wasting of the liver.

**Hēpātōphthōe**, *es*, *f*. (Ἡπαρ; εὐς, *f*. φθίσις, consumption; φθόνη, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Consumption, decay, or wasting of the liver.

**Hēpātophthōicus**, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hepatophthōe* : hepatophthōical.

**Hēpātorrhāgia**, *α*, *f*. (Ἡπαρ; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A sudden discharge (of blood) from the liver : hepatorrha'gy.

**Hēpātorrhēxis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Ἡπαρ; ῥήξις, a rupture.) *Pathol.* Rupture of the liver.

**Hēpātorrhōea**, *α*, *f*. (Ἡπαρ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow of blood from the liver.

**Hēpātōtōmia**, *α*, *f*. (Ἡπαρ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the liver : hepato'tomy.

**He'ptagon**. (Ἑπτὰ, seven; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure having seven equal angles and sides. *Heptagōnum*, *i*, *n*.

**Heptāgynius**, *α*, *um*. (Ἑπτὰ; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having seven pistils : heptagynious.

**Hepta'ndrius**, *α*, *um*. (Ἑπτὰ; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man.) *Bot.* Having seven stamens : hepta'ndrious, or hepta'ndrous.

**Hepta'nthērus**, *α*, *um*. (Ἑπτὰ; ἄνθηρος, having flowers.) *Bot.* Having seven flowers : heptanthērous.

**Heptāpétalus**, *α*, *um*. (Ἑπτὰ; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having seven petals : heptape'talous.

**Heptāphyllus**, *α*, *um*. (Ἑπτὰ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having seven leaves : heptaphyllous.

**Heptapleur'rus**, *α*, *um*. (Ἑπτὰ; πλευρόν, a rib.) *Bot.* Having seven ribs : heptapleur'rous.

**Heptāsēpālus**, *α*, *um*. (Ἑπτὰ; σέpalum.) *Bot.* Having seven sepals : heptase'palous.

**Heptaspérinus**, *α*, *um*. (Ἑπτὰ; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having seven seeds : heptaspérinous.

**Heptastēmōnis**, *is*, *e*. (Ἑπτὰ; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having seven stamens. See *Heptandrius*.

**He'rba**, *α*, *f*. (Arab. *Erba*.) *Bot.* Applied to plants properly that flower and bear fruit only once, then perish; also, to such as are in leaf one year, flower and bear fruit the second, and then perish; generally, to plants whose stalks are soft and have no woody substance. Applied by Linn. to that portion of every vegetable which arises from the root and ends in the fructification.

**Herba'ceous**. *Bot.* Having soft stalks, and perishing to the root each year; of the nature of an herb. *Herbaceus*, *α*, *um*.

**Herbārium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Herba*.) *Bot.* A collection of dried specimens of plants or grasses; a *Hortus siccus*.

**Herbivōrus**, *α*, *um*. (*Herba*; vōro, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Herb-eating : herbivorous.

**Herēdity**. (*Hæres*, an heir.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Applied to the transmission of diseases, constitutional peculiarities, etc., from parents to children. *Hæreditas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Herma'phrodite**. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.) *Anat.* One in whom either the male organs of generation are too slightly, or the female too highly, developed, in either case approaching in size and resemblance those of the opposite sex. *Bot.* Applied to a flower which contains stamens and pistils within the same calyx and petals. *Hermaphrōditus*, *i*, *m*.

**Hermaphrōdīticus**, *α*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to a hermaphrodite : hermaphroditic.

**Hermētic**. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; said to have invented chemistry.) Belonging to chemistry. *Hermēticus*, *α*, *um*.

**Hermétic Seal.** *Chem.* The closing of the end of a glass vessel or tube, while in a state of fusion.

**Hérnia, æ, f.** ("Ἔρνος, a branch.) *Surg.* A tumour formed by the protrusion of any of the viscera of the abdomen beyond its parietes, commonly known by the term *Rupture*; also, displacement of any part from its normal cavity. A genus, *Ord. Ectopice*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Hérnia Hümörälis.** *Surg. Pathol.* Acute inflammation of the testicle, or swelled testicle. See *Orchitis*.

**Hérnia Vārīcōsa.** *Surg.* Another name for *Circocoele*.

**Héro'ic.** ("Ἡρως, brave.) *Med.* Applied to certain remedies from their potency or severity. *Hērōicus, æ, um.*

**Heron.** See *Ardea*.

**Hérō'phīli, To'reñlar.** *Anat.* A kind of reservoir in which the four sinuses of the *Dura mater* meet.

**Herpēs, ētis, m.** ("Ἐρπω, to creep.) *Pathol.* Tetters; a skin disease in which little itchy vesicles increase, spread, and cluster together, terminating in furfuraceous scales; *Serpigo*; a genus, *Ord. Dialyses*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Herpēs Circinātus.** *Pathol.* Ringworm; also called *H. Serpigo*.

**Herpēs E'xēdens.** *Pathol.* A species in which there is a rapid spreading of the disease.

**Herpēs Scrpīgo.** *Pathol.* *Herpes circinatus*, or ringworm.

**Herpēs Zo'ster.** *Pathol.* A species known by the popular term of the Shingles.

**Herpe'tic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Herpes*. *Herpēticus, a, um.*

**Herpētīfo'rmis, is, e.** (*Herpes*; *ōrma*, likeness.) *Pathol.* Having the appearance of *Herpes*: herpe'tiform.

**Herpeto'graphy.** (*Herpes*; *γράφω*, to describe.) *Med.* A description of *Herpes*. *Herpētogrā'phia, æ, f.*

**Herpētōlo'gia, æ, f.** (*Herpes*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* A dissertation on herpetic diseases. *Zoöl.* ("Ἐρπετος, reptile; *λόγος*.) The study or history of reptiles, their habits, nature, etc.: herpeto'logy.

**Hespe'ridi'n.** (*Hespēridium*, the orange.) *Chem.* A peculiar crystallisable substance obtained from unripe oranges.

**Hētēracā'nthus, a, um.** ("Ἑτερος, different; *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having different spines, or spinous stipules, one of which is straight, the other hooked: heteraca'nthous.

**Hētēra'ndrus, a, um.** ("Ἑτερος; *ἄνθρωπος*, *ἄνδρὸς*, a man.) *Bot.* Having stamens or anthers of different form: hetera'ndrous.

**Hētēra'nthus, a, um.** ("Ἑτερος; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having different flowers: hetera'nthous.

**Hētērocā'rpus, a, um.** ("Ἑτερος; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Bearing different fruits: heteroca'rpous.

**Hētērocē'phālus, i, m.** ("Ἑτερος; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus with two unequal heads.

**Hētēro'clītus, a, um.** ("Ἑτερος; *κλίνω*, to incline.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which have the sexes separated: heteroclite.

**Hētērōgā'mius, a, um.** } ("Ἑτε-  
**Hētērō'gāmus, a, um.** } *ros*; *γάμος*, a marriage.) *Bot.* Having flowers, monoic, dioic, or polygamous.

**Heteroge'neous.** ("Ἑτερος; *γένος*, a kind.) *Bot., Geol., Mineral.* Of different kinds; opposite by nature. *Hētērōgē'neous, a, um.*

**Hētērōlā'lia, æ, f.** ("Ἑτερος; *λαλία*, speech.) *Med.* A defect in speech.

**Hētērō'lōbus, a, um.** ("Ἑτερος; *λόβος*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having unequal lobes: hetero'lobous.

**Hetero'logous.** ("Ἑτερος; *λόγος*, a condition.) *Surg.* Applied to certain formations, consisting of the presence of a solid or fluid substance different from any of the solids or fluids which enter into the healthy composition of the body. *Hētērō'lō'gus, a, um.*

**Hētērō'mērus, a, um.** ("Ἑτερος; *μέρος*, a part or portion.) Having or consisting of different portions: hetero'merous.

**Heteromo'rphous.** ("Ἑτερος; *μορφή*, form.) Differing in form, shape, or external appearance. *Hētērōmō'rphus, a, um.* See *Homomorphous*.



**Hētērōnēmus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑτερος; νῆμα, a thread or fillet.) *Bot.* Having unequal filaments: heteronē'mous.

**Hetero'pathy.** ("Ἑτερος; πάθος, affection.) *Med.* That mode of treating diseases by which a morbid condition is removed, by inducing a different morbid condition to supplant it; the opposite of *Homoeopathy*, and so the same as *Allopathia*. *Hētērō-pā'thia*, *a, f.*

**Hētēropē'tālus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑτερος; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having dissimilar or unequal petals: heteropē'talous. See *Homopetalus*.

**Hētērōphōnia**, *a, f.* ("Ἑτερος; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* An abnormal state of the voice: heterophō'ny.

**Hētērō'pōdus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑτερος; ποὺς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having different feet; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca Gasteropoda*: hetero'podous.

**Hētēro'ptērus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑτερος; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Section (pl. n.) of *Hemiptera*, in which the *elytra* are membranous only at the extremity: hetero'pterus.

**Hētērōrhynchus**, *a, um.* } ("Ἑτε-

**Hētērōro'stris**, *is, e.* } ρος;  
 ῥύγχος, a beak; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having different beaks; heterorhynchous: heteroro'strate.

**Hētērostēmōnus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑτερος; στήμον, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having dissimilar stamens: heteroste'monous.

**Hetēro'trōpus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑτερος; τρόπος, manner.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when it lies across the *hilum*: hetero'tropous. See *Homotropus*.

**Hexagon.** ("Ἑξ, six; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A solid figure of 6 equal sides and angles. *Hexāgōnum*, *i, n.*

**Hexagonal.** *Geom.* Belonging to a hexagon. *Hexāgōnus*, *a, um.*

**Hexāgy'nus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑξ; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having six pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): hexagy'nious.

**Hexahedral.** *Geom.* Belonging to a hexahedron. *Hexāhē'drus*, *a, um.*

**Hexahē'dron.** ("Ἑξ; ἑδρα, the base.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of 6 equal sides. *Hexāhē'drum*, *i, n.*

**Hexa'ndrius**, *a, um.* ("Ἑξ; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having six stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): hexa'ndrious or hexa'ndrous. See *Hexastemonus*.

**Hexangūlāris**, *is, e.* ("Ἑξ; ἀνγῦλος, an angle.) *Bot.* Having 6 angles: hexa'ngular.

**Hexāpē'tālus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑξ; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having 6 petals: hexapē'talous.

**Hexaphy'llus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑξ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having 6 leaves: hexaphy'llous.

**Hexā'pōdus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑξ; ποὺς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having 6 feet: hexa'podous.

**Hexa'pterus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑξ; πτέρον, wing.) *Bot., Entomol.* Provided with 6 wings: hexa'pterus.

**Hexasē'pālus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑξ; σέpalum.) *Bot.* Composed of 6 sepals or portions: hexasē'palous.

**Hexaspe'rmus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑξ; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having 6 seeds: hexaspe'rmous.

**Hexaste'mōnus**, *a, um.* ("Ἑξ; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having 6 stamens: hexaste'monous. See *Hexandrius*.

**Hibernaculum.** *Bot.* See *Hibernaculum*, etc.

**Hicough.** } See *Singultus*.

**Hicup.** }

**Hi'ery-pi'ery.** *Pharm.* The vulgar pronunciation of the *Hiera picra*, a former preparation in much repute, and still popularly esteemed.

**Hi'dden Seizure.** *Pathol.* Term by M. Hall for such a paroxysm in convulsive diseases, as may have been unobserved, because occurring in the night, or away from the patient's home and friends, or limited to the deeply-seated muscles, and veins in the neck, and have been actually hidden even from near observers.

**Hidrōdēs**, *adj.* ('Ιδρῶς, sweat; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of sweat: hi'drose.

**Hidrōnōsus**, *i, f.* ('Ιδρῶς; νόσος, a disease.) *Pathol.* The *Sudor Anglicanus*; or English sweating sickness.

**Hidrōpēdēs**, *is, or eos, f.* ('Ιδρῶς; πήδησις, a leap.) *Pathol.* Excessive sweating.

**Hidrōpŷ'rētus**, *i, m.* See *Hidronosus*.

**Hidrorrhœa**, *æ*, f. (Ἰδρῶς; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Profuse sweating.

**Hidrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἰδρῶς.) *Physiol.* The condition of sweating.

**Hidrōticus**, *a*, *um*. (*Hidrōsis*.) *harm.* Causing sweat; sudorific; aphoretic: hidro'tic.

**Hidrōtōpœia**, *æ*, f. } (Ἰδρῶς;  
**Hidrōtōpoiēsis**, *is*, } ποιέω, to  
or *eos*, f. } make.)  
*Physiol.* Excretion of the sweat.

**Highmōriānum** **A'ntrum**. *nat.* A cavity in the superior maxillary bone, described by Highmore; the *Antrum maxillæ*, or *A. maxillare*.

**Hilī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Hilum*; fēro, bear.) *Bot.* Having *hila*: hili'frous.

**Hilum**, *i*, n. *Bot.* The point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel, or receptacle by which it obtains nourishment: the umbili'cus.

**Hip.** (Sax. *Hipe*.) *Anat.* See *hippocampus*. *Bot.* The ripe fruit of the *osa canina*.

**Hip-Bath.** See *Semicupium*.

**Hip-Joint Disease.** See *Coxalgia*.

**Hip-Trec.** *Bot.*, *Pharm.* The *osa canina*.

**Hippocampus**, *i*, m. (ἵππος, a horse; a small marine animal with head closely resembling that of a horse.) *Zoöl.* The small animal named the sea-horse.

**Hippocampus Mājor.** *Anat.* A large white substance in the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

**Hippocampus Mī'nor.** *Anat.* A small eminence of white substance in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

**Hippocōrŷza**, *æ*, f. (ἵππος, a horse; κορύζα, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils.) *Anim. Pathol.* Coryza in the horse; also, the same affection in cattle, etc., and likewise termed *hippomyxa*. See *Farcy*, *Glanders*.

**Hippocōrŷzōma**, *ātis*, n. (*Hippocōrŷza*.) *Anim. Pathol.*, *Med.* A swelling consequent upon *Hippocoryza*; a commonly fatal affection, arising from contagion with the infectious discharge of that disease in the horse.

**Hippocōrŷzōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, n. *Anim. Pathol.*, *Med.* The formation or progress of *Hippocoryzoma*.

**Hippo'crates' Sleeve.** *Pharm.* Name given to a conical shaped strainer of linen or flannel. *Ma'nica Hippo'crātis*.

**Hippocra'tic.** Belonging to Hippocrates. *Hippocrā'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Hippocratic Countenance.** See *Facies Hippocratica*.

**Hippō'līthus**, *i*, m. (ἵππος; λίθος, a stone.) *Anim. Pathol.* A concretion in the gall-bladder, or intestines of the horse; the *Bezoar equinum*: a hi'ppolith.

**Hippōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (ἵππος, a horse; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a dissertation on the horse: hippo'logy.

**Hippōmy'xa**, *æ*, f. (ἵππος; μύξα, mucus.) *Anim. Pathol.*, *Med.* Same as *Hippocoryza*.

**Hippomyxoma.** } *Anim. Pathol.*

**Hippomyxosis.** } Same as *Hippocoryzoma*, *Hippocoryzosis*.

**Hippōnōsōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. } (ἵππος;

**Hippōpāthōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. } πος; νόσος, disease; πάθος, disease; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of the diseases of the horse: hipponoso'logy; hippopatho'logy.

**Hipponōsōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. }

**Hippopāthōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. } Belonging to hipponosology, or hippopathology: hipponosolo'gical; hippopatholo'gical.

**Hippo'steōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (ἵππος; ὀστέολογία, a treatise upon bones.) *Comp. Anat.* A treatise on the bones of the horse: hipposteo'logy.

**Hippōtō'mia**, *æ*, f. (ἵππος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Anatomy, or dissection of the horse: hippo'tomy.

**Hippu'rate.** (*Hippūricum acīdum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hippuric acid with a base. *Hippūras*, *ātis*, f.

**Hippu'ric.** (ἵππος; οὖρον, urine; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid found plentifully in the urine of the horse, and cow, and, generally, of the *Graminivora*. *Hippūricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Hī'reas**, *ātis*, f. (*Hircīnicum acīdum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hircinic acid with a base: a hi'reate.



**Hirci'n.** (*Hircus*, the male goat.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance in the fat of the goat, and on which its strong odour depends. *Hircina*, *α*, *f.*

**Hircīnīcus**, *α*, *um.* *Chem.* Belonging to the substance hircin; applied to an acid obtained by its saponification: hircīnic.

**Hircīsmus**, *i*, *n.* (*Hircus*; terminal *-ismus*.) *Pathol.* The strong odour, peculiar to the human *axilla*, which resembles that of the male goat.

**Hirsūties**, *ēi*, *f.* (*Hirsūto*, to make hairy.) *Pathol.* A disease in which superfluous hair grows on a part where it is unnatural.

**Hirsūtus**, *α*, *um.* *Nat. Hist.* Hairy; rough; shaggy: hīrsute.

**Hirtiflorus**, *α*, *um.* (*Hirtus*, hairy; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having hairy flowers: hirtiflo'rous.

**Hirtus**, *α*, *um.* (Cont. *Hirsūtus*.) *Bot.* Rough-haired; hairy.

**Hirūdīfōrmis**, *is*, *e.* (*Hirūdo*; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) Cl. *Elminthaprocta*: hiru'diform.

**Hirūdo**, *inis*, *f.* (As if *Haurūdo*, from *haurio*, to drink up.) *Pharmacopœial* name (L.) of the *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, the *Hirudo medicinalis*, (D.) *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Articulata Abranchiata Asetigera*, consisting of several species distinguished by their colours, but principally by the organs of their mouth.

**Hirūdo Mēdicīnālis.** The *Leech*.

**Hispīdūlātus**, *α*, *um.* (*Hispīdus*.) In a slight degree rough: hispi'dulate.

**Hispīdūlōsus**, *α*, *um.* (*Hispīdus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) Having, or full of rigid hairs: hispi'dulous.

**Hispīdus**, *α*, *um.* (*Hispīdor*, to be bristly.) *Bot.* Having bristles; bristly: hī'spid.

**Histōdiā'lysis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* ('Ιστός, a web; διάλυσις, a dissolution.) *Pathol.* A resolution of organic texture.

**Histōdiāly'ticus**, *α*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Histodialysis*: histodialy'tic.

**Histōgē'nēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* ('Ιστός; γίγνομαι, to engender.) *Anat., Physiol.* The origin or for-

mation of organic tissue: histo'geny.

**Histōgēnē'ticus**, *α*, *um.* *Anat.* Belonging to *Histogenesis*: promoting the formation of organic textures: histogene'tic.

**Histogrā'phia**, *α*, *f.* ('Ιστός; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Physiol.* A description of the organic tissues: histo'graphy.

**Histogrā'phicus**, *α*, *um.* *Anat.* Belonging to histography: histogra'phical.

**Histōlō'gicus**, *α*, *um.* *Anat.* Belonging to histology: histolo'gical.

**Histo'logy.** ('Ιστός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* The doctrine of the minute or ultimate structure and composition of the different textures of organised bodies. *Histōlō'gia*, *α*, *f.*

**Histōnō'mia**, *α*, *f.* ('Ιστός; νόμος, a law.) *Physiol.* History of the laws which regulate the formation and arrangement of organic tissues: histo'nomy.

**Histōtō'mia**, *α*, *f.* ('Ιστός; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of organic tissues: histo'tomy.

**Hives.** *Pathol.* A species of *Varicella*, or chicken-pox; *Varicella globularis* of Willan.

**Hoarseness.** See *Branchus*, *Raucedo*.

**Hoary.** See *Glaucus*, *Incanus*.

**Hog's Lard.** *M. Med.* The *Adeps suillus*, or *Axungia porcina*; *Saim*.

**Hollow.** See *Cavus*, *Concavus*.

**Hollowed.** See *Sinuatus*.

**Hōlo-** ('Ολος, the whole.) A prefix in compound terms, meaning entire or complete.

**Hōlōca'rpus**, *α*, *um.* (*Hōlo*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having entire fruit-capsules: holoca'rpous.

**Hōlōpē'tālus**, *α*, *um.* (*Hōlo*; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having entire petals: holope'talous.

**Home-Sickness.** See *Nostalgia*.

**Hōmīcīdium**, *i*, *n.* (*Hōmo*, man; *cædo*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* The killing of a man, woman, or child by accident, in distinction from that done in malice, with set purpose; manslaughter, chance-medley, etc: ho'micide.

**Hōmo-**. (Ὅμος, equal.) A prefix noting equality, or sameness.

**Homœo-**. ("Ὅμοιος, like.) A prefix signifying similarity.

**Homœomorphus**, *a, um*. ("Ὅμοιος; μορφή, form.) Having a similar form: homœomorphous.

**Homœopāthicus**, *a, um*. *Med.* Belonging to homœopathy: homœopathic.

**Homœopathy**. (*Homœo-*; πάθος, disease.) A doctrine propounded by *Rhennemann*, pretending to cure diseases by the inconceivable action of mythical doses of medicines, of quality to excite similar diseases in the healthy. *Hōmœopāthia*, *æ, f*. **Homœōsis**, *is*, or *eos, f*. ("Ὅμοιος.) *Physiol.* Assimilation.

**Hōmōgēneitas**, *ātis, f*. The quality of that which is homogeneous: homogeneity.

**Hōmōgēneus**. (*Hōmo-*; γένος, kind.) Of same kind or quality throughout. *Hōmōgēneus*, *a, um*.

**Homo'logous**. (*Hōmo-*; λόγος, nature or condition.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to things of the same essential nature, however different in form or name, in different animal bodies. *Hōmōlōgus*, *a, um*.

**Hōmologue**. (Same.) *Comp. Anat.* The same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function. *Hōmōlōgum*, *i, n*.

**Homo'logy**. (Same.) *Anat.* The condition of things of the same essential nature, however different, in form or name, in different animal bodies. *Hōmōlōgia*, *æ, f*.

**Hōmōmōrphus**, *a, um*. (*Hōmo-*; μορφή, form.) *Bot.* Having the same form: homomorphus. See *Heteromorphus*.

**Hōmōpētālus**, *a, um*. (*Hōmo-*; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers in which the petals are alike: homopetalous. See *Heteropetalus*.

**Hōmōphyllus**, *a, um*. (*Hōmo-*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves or leaflets all alike: homophyllous. See *Heterophyllus*.

**Hōmōptērus**, *a, um*. (*Hōmo-*; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having elytra of the same consistence throughout, and almost similar to the wings: homo'pterous. See *Heteropterous*.

**Hōmō'trōpus**, *a, um*. (*Hōmo-*; τρέπω, to turn.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when it has the same direction as the seed: homo'tropous. *Heterotropus*.

**Ho'motype**. (*Hōmo-*; τύπος, form, or nature.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term by Owen, for a repeated part in the segments of the same skeleton. *Hōmōtēpus*, *i, m*.

**Honey-Cup**. See *Nectarium*.

**Honeycomb-Like**. See *Favosus*.

**Hooded**. See *Cucullatus*.

**Hoof-Shaped**. See *Ungulatus*.

**Hook**. See *Hamulus*, *Hamus*, *Uncus*.

**Hooping-Cough**. See *Pertussis*.

**Hop**. *M. Med.* The bractææ, or floral leaves of the *Humulus lupulus*.

**Hordeaceus**, *a, um*. (*Hordeum*, barley.) *Bot.* Belonging to or like barley: hordea'ceous.

**Hordeiformis**, *is, e*. (*Hordeum*; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like barley: horde'iform.

**Ho'rdei'n**. (*Hordeum*.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance found in barley, allied to starch, but constituting a distinct substance. *Hordeina*, *æ, f*.

**Horde'olum**, *i, n*. (Dim. *Hordeum*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A small, highly inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid: popularly, a sty.

**Ho'rdeum**, *i, n*. (As if *Fordeum*, from *fordus*, heavy.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the seeds of *Hordeum distichon*, (D.) the *Hordei distichi semina*, or barley. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Graminaceæ*.

**Ho'rdeum Di'stichon**. *M. Med.* The French barley plant.

**Ho'rdeum Vulgāre**. *M. Med.* The Scotch or common barley plant.

**Horehound**. *M. Med.* The *Marrubium vulgare*.

**Hori'zon** (Ὅρίζων.) *Astron. Geog.* The great circle dividing the heavens from the earth, and forming the boundary to our sight.

**Horizo'ntal**. Parallel with the horizon: on a level. *Hōrizontālīs*, *is, e*.

**Horn**. See *Cornu*, *Calcar*.

**Horn-Shaped**. See *Corniformis*, *Cornutus*.



**Ho'rri'dus**, *a, um.* (*Horror*, a quaking from fear or cold.) *Pathol.* Shivering with cold; applied to a fever, etc.: ho'rrid. See *Horrens*.

**Horripila'tion.** (*Horreo*, to set up his bristles; *pilus*, the hair.) *Med.* A sensation of ereeping, or as if each hair were stiff and erect, in different parts of the body. *Horripilatio, ōnis, f.*

**Ho'rrior**, *ōris, m.* (*Horreo*, to shake from cold.) A shivering, or cold fit.

**Horse-Che'snut.** *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Aesculus hippocastanum*.

**Horse-Ra'dish.** *M. Med.* The *Cochlearia armoracia*.

**Horti'cōlus**, *a, am.* (*Hortus*, a garden; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing in the garden: horti'colous.

**Ho'rtus Si'ceus.** *Bot.* A *Herbarium*, or collection of dried plants.

**Ho'spital.** (*Hospes*, a host; also, a guest.) *Med.* A charitable establishment for relief of the sick poor, their lodgment and maintenance during treatment; an infirmary. *Hospitālium, ii, or e, is, n.* See *Nosocomium*, *Nosodoechium*.

**Ho'spital Fe'ver.** *Pathol.* A fever peculiar to the inmates of an hospital, from their condition and circumstances. *Fēbris Nōsōeōmiālis*.

**Ho'spital Ga'ngrene.** *Surg. Pathol.* A severe and peculiar species of humid gangrene, combined with phagedenic ulceration of a highly infectious nature.

**Hume'tant.** (*Hūmeeto*, to make moist.) *Med.* Rendering moist; moistening; same as *Diluent*. *Hūme'tans, tis, part.*

**Hūmectātio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Hūmeeto*.) *Med.* The act or process of making moist: hūmeeta'tion.

**Hu'meral.** (*Hūmērūs*, the arm.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Humerus*; brachial. *Hūmērālis, is, e.*

**Hū'mērus**, *i, m.* (*Ῥμός*, the shoulder.) *Anat.* The *brachium*, or arm proper, from the shoulder to the elbow; also, the long bone, or *Os brachii* itself. *Ornithol.* The first portion of the superior extremity supporting the wing.

**Hū'micus**, *a, um.* (*Hūmus*, the ground; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* The same as *Geie*. Applied to an acid found in earth: hu'nic.

**Hūmifūsus**, *a, um.* (*Hūmus*; *fūsus*, lying along.) *Bot.* Running along the surface of the ground: hu'mifuse.

**Hū'milis**, *is, e.* (*Hūmus*.) *Bot.* Mean; humble; dwarfish; applied to plants which grow close to the ground.

**Hūmor**, *ōris, m.* Moisture, or sap. *Pathol., Physiol.* Any fluid of the body other than the blood: hu'mour.

**Humor Aqueus.** See *Aqueous Humour*.

**Hūmor Vi'treus.** *Anat.* The vitreous body, or humour of the eye.

**Hu'moral.** (*Hūmor*.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Belonging to the humours of the body. *Hūmōrālis, is, e.*

**Hu'moral Patho'logy.** *Med.* The doctrine which attributed all diseases to disordered condition of the humours.

**Humō'rie.** (*Hūmor*.) *Med.* Applied to the sound produced by percussion on the stomach when distended with air and fluid. *Hūmō'rieus, a, um.*

**Hu'muli'n.** *Chem.* The narcotic principle of *Humulus lupulus*. *Hūmūlīna, æ, f.*

**Musk.** See *Envelope*, *Gluma*, *Involucrum*, *Siliqua*.

✱ **Hyalī'n.** (*ῤαλος*, glass.) *Pathol.* An interglobular substance forming one of the constant elements of tubercle. *Hyālīna, æ, f.*

**Hyālīnus**, *a, um.* (Same.) Transparent like glass; hy'aline.

**Hyālīpe'nnis**, *is, e.* (*ῤαλος*; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Same as *Hyalopterus*: hyalipe'unate.

**Hyālītis**, *īdis, f.* See *Hyaloiditis*.

**Hyālōde'cerýsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (*ῤαλώδης*, glassy; *ἐκρυσις*, a flowing out.) *Surg. Pathol.* Escape of part of the vitreous humour.

**Hyālōdeōmālā'cia**, *æ, f.* (*ῤαλώδης*; *μαλακία*, softness.) *Pathol.* A softening of the vitreous body.

**Hyālōdeōmālācōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* *Pathol.* The progress of *Hyalodeomalacia*.

**Hyālōdēs**, *adj.* (*ῤαλος*; terminal -ώδης.) Having or full of glass: hy'alous.

**Hy'aloid.** (*ῤαλος*; terminal

*idēs*.) Resembling glass. Transparent. *Hyälöidēs*, adj.

**Hy'aloid Mem'brane.** *Anat.* The extremely delicate membrane of the eye whose numerous cells contain the vitreous humour. *Hyälöidēs Membrāna*.

**Hyälöiditis**, *īdis*, f. (*Hyälöidēs membrāna*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

**Hyälo'ptērus**, *a, um*, ("Υαλος; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having transparent wings: hyalo'ptērous.

**Hyälospērmus**, *a, um*, ("Υαλος; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having transparent seeds: hyalospe'rmous.

**Hybernacūlum**, *i, n*, (*Hyberna*, wintering place.) *Bot.* An organic body which springs from the surface of a plant in order to protect the new shoot which it encases from injury.

**Hybe'rnal.** (*Hyberno*, to winter.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to winter. *Hybe'rnus*, *a, um*.

**Hybe'rnans**, *tis*, part. (Same.) *Zoöl.* Passing the winter: hybe'ring.

**Hyberna'tion.** (Same.) *Zoöl.* The state of torpor or winter-sleep peculiar to certain animals: hyberna'tion.

**Hy'brida**, *æ, f*, } ("Υἱς, mon-  
**Hybris**, *īdos*, *f*, } grell.) *Nat. Hist.* The offspring of two different species of animals or plants: a mule, to animals: a hybrid.

**Hy'bridus**, *a, um*, ("Υἱς.) *Bot.* Congrel; hybrid. See *Hybrida*.

**Hydarthrōsis**, *is, f*, *Pathol.* The condition of body, morbid constitution, or diathesis, indicated by the occurrence of *Hydarthrus*.

**Hydar'thrus**, *i, m*, ("Υδωρ, water; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Pathol.* The disease white-swelling; sometimes called *Spina Ventosa*; a genus, *rd. Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Hydā'tid-**, } ("Υδατις, a vesicle.)  
**Hydā'tido-**, } A prefix denoting the presence of hydatids.

**Hydatidodes.** See *Hydatidosus*.

**Hydätidoīdēs**, adj. (*Hydätis*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling a hydatid; hyda'tidoid.

**Hydätidōma**, *ätis, n*, (*Hydätis*.)

*Pathol.* A tumour containing hydatids: a hyda'tidome.

**Hydätidōsis**, *is, or eos, f*, (*Hydätis*.) *Pathol.* The formation of *Hydatidoma*.

**Hydätidōsus**, *a, um*, (*Hydätis*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Pathol.* Having or full of hydatids: hyda'tidious. Same as *Hydatidodes*.

**Hydatids.** See *Hydätis*.

**Hydätifo'rmis**, *is, e*, (*Hydätis*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Pathol.* Having the appearance of a hydatid: hyda'tiform. See *Hydatidoides*.

**Hydätigēnus**, *a, um*, ("Υδατις; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Zoöl.* Proceeding from a hydatid: hydati'genous.

**Hy'dätis**, *īdis, f*, ("Υδατις, a vesicle, from ὕδωρ, water.) *Nat. Hist., Pathol.* A small vesicular tumour, containing a watery fluid; also, a genus of the *Entozoa*, formed of a membrane containing a water-like fluid: a hyda'tid. See *Aquila*.

**Hy'dätögē'nēsis**, *is, or eos, f*, ("Υδωρ; γένεσις, origin.) *Med.* Term for the formation of water, or of a watery fluid, in the body. See *Hydatosis*.

**Hydäto'nēus**, *i, m*, ("Υδωρ; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A watery swelling; also named *Hyderoncus*, or oedema.

**Hydēro'nēus**, *i, m*, *Pathol.* Same as *Hydatoncus*.

**Hydra'cid**, ("Υδωρ, water; *acidum*, an acid.) *Chem.* Applied to acids containing hydrogen. *Hydrä'cidus*, *a, um*.

**Hydrädēnītis**, *īdis, f*, (*Hydrädēn*, a lymphatic gland; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a lymphatic gland. See *Lymphadenitis*.

**Hydræ'ma**, *æ, f*, } ("Υδωρ; αἷμα,  
**Hydræ'mia**, *æ, f*, } blood.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A state of the blood in which the serum is transparent, with a small quantity of colouring matter: hydre'my.

**Hydrago'gue**, ("Υδωρ; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which increase the secretions, and so tend to remove water from the system. *Hydrägōgus*, *a, um*.

**Hydrangeītis**, *īdis, f*, ("Υδωρ; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.



**Hydrangiōgráphia**, *α, f.* (*Hydrangion*, a lymphatic vessel; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the lymphatic vessels, their situation, function, etc. : hydrangio'graphy.

**Hydrangiōtō'mia**, *α, f.* (*Hydrangion*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the lymphatic vessels : hydrangio'tomy.

**Hydra'rgyri Bichlōrīdum**. *Chem.* The *Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus*, or corrosive sublimate.

**Hydra'rgyri Chlōrīdum**. *Chem.* The submuriate of mercury or calomel.

**Hydra'rgyri Submūrias**. *Chem.* The *Chloridum hydrargyri*, or calomel.

**Hydrargy'ria**, *α, f.* (*Hydrargyrum*.) *Pathol.* An erythematous redness sometimes produced by an over-use of mercury ; also, the morbid effects arising from its abuse as a medicine. See *Hydrargyris*.

**Hydrargy'ri'āsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Υδράργυρος, mercury.) *Pathol.* The effect arising from the administration of mercury ; mercurialism. See *Hydrargyrosis*.

**Hydrargy'ric**. *Chem.* Belonging to *Hydrargyrum*, mercury, or quicksilver. *Hydrargy'ricus*, *α, um.*

**Hydra'rgyris**, *idis*, *f.* (Υδράργυρος.) Same as *Hydrargyria*.

**Hydrargy'rōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* Same as *Hydrargyriasis*.

**Hydra'rgyrum**, *i*, *n.* (Υδωρ ; ἄργυρος, silver.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) and U.S.A.) for the metal quicksilver, or mercury.

**Hydrarthrosis**. See *Hydarthrosis*.

**Hydrarthrus**. See *Hydarthrus*.

**Hy'drate**. (Υδωρ ; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of water with an oxide ; a hydro-oxide. *Hy'dras*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Hy'drated**. (*Hydras*.) *Chem.* Applied to substances combined with water. *Hydrātus*, *α, um.*

**Hydrau'lic**. (Υδωρ ; αὐλικός, belonging to a pipe.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Hydrau'licus*, *α, um.*

**Hydrau'lics**. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The art of constructing engines to convey or raise water through

pipes, a branch of hydronamics. *Hydrau'lica*, *α, f.*

**Hydrencēphālītis**, *idis*, *f.* (*Hydrencēphālus* ; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* *Hydrocephalus*, with inflammation.

**Hydrencēphālōcēle**, *es*, *f.* (Υδωρ ; encēphālōcēle, tumour of the head.) *Pathol.* Hydrocephalic tumour, or hernia.

**Hydrencēphālus**, *i*, *m.* (Υδωρ, water ; ἐγκέφαλος, within the head.) *Pathol.* Water in the head. Same as *Hydrocephalus*.

**Hydri'odate**. (*Hydriōdicum acīdum* ; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hydriodic acid with a base. *Hydriōdas*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Hydriōdīcus**, *α, um.* (Υδωρ, water ; iōdīnum, iodine.) *Chem.* Belonging to water and iodine ; applied to an acid : hydriō'dic.

**Hydro-**. (Υδωρ.) *Chem. Pathol.* A prefix denoting connection with hydrogen, water, or dropsy.

**Hydroārium**, *ii*, *n.* (Υδωρ ; ὠάριον, the ovary.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the ovary.

**Hydrobro'mate**. (*Hydrōbrōmīcum acīdum* ; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrobromic acid with a base. *Hydrobrōmas*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Hydrobro'mic**. *Chem.* Belonging to a combination of hydrogen and bromine ; applied to an acid. *Hydrobrōmīcus*, *α, um.*

**Hydroca'rbonate**. (*Hydro-* ; carbōnas, a carbonate.) *Chem.* A combination of a carbonate with a hydrate or of a carbonate and water. *Hydrōcarbōnas*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Hydroca'rburet**. (*Hydro-* ; carbōnīum, carbon ; terminal -ūret.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrogen and carbon with another body. *Hydrōcarbūrētum*, *i*, *n.*

**Hydrōcau'lis**, *is*, *f.* (*Hydro-* ; caulis, a stem.) *Bot.* Applied to a knotty stem with sheathed leaves, which float on the water.

**Hydrōcēle**, *es*, *f.* (Υδωρ ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Water or other fluid, in the membranes of the scrotum, the coats of the testicle, or the cellular texture of the spermatic cord ; *Hernia aquosa* ; dropsy of the testicle ; a genus, Ord. *Intumescētiæ*, Cl. *Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Hydrōcēnōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.*

Υδωρ; κένωσις, an evacuation.) *Surg. Pathol.* An evacuation of water, as in dropsy, either by paracentesis, or hydragogue medicines.

**Hydrōcēphālīcus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hydrocephalus*: hydrocephalic.

**Hydrocephalitis.** See *Hydrencephalitis*.

**Hydrōcēphālōcentēsis**, *is, or os, f. (Hydrōcēphālus; κέντησις, a puncturing.) Surg. Pathol.* Operation of puncturing the head in *Hydrocephalus*.

**Hydrocēphaloid.** (*Hydrōcēphālus*; terminal *-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling hydrocephalus. *Hydrōcēphālōidēs*, *adj.*

**Hydrōcēphālus**, *i, m. (Υδωρ; κεφαλή, the head.) Pathol.* Water in the head; a genus, *Ord. Intumescēntiæ*, *Cl. Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. See *Hydrocrania*.

**Hydrochlōrate.** (*Hydrōchlōrīum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrochloric acid with a base. *Hydrōchlōras, ātis, f.*

**Hydrochlōric.** *Chem.* Belonging to hydrogen or chlorine; applied to an acid synonymously termed muriatic, and, popularly, the spirit of salt. *Hydrōchlōricus, a, um.*

**Hydrochlōrina**, *æ, f. (Hydro; chlōrīum, chlorine.) Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and chlorine: hydrochlorine.

**Hydrōchōlēcy'stis**, *īdis, f. (Hydro; χολή, bile; κύστις, a bag.) Pathol.* Dropsy of the gall-bladder.

**Hydrōchōlēcystitis**, *īdis, f. (Hydrōchōlēcystis; terminal -itis.) Pathol.* Dropsy of the gall-bladder, with inflammation.

**Hydrōcirsōcēle**, *es, f. (Υδωρ; σπός, a varix; κήλη, a tumour.) Surg. Pathol.* Hydrocele, with varicose veins of the spermatic cord.

**Hydrōcēlia**, *æ, f. (Υδωρ; κοιλία, the belly.) Pathol.* Same as *Ascites*.

**Hydrōcōrmus**, *i, m. (Υδωρ; κορμός, a trunk.) Bot.* A stem or stalk that is horizontal, and floats on the water: a hydrocorm.

**Hydrocrānia**, *æ, f. (Υδωρ; κρανίον, the head.) Pathol.* Same as *Hydrocephalus*.

**Hydrocýanate.** (*Hydrōcyānīum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.*

A combination of hydrocyanic acid with a base. *Hydrōcyānas, ātis, f.*

**Hydrocya'nic.** (*Hydro; cyānōgēnīum*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to hydrogen and cyanogen; applied to an acid also termed cyanic. *Hydrōcyānīcus, a, um.*

**Hydrōcy'stis**, *īdis, f. (Υδωρ; κύστις, a vesicle.) Pathol.* A hydrodatid, or hydrocyst.

**Hydrodēрма**, *ātis, n. (Υδωρ; δέρμα, the skin.) Pathol.* Same as *Anasarca*.

**Hydrōdēs**, *adj. (Υδωρ; terminal -ώδης.) Chem., Pathol.* Having or full of water: hydrous.

**Hydrodynāmic.** (*Υδωρ; δύναμις, power.) Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the power of water, or other fluids. *Hydrōdynāmicus, a, um.*

**Hydrodynāmics.** (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The science of the power, or force of water or other fluids, at rest, or in motion, comprising both hydrostatics and hydraulics. *Hydrōdynāmicā, æ, f.*

**Hydroedēma**, *ātis, n. (Υδωρ; οίδημα, a swelling.) Pathol.* Watery oedema.

**Hydroēncephalus.** See such words with the *o* of prefix omitted.

**Hydroflu'ate.** (*Hydrofluōrīcum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrofluoric acid with a base. *Hydrofluas, ātis, f.*

**Hydrofluōric.** *Chem.* Belonging to hydrogen and fluorine; applied to an acid, also termed fluoric. *Hydrofluōricus, a, um.*

**Hy'drogen.** (*Υδωρ; γεννάω, to produce.) Chem.* The lightest ascertained substance; a gas, the principal constituent element of water; inflammable air. *Hydrōgēnīum, īi, n.*

**Hydrōgēnātus**, *a, um. Chem.* Having hydrogen in combination: hydro'genated.

**Hydrōgēnīfērus**, *a, um. (Hydrōgēnūm; fēro, to bear.) Chem.* Containing hydrogen: hydrogeni'ferous.

**Hydrognōsia**, *æ, f. (Υδωρ; γνῶσις, knowledge.) Geog., Nat. Philos.* History of the waters of the terrestrial globe: hydrogno'sy.

**Hydrogrā'phia**, *æ, f. (Υδωρ; γράφω, to write.) Geog., Nat. Philos.* A description of the waters distributed on the earth's surface: hydro'graphy.



**Hydrōhæ'mia**, æ, f. ("Υδωρ; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Wateriness, or a poor state of the blood: hydrohæmy.

**Hydrohæ'mic**. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Hydrohæmia*, or an impoverished condition of the blood. *Hydrōhæmicus*, a, um.

**Hydrohy'stēra**, æ, f. ("Υδωρ; ὑστέρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Same as *Hydrometra*.

**Hydroīdēs**, adj. ("Υδωρ; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling water: hydrodroid.

**Hydrōlō'gia**, æ, f. ("Υδωρ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Dissertation on the nature, quality, and uses of water; hydrology.

**Hydrōmā'nia**, æ, f. ("Υδωρ; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* A rage for water.

**Hy'dromel**. ("Υδωρ; μέλι, honey.) Water impregnated with honey. *Hydrōmēli*, indecl.

**Hydromēningītis**, īdis, f. ("Υδωρ; mēningītis.) *Pathol.* Dropsy complicated with inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

**Hydro'meter**. ("Υδωρ; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* Instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids. *Hydrō'mētrum*, ī, n. See *Areometer*, *Gravimeter*.

**Hydrōmētra**, æ, f. ("Υδωρ; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the uterus, or womb; a genus, Ord. *Intumescētiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Hydrō'nephros**. } ("Υδωρ;

**Hydrō'nephrus**, ī, m. } νεφρός, the kidney.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the kidney.

**Hydrōnephrosīs**, īs, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Hydronephrus*.

**Hydrō'nōsos**. } ("Υδωρ; νό-

**Hydrō'nōsus**, ī, f. } σος, disease.) *Pathol.* Water-disease; dropsy; incorrectly put for the *Sudor Anglicanus*, or sweating sickness. See *Hidronosus*.

**Hydropa'thic**. Belonging to hydrography. *Hydrōpā'thicus*, a, um.

**Hydro'pathy**. ("Υδωρ; πάθος, disease.) A system of treating inflammatory, and almost all other complaints, by the plentiful use, internal and external, of cold water. *Hydrōpā'thia*, æ, f.

**Hydrōpēricā'rdium**, ī, n. (*Hydro-*; *pēricardium*.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the pericardium.

**Hydrōpērītōnē'um**, ī, n. (*Hydro-*; *peritonæum*.) *Pathol.* Same as *Ascites*.

**Hydrōphīmōsis**, īs, or eos, f. ("Υδωρ; φίμωσις, a constriction.) *Surg. Pathol.* Phimosi with or consequent upon œdema of the prepuce.

**Hydrōphō'bia**, æ, f. ("Υδωρ; φοβέω, to fear.) *Pathol.* Madness caused by the bite of a rabid dog, or other animal; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Lyssa*.

**Hydropho'bic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hydrophobia*. *Hydrōphō'bicus*, a, um.

**Hydrophtha'lmia**, æ, f. ("Υδωρ; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of the eye; also, anasarca swelling of the eyelid: hydrophthalmy: *Oculus Elephantinus*.

**Hydrophtha'lmicus**, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hydrophthalia*: hydrophthalmic.

**Hydrōphy'lleus**, a, um. ("Υδωρ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.), having for their type the *Hydrophyllum*.

**Hydrōphṽsōcēle**, es, f. ("Υδωρ; φύσα, flatus; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia, the sac of which contains fluid and air.

**Hydrophṽsōmētra**, æ, f. (Same; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Accumulation of serum and gas in the womb.

**Hy'drophyte**. ("Υδωρ; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* A plant which grows in water. *Hydrōphṽton*, ī, n.

**Hydrōphṽtogrā'phia**, æ, f. (*Hydrophyton*; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of *Hydrophyta*, or water plants: hydrophyto'graphy.

**Hydrōphṽtōlō'gia**, æ, f. (*Hydrophṽton*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on water-plants: hydrophyto'logy.

**Hydro'pic**. *Med.* Belonging to *Hydrops*, or dropsy. *Hydrōpicus*, a, um.

**Hydrōpōidēs**, adj. ("Υδρωψ, dropsy; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling dropsy: hydro'poid.

**Hy'drops**, ōpis, m. ("Υδωρ.) *Pathol.* The disease Dropsy.

**Hy'drops Art'icūli.** *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of a joint, generally occurring in that of the knee, in which the synovial membrane is filled with a fluid less glairy, and thinner than the natural *synovia*.

**Hydrops ad Mātūlam.** *Pathol.* Dropsy of the chamber-pot; a fanciful term for *Diabetes*.

**Hydrops Si'ceus.** *Pathol.* An absurd term for *Tympanites*; dry dropsy.

**Hydropyretus.** See *Hidropyretus*.

**Hydro'rehis, is, or eos, f.** (Υδωρ; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of the testicle.

**Hydrō'rrhāchis, eos, f.** } (Υδ-  
**Hydrō'rrhāchītis, īdis, f.** } ωρ;  
σάχης, the vertebral column.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of the spine; a genus, Ord. *Intumescētiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Rhāchiochysis*.

**Hydrōsa'rea, æ, f.** (Υδωρ; σάρξ, flesh.) *Pathol.* Same as *Anasarca*.

**Hydro'stāsis, is, or eos, f.** (Υδωρ; στάσις, a standing.) *Nat. Philos.* The equilibrium, weight, or pressure of water or liquid bodies.

**Hydrosta'tie.** (Υδωρ; στατική, the science of weights.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the weight, pressure, or equilibrium of liquid bodies. *Hydrostāticus, a, um.*

**Hydrosta'tic Bed.** *Med.* A kind of bed or trough, capable of holding water, six inches deep, and covered with waterproof cloth.

**Hydrosta'tic Test.** *Med. Jur.* The putting the lungs of a dead child in water, to ascertain, by their floating or sinking, whether it has been born alive.

**Hydrosta'tics.** (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch relating to the weight, pressure, or equilibrium of liquid bodies in a state of rest. *Hydrostātica, æ, f.*

**Hydrosul'phuret.** (Υδωρ; sulphur; terminal -ūret.) *Chem.* A combination of sulphureted hydrogen with a base. *Hydrosulphūrētum, i, n.*

**Hydrosulphu'ric Acid.** *Chem.* Sulphureted hydrogen gas.

**Hydrōthōrax, ācis, f.** (Υδωρ; θώραξ, the chest.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the chest; a genus, Ord. *Intume-*

*scētiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Hydrous.** See *Hydrodes*.

**Hydrovarium.** See *Hydroarium*.

**Hydrozōön.** } (Υδωρ;

**Hydrozōum, i, n.** } ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a branch (pl.) including the *Mollusca* and *Zoöphyta*, to which water is indispensable.

**Hy'druret.** (Υδωρ; terminal -ūret.) *Chem.* A combination of hydrogen with a metal, or inflammable substance. *Hydrūrētum, i, n.*

**Hy'drureted.** (Υδωρ; terminal -ūret.) *Chem.* Containing hydrogen. *Hydrūrētus, a, um.*

**Hyētagrā'phia, æ, f.** (Υετός, rain; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of rain, and the quantity fallen within a given period: hyeto'graphy.

**Hyētō'mētrum, i, n.** (Υετός; μέτρον, a measure.) *Meteorol.* Instrument for ascertaining the quantity of rain that falls in a given period: a hyeto'meter.

**Hygie'ia, æ, f.** (Υγίεια.) *Physiol.* The state of health. See *Hygiene*.

**Hygieia'stīca, æ, f.** (Same.) *Physiol.* The science of health, its conditions and relations: hygiea'stics.

**Hygie'iōcōmīum, īi, n.** (Υγίεια; κῶμη, a villa, or castle.) *Med.* A house or residence for the convalescent.

**Hygieiōlō'gia, œ, f.** (Υγίεια; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or consideration of health: hygieio'logy.

**Hygiēne, es, f.** (Same.) *Med.* That branch of therapeutics relating to the *Res non-naturales*, as air, food, sleep, etc.

**Hygie'nie.** *Med.* Belonging to *Hygiene*. *Hygiēnicus, a, um.*

**Hygrēchēma, ātis, n.** (Υγρός, moist; ἦχη, a sound.) *Pathol.* The sound of fluid heard by means of the stethoscope, or by percussion.

**Hygro'logy.** (Υγρός; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on fluids or humours. *Hygrōlō'gia, æ, f.*

**Hygrōma, ātis, n.** (Υγρός.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour containing serum or other fluid, not pus.

**Hygro'matous.** *Surg. Pathol.* Having, or full of, *Hygroma*. *Hygrōmātōsus, a, um.*

**Hygro'meter.** (Υγρός; μέτρον,



a measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air. *Hygrō'mētrum*, *i*, *n*.

**Hygrometric.** *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Belonging to hygrometry. *Hygrō'mētricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Hygrometry.** (Υγρός; μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The art of measuring, or ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air. *Hygrō'mētria*, *æ*, *f*.

**Hygroscopic.** (Υγρός; σκοπέω, to spy.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture in the air, or in substances; synonymous with *Hygrometer*.

**Hygroscopicality.** (Same.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The property of attracting or giving off moisture according to circumstances: hygroscopicality.

**HygroscoPy.** (Same.) Synonymous with *Hygrometry*. *Hygroscōpia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Hylognōsia**, *æ*, *f*. (Υλη, the material of which a thing is made; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Nat. Philos.* A knowledge of the properties of matter: hylognōsy.

**Hylologia**, *æ*, *f*. (Υλη; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of matter: hylology.

**Hymen**, *ēnis*, *f*. (Υμήν, a thin membrane.) *Anat.* A thin membrane extending across the *vagina* at its entrance, of a circular, semilunar, or irregular form.

**Hymēnicus**, *a*, *um*. *Anat., Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to the hymen: hymēnic.

**Hymēnitis**, *itis*, *f*. (*Hymen*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the hymen.

**Hymēninum**, *ii*, *n*. (*Hymen*.) *Bot.* The dilated exposed membrane of gymnocarpous mushrooms in which the seed is contained.

**Hymenography.** (Υμήν; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the membranes of animal bodies. *Hymēnogrā'phia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Hymenology.** (Υμήν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the nature and structure of membranes. *Hymēnōlō'gia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Hymēnōmalacia**, *æ*, *f*. (Υμήν; μαλακός, soft.) *Pathol.* Morbid

softening of the (serous) membranes.

**Hymēno'ptērus**, *a*, *um*. (Υμήν; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having membranous wings: hymeno'pterus.

**Hymēnōtō'mia**, *æ*, *f*. (Υμήν; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the membranes: hymeno'tomy.

**Hy'o-**. *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the *Os hyoides*.

**Hy'oīdēs**, *adj*. (Υ; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter υ: hy'oid.

**Hyoseyami'n**. *M. Med.* A vegetable alkali obtained from *Hyoseyamus niger*.

**Hyosey'āmus**, *i*, *m*. (Υς, a sow; κύαμος, a bean.) *Pharmacopœial name* (L. E.) for the fresh and dried stalk-leaves of *Hyoseyamus niger*; (D.) the *Hyoseyami Folia et Semina*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solanææ*.

**Hyosey'āmus Nī'ger**. *M. Med.* The black henbane.

**Hyp-**. (Υπό, under.) A prefix, denoting a slight or incomplete degree.

**Hypa'lgia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Hyp-*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Slight pain: hypa'lgia.

**Hypa'lgicus**, *u*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypalgia*: hypa'lgic.

**Hyper-**. (Υπέρ, increase, or excess.) *Chem.* A prefix signifying in excess, as *Hyper-carbonate*, a carbonate with an excess of carbonic acid, now called a *bi-carbonate*; *Hypercatharsis*, excessive catharsis or purging, etc.

**Hyperac'usis**, *is*, *f*. (Υπέρ; ἄκουσις, hearing.) *Pathol.* Morbid exaltation of the sense of hearing.

**Hypēradēnōma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Υπέρ; ἀδὴν, a gland.) *Pathol.* An enlarged, or hypertrophied gland.

**Hypēradēnōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Same.) *Pathol.* The progress, or gradual advancing of *Hyperadenoma*.

**Hypēraē'haia**, *æ*, *f*. (Υπέρ; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Excess of blood in a part: hypere'my.

**Hyperaesthesia**, *is*, *f*. (*Hyper-*; αἰσθησις.) *Pathol.* Morbid increase of sensibility.

**Hypēraesthesia**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperaesthesia*: hyperesthetic.

**Hypēra'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (Υπέρ; ἀφή, tact, or touch.) *Pathol.* Over-ten-

ion, or excessive sensibility of touch : hypera'phy.

**Hypērā'phēus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperaphia*: hypera'phic.

**Hyperasthē'nia**, *æ, f. (Hyper-; asthēnia, loss of strength.) Pathol.* Excessive debility : hyperasthe'ny.

**Hyperasthē'nīcus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperasthenia*: hyperasthe'nic.

**Hyperbo'rean**. (*Hyper-; βορέας, the north wind.*) *Nat. Hist.* Dwelling in the far northern parts of the globe. *Hyperbō'reous*, *a, um.*

**Hypēcātha'rsis**, *is, f. (Hyper-; cātharsis.) Med.* Excessive purging : hypercathar'sis.

**Hypereātha'rtīcus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypercatharsis*: hypercathar'tic.

**Hypererōmax**, *ācis, m. (Υπερ, above; κρώμαξ, a heap of stones.) Anat.* The small carnosity on the white of the eye.

**Hypercyēma**, *ātis, n. (Υπερ, excess; κύησις, uterine gestation.) Physiol.* Superfetation.

**Hypercyētīcus**, *a, um.* Belonging to *Hypercyesis*: hypercyē'tic.

**Hyperdynā'mia**, *æ, f. (Hyper-; dynāmia, vital force.) Pathol.* Excessive *Dynamia*, or vital force : hyperdynāmy.

**Hyperdynā'mīcus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperdynamia*: hyperdynā'mic.

**Hypere'mēsis**, *is, f. (Hyper-; mēsis.) Med.* Excessive vomiting : hypere'mesis.

**Hyperēmē'tīcus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperemesis*: hyperēmē'tic.

**Hyperēnergīa**, *æ, f. (Υπερ; ενέργεια, action.) Med.* Increased action or energy : hyperē'nergy.

**Hypērgē'nēsis**, *is, f. (Υπερ; ίνομαι, to be born.) Physiol.* A congenital excess, or redundancy of parts : hypergē'nesis.

**Hypergēnē'tīcus**, *a, um.* Belonging to *Hypergenesis*: hypergene'tic.

**Hypērīnōsis**, *is, f. (Υπερ; ίς, os, the fibre of flesh.) Pathol.* A form of diseased blood, consisting in excess of fibrin.

**Hyperino'tic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperinosis*. *Hypērīnōtīcus*, *a, um.*

**Hyperne'rvia**, *æ, f. (Υπερ; Hyperneu'ria, æ, f. νεῦρον, a nerve.) Pathol.* Excessive nervous action.

**Hypēro'psia**, *æ, f. (Υπερ; ὄψις, vision.) Med.* Extremely acute vision : hypero'psy.

**Hypēro'smia**, *æ, f. (Υπερ; ὀσμὴ, odour.) Med.* A keen sense of smell, or excessive odour : hypēros'my.

**Hypērosphrēsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Υπερ; ὄσφρησις, the faculty of smelling.) Med.* A morbidly acute sense of smell. See *Hyperosmia*.

**Hypertrō'phēus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to hypertrophy : hypertro'phic.

**Hyper'trophy**. (*Υπερ; τρέφω, to nourish.*) *Pathol.* Excessive growth, thickening, or enlargement of any organ. *Hypertro'phia*, *æ, f.*

**Hyphæ'ma**, *ātis, n. (Υπό, under; αἷμα, blood.) Med.* Sugillation.

**Hypīnōsis**, *is, f. (Υπό, under; ίς, ivos, the fibre of flesh.) Pathol.* A form of diseased blood consisting in deficiency of fibrin.

**Hypino'tic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypinosis*. *Hypīnōtīcus*, *a, um.*

**Hypnæsthēsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Υπνος, sleep; αἴσθησις, sense or feeling.) Pathol.* Dulled sensibility ; drowsiness. See *Hypnodia*.

**Hypnōdēs**, *adj. (Υπνος, sleep, terminal -ōdēs.) Med.* Sleepy, or full of sleep : hyp'nous.

**Hypnōdia**, *æ, f. (Hypnōdēs.) Med.* Same as *Hypnæsthesis*.

**Hypno'logy**. (*Υπνος; λόγος, a discourse.*) The doctrine of sleep, its proper periods of indulgence, duration, regulation, etc. *Hypnōlō'gia*, *æ, f.*

**Hypno'tic**. (*Υπνος.*) *Med.* Having power to dispose to sleep ; inducing sleep : somniferous. *Hypnō'tīcus*, *a, um.*

**Hypnotism**. (*Υπνος; terminal -ισμός.*) *Med.* A state of sleep ; used for *Mesmerism*. *Hypnōtīsmus*, *i, m.*

**Hypnōtȳphus**, *i, m. (Υπνος; tȳphus.) Pathol.* Typhus, with morbid drowsiness.

**Hypo-**. (*Υπό, under.*) *Bot., Med., Nat. Hist.* A prefix signifying diminution in quantity or degree.

**Hypobra'nychial**. (*Υπό, under ;*



*βράγχια*, the gills.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologues of the lateral lingual bones in fishes, etc. *Hypobranchialis*, *is*, *c*.

**Hypocālŷcius**, *a*, *um*. (Ὑπό; *cālŷx*.) *Bot.* Situated under the calyx.

**Hypocātharsis**, *is*, *f*. (Ὑπό; *καθαίρω*, to purge.) *Med.* A slight purging. See *Hypercatharsis*.

**Hypocho'ndriac**. (Ὑπό; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *hypochondria*, or spaces beneath the cartilages of the false ribs. *Pathol.* Applied to one affected with *Hypochondriasis*. *Hypochondriacus*, *a*, *um*.

**Hypochondriaci'smus**, *i*, *m*. (*Hypochondrium*; terminal *-ismus*.) *Pathol.* Hypochondriac disease: *hypocho'ndriacism*.

**Hypochondri'asis**, *is*, *m*. (*Hypochondrium*.) *Pathol.* Vapours; low spirits; a genus, *Ord. Adynamiae*, *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Hypochōndrium**, *ii*, *n*. (Ὑπό; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage.) *Anat.* The *Regio hypochondriaca*, or space beneath the cartilages of the false ribs on either side; generally used in the *pl.* in reference to that region on both sides of the body.

**Hypocōrollātus**, *a*, *um*. } (Ὑπό;

**Hypocōro'lleus**, *a*, *um*. } *cōrolla*,

**Hypocōro'llius**, *a*, *um*. } *a corol*.)

*Bot.* Having hypogynous corols; *hypocorro'llate*: *hypocorolleus*: *hypocoro'llious*.

**Hypoga'stric**. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Hypogastrium*. *Hypōga'stricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Hypoga'stric Ple'xus**. *Anat.* A plexus on the sides and back part of the rectum, and lower and back part of the bladder, formed by the inferior mesenteric plexus with the sacral.

**Hypōgastrīdō'mia**, *α*, *f*. (*Hypogastrium*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the hypogastric region: *hypogastrīotomy*.

**Hypōgastrītis**, *idis*, *f*. (Ὑπό; *gastrītis*, inflammation of the stomach.) *Pathol.* Slight inflammation of the stomach.

**Hypōga'strīum**, *ii*, *n*. (Ὑπό; *γαστήρ*, the stomach.) *Anat.* The abdominal space above the *pubes* and below the line of the anterior superior spinous processes of the iliac bones.

**Hypōgastrōcēle**, *es*, *f*. (Ὑπό; *γαστήρ*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia in the hypogastric region: *hypoga'strocele*.

**Hypōgastrorrhā'gia**, *α*, *f*. (Ὑπό; *gastrorrhā'gia*.) *Pathol.* Intended for slight hemorrhage from the stomach, but really not implying any reference to the blood: *hypoga'strorrhagy*.

**Hypōgastrorrhē'xis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Hypōgastrium*; *ρήξις*, a rupture.) *Pathol.* Rupture of the abdomen, with laceration of the peritoneum.

**Hypōgastrorrhē'a**, *α*, *f*. (Ὑπό; *gastrorrhēa*.) *Pathol.* A slight flow of mucus from the stomach.

**Hypōgēoca'rpous**, *a*, *um*. (Ὑπό; *γῆ*, the earth; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit under the surface of the earth: *hypogeoca'rpous*.

**Hypōgēus**, *a*, *um*. (Ὑπό; *γῆ*.) *Bot.* Applied to cotyledons which, filled with nutritious matter, remain below the ground during germination: *hypogē'an*.

**Hypoglōssium**, *ii*, *n*. } (Ὑπό;

**Hypoglōssis**, *idis*, *f*. } *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Anat.* The under-surface of the tongue.

**Hypoglōssus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Anat.* Situated on the under-part of the tongue: *hypoglo'ssal*.

**Hypoglōttis**, *idis*, *f*. (Ὑπό; *γλῶττα*, the tongue.) *Anat.* The inferior part of the tongue adhering to the lower jaw.

**Hypōgŷ'nīcus**, *a*, *um*. (Ὑπό; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens, petals, etc., when the point of attachment is under the ovary: *hypogŷ'nic*.

**Hypōgŷ'nous**. (Ὑπό; *γυνή*.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens, etc., when situated under the ovary or pistil: *inferior*. *Hypōgŷ'nus*, *a*, *um*.

**Hypōhæ'mia**, *α*, *f*. (Ὑπό; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Med.* Deficiency, or loss of blood: *hypohe'my*.

**Hypohe'mic**. Belonging to *Hypohæmia*. *Hypōhæmicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Hypōnērvia**, *α*, *f*. } (Ὑπό; *νεῦ-*

**Hypōnēv'ria**, *α*, *f*. } *ρον*, a nerve.) *Pathol.* Morbidly slight, or diminished nervous power.

**Hyponi'trite**. (*Hypōnitrosūm* *acidum*; terminal *-ite*.) *Chem.* A combination of hyponitrous acid with a base. *Hypōnitris*, *itis*, *f*.

**Hypōpētā'leus**, *a, um.* (ὑπό; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied (pl. f.) to dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, in which the stamens are hypogynous: hypopeta'leous.

**Hypophō'sphite**. (*Hypophosphōrōsum* acidum; terminal -ite.) *Chem.* A combination of hypophosphorous acid with a base. *Hypophō'sphis, itis, f.*

**Hypophy'llus**, *a, um.* (ὑπό; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to mushrooms which grow only on the inferior surface of leaves; also, to plants that bear flowers in the same situation: hypophy'llous.

**Hypō'pyum**, *i, n.* *Surg.* (ὑπό; πύον, pus.) *Surg.* An accumulation of a puriform fluid in the anterior, and sometimes in the posterior chamber of the eye.

**Hypospā'dia**, *æ, f.* (ὑπό; σπάζω, to tap, or open.) *Surg.* An unnatural perforation of the penis, the extremity of the urethra terminating on the under part of it.

**Hypospā'di'asis**, *is, or eos, f.* (*Hypospādia*.) *Anat., Surg. Pathol.* The state of *Hypospādia*.

**Hypospā'dicus**, *a, um.* *Anat., Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypospādia*: hypospa'dic.

**Hypostāmī'neus**, *a, um.* (*Hypo*;- *stāmen*.) *Bot.* Applied to dicotyledonous, apetalous plants (pl. f.), in which the stamens are hypogynous: hypostami'neous.

**Hypō'stāsis**, *eos, f.* (ὑφίστημι, to throw down.) *Physiol.* The subsidence of sediment in liquids, or of blood in the body after death, by gravitation of the fluids; but more particularly of the urine in health and disease: hypō'stasis.

**Hyposthē'nia**, *æ, f.* (ὑπό; σθένος, strength.) *Med.* A state of weakness, or a reduction of strength: hyposthe'ny.

**Hyposthe'nic**. *Med.* Belonging to *Hyposthenia*. *Hyposthē'nicus, a, um.*

**Hyposulphate**. (*Hypōsulphūricum* acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of hyposulphuric acid with a base. *Hyposulphas, ātis, f.*

**Hyposulphite**. (*Hypōsulphūricum* acidum; terminal -ite.) *Chem.* A combination of hyposulphurous acid with a base.

**Hypothenuse**. (ὑποτίθημι, to place under.) *Geom.* That side of a right-angled triangle which extends under the right angle.

**Hypotympā'nic**. (ὑπό; tympanicus.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the inferior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Hypotympā'uicus, a, um.*

**Hypōzōī'cus**, *a, um.* (ὑπό; ζῶον, an animal.) *Geol.* Applied to an Order of rock formations, inferior to all those in which are found the debris of organic bodies.

**Hypsiloīdēs**, *adj.* (ὑ, upsilon; terminal -idēs.) *Anat.* The same as *Hyoides*.

**Hypsōmē'tria**, *æ, f.* (ὑψος, height; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geol., Geom.* The art of measuring the relative height of a place, or of a portion of terrestrial ground: hypso'metry.

**Hypsōmē'tricus**, *a, um.* *Geol., Geom.* Belonging to hypsometry: hypsōmē'trical.

**Hyssopī'n**. (*Hyssōpus*, the hyssop plant.) *Chem.* A salifiable base, said to have been discovered in the *Hyssopus*. *Hyssōpīna, æ, f.*

**Hy'stēra**, *æ, f.* (ὑστέρα, akin to uterus.) *Anat.* The Uterus or womb; also, the vulva.

**Hystēra'lgia**, *æ, f.* (ὑστέρα; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the womb, from whatever cause: hystera'lgly.

**Hystera'lgic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hysteralgia*. *Hystēra'lgicus, a, um.*

**Hystēra'ndrius**, *a, um.* (ὑστέρα; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man.) *Bot.* Having stamens and ovary: applied to a Class (pl. n.) of a modified sexual system, which comprehends plants having more than ten stamens inserted in one ovary: hystera'ndrius.

**Hystēratrēsia**, *æ, f.* (ὑστέρα; atrēsia, occlusion.) *Anat., Surg. Pathol.* Occlusion of the womb, or an impervious condition of its opening: hysterate'sy. See *Metratresia*.

**Hystērelcōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (ὑστέρα; elcōsis, an ulcerous disease.) *Surg. Pathol.* Ulceration of the womb.



**Hystēremphŷsēma**, *ātis*, n. (Ὑστέρα; *emphŷsēma*, a windy swelling.) *Pathol.* Same as *Physo-metra*, or the presence of air in the womb.

**Hystē'ria**, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα.) *Pathol.* Hysterics, attacking in paroxysms or fits, preceded by dejection, anxiety, tears, difficult breathing, sickness, and palpitation of the heart. Termed also *Passio hysterica*; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Hystēricædēma**, *ātis*, n. (*Hystēricus*; *ædēma*, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Hysterical *ædema*, or swelling; hysterical *anasarca*.

**Hystē'ricus**, *α*, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hysteria*: hystē'rie: hystē'rieal.

**Hystēritis**, *īdis*, f. (Ὑστέρα; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Metritis*, *Uteritis*.

**Hystērocarcīnōma**, *ātis*, n. (Ὑστέρα; *carcīnōma*, cancer.) *Pathol.* Cancer of the womb. See *Metrocarcinoma*.

**Hystērocātāle'psis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑστέρα; *cātālepsis*.) *Pathol.* Cataleptic *hysteria*.

**Hystērocēle**, *es*, f. (Ὑστέρα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia in which the *uterus*, or womb, is protruded.

**Hystērocōlīca**, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα; *cōlīca*.) *Pathol.* Pains in the womb like those of colic; uterine colic.

**Hystērōdŷ'nia**, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα; δόδυνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the womb; same as *Hysteralgia*.

**Hystēroedēma**, *ātis*, n. (Ὑστέρα; *ædēma*.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the substance of the womb.

**Hystērōlithi'āsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑστέρα; *lithiāsis*, the generation of *calculus*.) *Pathol.* The formation of *calculus* in the womb.

**Hystērōlīthus**, *ī*, m. (Ὑστέρα; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* Stone or *calculus* in the womb: a hystērolith.

**Hystērōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.*

A treatise on the womb, its functions, etc.: hystero'logy.

**Hystērōmālācōma**, *ātis*, n. (Ὑστέρα; μαλακύνω, to soften.) *Pathol.* Softening of the womb.

**Hystērōmālācōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *Hysteromalacoma*, or softening of the womb.

**Hystērōmā'nia**, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα; μανία, madness.) *Med.* Another term for *Furor uterinus*, or *Nymphomania*.

**Hystērō'mētrum**, *ī*, n. (Ὑστέρα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Surg.* An instrument or means of ascertaining the size of the *uterus* or womb: a hystero'meter. See *Uterine Sound*, *Uterometrum*.

**Hystērorrhā'gia**, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Same as *Metrorrhagia*.

**Hystērorrhē'xis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑστέρα; ῥήξις, a rupture.) *Surg. Pathol.* Rupture of the *uterus* or womb.

**Hystērorrhæ'a**, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Metrorrhœa*.

**Hystērosci'r'rhus**, *ī*, m. (Ὑστέρα; σκιρρός, a hard tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Scirrhus, or incipient cancer of the womb.

**Hystērospa'smus**, *ī*, m. (Ὑστέρα; σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the *uterus* or womb; also, hysterical spasm: hystero-spasm.

**Hystērotome**. (Ὑστέρα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for dividing the neck of the womb. *Hystērō'tōmus*, *ī*, m. See *Metrotome*.

**Hystēro'tomy**. (Ὑστέρα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet., Surg.* The *Cæsarean operation*, or cutting into the womb to extract the child, where, by malformation or otherwise, natural delivery is impracticable. *Hystērō'tōmia*, *æ*, f.

**Hystrici'āsis**, *eos*, f. (Ὑστρίξ, a hedge-hog.) *Pathol.* A rare disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the prickles of the hedge-hog.

## I.

**Iatria**, *æ*, f. (ἰατρεία, from ἰατρός, a physician.) *Med.* The art of healing, or curing; also, a cure.

**Ia'tro-**. (Same.) *Med.* A prefix signifying connection with the healing art.

**Iatrōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Iatro-*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The consideration of medicine, or the healing art: iatro'logy.

**Iatropa**, *æ*, f. See *Jatropa*.

**Ia'trophate**. Same as *Jatrophate*.

**Iatro'phic A'cid**. *Chem.* The active principle of the *Croton tiglium*, now called *Crotonic acid*.

**-Ic**. *Chem.* A terminal syllable generally denoting that compound which has most oxygen, as *nitric*, *sulphuric*, etc.

**Iceland Moss**. *M. Med.* The *Lichen Islandicus*, or *Cetraria Islandica*.

**Ichōr**, *ōris*, m. (ἰχὼρ, pus.) *Pathol.* A thin aqueous and acrid discharge from a wound, sore, or diseased surface.

**Ichōroidēs**, adj. (ἰχὼρ; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling ichor or pus: icho'roid.

**Ichōrōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Ichōr*; terminal -ōsus.) *Pathol.* Having or full of ichor: icho'rous.

**Ichthy'ius**, *ii*, m. (ἰχθύς, a fish; ἰὸς, poison.) *Med.* A morbid product sometimes existing in the mussel, which acts as a poison.

**Ichthyitēs**, *is*, or *æ*, m. (ἰχθύς.) *Geol.* A hollow stone shaped like a fish.

**Ichthyōco'lla**, *æ*, f. (ἰχθύς; κόλλα, glue.) *M. Med.* Isinglass: fish-glue.

**Ichthyōgrā'phia**, *æ*, f. (ἰχθύς; γράφω, to write.) *Ichthyol.* A description of fishes: ichthyo'graphy.

**Ichthyōidēs**, adj. (ἰχθύς; terminal -īdēs.) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a fish: i'chthyoid.

**Ichthyō'litēs**, *is*, or *æ*, m. (ἰχθύς; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A petrified fish, or fossil remains of such, as well as the stones that have received impressions of its form, and in which it has been found embedded: an i'chthyolite.

**Ichthyōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.*

Belonging to *Ichthyologia*: ichthyolo'gical.

**Ichthyo'logy**. (ἰχθύς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on the nature and habits of fishes: *Ichthyōlō'gia*, *æ*, f.

**Ichthyo'phagous**. (ἰχθύς; φάγειν, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Fish-eating; piscivorous. *Ichthyō'phāgus*, *a*, *um*.

**Ichthyōsau'rus**, *i*, m. (ἰχθύς; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* An animal partaking of the nature of a fish and a lizard.

**Ichthyōsis**, *is*, f. (ἰχθύς, the scale of a fish.) *Pathol.* A disease in which the skin becomes thickened, hard, rough, with a tendency to scalliness: the fish-skin disease.

**Ichthyo'tomy**. (ἰχθύς; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Dissection of fishes. *Ichthyōtō'mia*, *æ*, f.

**Ichthyōtō'xicum**, *i*, m. (ἰχθύς; toxicum, poison.) *Med.* Same as *Ichthy'ius*.

**Iconogra'phic**. Belonging to *Iconography*. *Iconogrā'phicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Icono'graphy**. (Εἰκών, an image; γράφω, to write.) A description by images, or figures. *Iconogrā'phia*, *æ*, f.

**Iceōsa'ndrius**, *a*, *um*. (Εἰκοσι, twenty; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having twenty stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): ico'sa'ndrious, or ico'sa'n-drous.

**Iceōsigōnus**, *a*, *um*. (Εἰκοσι; γωνία, an angle.) *Bot.* Having twenty angles: icosigō'nius.

**Icosihe'dral**. *Geom.* Belonging to an icosihedron. *Iceōsihe'drus*, *a*, *um*.

**Icosihe'dron**. (Εἰκοσι; ἑδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* A figure of twenty equal sides, or bases. *Iceōsihe'drum*, *i*, n.

**Icositetrahe'dral**. *Geom.* Belonging to an icositetrahedron: twenty-four-sided. *Iceōsitetrahē'drus*, *a*, *um*.

**Icositetrahe'dron**. (Εἰκοσι; τετρα, four; ἑδρα.) *Geom.* A solid figure of twenty-four equal sides, or bases. *Iceōsitetrahē'drum*, *i*, n.

**Ictērēpātītis**, *idis*, f. (*Ictērus*; hēpātītis.) *Pathol.* Hepatitis and jaundice, or icteric hepatitis.

**Icte'ric**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Icterus*. *Ictēr'icus*, *a*, *um*.



**Ictērōdēs**, adj. (*Ictērus*; terminal-*ōdēs*.) *Pathol.* Having jaundice, or a yellow colour, full of jaundice; applied to the yellow fever.

**Ictēroidēs**, adj. (*Ictērus*; terminal-*īdēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Icterus*: ictteroid.

**Ictēro'phthisis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (*Ictērus*; *phthisis*, consumption.) *Pathol.* *Tubes ieterica*, or *phthisis*, with jaundice.

**Ictērus**, *i*, *m.* (*ἰκτερος*, a bird of a greenish colour.) *Pathol.* Jaundice, characterised by yellowness of the skin and eyes; a genus, *Ord. Impetigines*, *Cl. Cachexiae*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Ictus Sōlis**. *Pathol.* Same as *Coup de Soleil*.

**-Ida**. *Zoöl.* A terminal erroneously used for *-idæ*.

**-Idæ**. *Zoöl.* A terminal employed in imitation of the classical patronymic analogue, denoting a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness to the type; as *Leporidae*, the family of the *Lepus*, or hare, etc.

**-Ide**. *Chem.* A terminal affixed to oxygen, chlorine, fluorine, and iodine, when combined with each other, or with simple combustibles, or metals, in proportions not forming an acid. *Pathol.* The Fr. form of *-ides*.

**Ideālism**, *i*, *m.* (*ἰδέα*, a thought.) *Physiol.* A system in which no real existence is accorded except to thought: idealism.

**Identity**. (*Idem*, the same.) Absolute conformity between two things. *Med. Jur.* The identity of persons has often formed an inquiry of extreme interest and difficulty, both in civil and criminal trials. *Identitas*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Ideography**. (*ἰδέα*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Physiol.* A description or definition of ideas. *Ideographia*, *æ*, *f.*

**Ideology**. (*ἰδέα*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or science of thought; the philosophy of mind. *Ideologia*, *æ*, *f.*

**-Idēs**. (*Εἶδος*, resemblance.) *Anat.*, *Chem.*, *Nat. Hist.* A terminal denoting resemblance to an object indicated by the word to which it is joined; as *Alkaloides*, *Cricoides*, etc.

**-Idēus**. *Med.*, *Nat. Hist.* A terminal having the quality belonging

to, and applied to objects connected with others, designated by terms ending in *-idēs*; as *Arytanoideus*, the muscle between or belonging to the *Arytanoides* (*cartilagines*).

**Idielectr'eitas**, *ātis*, *f.* (*ἰδιος*, proper; *electricitas*.) *Nat. Philos.* The property or susceptibility of electricity: idielectr'icity.

**Idiocy**. See *Amentia*.

**Idiō'gynus**, *a*, *um*. (*ἰδιος*, distinct; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when they are not situated on the same flower as the pistil: idiō'gynous.

**Idiopā'thia**, *æ*, *f.* (*ἰδιος*; *πάθος*, disease.) *Pathol.* The quality of arising spontaneously, not from another; the opposite of *sympathy*: idiō'pathy.

**Idiopā'thic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Idiopathia*; opposed to *sympathetic*, or *sympotomatic*. *Idiopā'thicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Idiosyncrasy**. (*ἰδιος*; *σύν*, with; *κράσις*, temperament.) *Physiol.* The disposition or habit of body peculiar to an individual. *Idiosyncrasya*, *æ*, *f.*

**Idiosyncrā'ticus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Idiosyncrasya*: idiō'syncratic.

**I'diot**. (*ἰδιώτης*, private; because unfit for intercourse with the world.) One who is silly, or without understanding: a fool. *Idiota*, *æ*, *f.*

**Idiōtia**, *æ*, *f.* (*ἰδιωτεία*.) *Med.* *Private life*, or a state of idiocy, or idiotism. See *Idiot*.

**Idiōt'icus**, *a*, *um*. *Med.* Belonging to an idiot: idiō'tic.

**Idiōt'ismus**, *i*, *m.* (*ἰδιώτης*, private; terminal-*ισμός*.) *Med.* The same as *Idiotia*: i'diotism.

**Idrialin**. *Chem.* A fossil, fatty substance, found in mercury mines. *Idriālina*, *æ*, *f.*

**Idrosis**. See *Hidrosis*.

**Igasu'rate**. (*Igāsūricum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of igasuric acid with a base. *Igasūras*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Igasuric**. (*Igasur*, the Malay name for St Ignatius's bean; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the *Faba Sancti Ignatii*: applied to an acid obtained from it. *Igāsūricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Igasu'ric A'cid**. *Chem.* An acid

omewhat resembling the malic, existing in the *Nux vomica*. *Igāsū-scum A'cidum*.

**I'gnis**, *is*, m. *Nat. Philos.* Fire; the evolution of light and heat which attends combustion.

**I'gnis A'ctuālis**. *Surg.* Actual fire; a term for the actual cautery.

**I'gnis Fā'tuus**. *Nat. Philos.* The luminous appearance of flame frequently seen in the night in country places; *Jack with the lantern*, *Will o' the Wisp*; produced by phosphorus evolved from decaying vegetable matter.

**I'gnis Pōtentiālis**. *Surg.* Potential fire; a name for the potential cautery.

**I'gnis Sā'cer**. *Pathol.* Sacred fire; a term for *Erysipelas*.

**I'gnis Sa'ncti Antōnii**. *Pathol.* Saint Anthony's fire; a name for *Erysipelas*.

**I-go**. (*Ago*, to act or do.) *Med.* Terminal denoting the state implied in the root of the word, as if resulting from *over-action* or excess; *Impetigo*, *Prurigo*, etc.

**Ileac Pā'ssion**. (*Ειλεός*, a kind of colic.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised by severe griping pain, vomiting of fecal matter, and costiveness, with retraction and spasm of the abdominal muscles. See *Ileus*, *Volulus*.

**Ileitis**, *idis*, f. (*Ileum*; terminal *is*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *ileum* intestine.

**Ileo-**. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with, or relation to, the *ileum* intestine.

**Ileo-Cæ'cal Valve**. *Anat.* The superior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures against any matter re-entering the *ileum* intestine from the *cæcum*.

**Ileo-Co'lic Valve**. *Anat.* The superior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures the *ileum* against regurgitation from the *colon*.

**Ileum**, *i*, n. (*Ειλέω*, to turn out.) *Anat.* The third, or last portion of the small intestine, ending in the valve of the *cæcum*.

**Ileus**, *i*, n. (*Ειλεός*.) *Pathol.* Same as *Ileac Passion*.

**I'lia**. (Nom. pl. of *Ile*, *is*, n., *ἐιλέω*, to involve.) *Anat.* The *ilicks*, which enclose the small in-

testines; also, the small intestines themselves.

**I'liac**. *Anat.* Belonging to the flanks. *Ili'acus*, *a*, *um*.

**I'liac Re'gion**. *Anat.* The side of the abdomen, between the ribs and hips.

**Iliade'lphus**, *a*, *um*. (*Ile*, the flank.) *Physiol.* Applied to monsters which are double inferiorly; *iliade'lphous*.

**I'lium**, *ii*, n. (*Ilia*.) *Anat.* The upper portion of the *Os innominatum*, distinct in the fetus: the haunch bone.

**Illacrŷmātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Illacrŷmo*, to weep greatly.) *Med.* Excessive weeping: *illacryma'tion*.

**Illu'sion**. (*Illūdo*, to mock.) *Pathol.* A deception, false appearance, or mockery; a hallucination. *Illūsio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Imāgo**, *inis*, [f. (As if *imītago*, from *imītor*, to imitate.) *Entomol.* A perfect insect, which has undergone all its metamorphoses. *Nat. Philos.* The uniting of the luminous lines emanating from, reflected, or refracted by a body: an *i'mage*.

**Imbēci'llis**, *is*, *e*. (*In*, on; *bācŭlus*, a staff.) *Med.* Feeble; weak; but generally applied to weakness of the mental faculties: *i'mbecile*.

**Imbibit'ion**. (*Imbibō*, to drink in.) *Chem.* The act of drinking in, or sucking up moisture. *Imbibit'io*, *ōnis*, f.

**Im'brīcans**, *tis*, part. (*Imbrīco*, to cover with tiles.) *Bot.* Applied to the folioles of a compound leaf, when, during the *sleep* of the plant, they apply themselves along the petiole, which they entirely conceal, covering each other like tiles on a house-top, directed from the base to the summit: *i'mbricating*.

**Imbrīcātīvus**, *a*, *um*. (*Imbrex*, a roof-tile.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves still enclosed in the bud, when their rudiments are applied one upon another.

**Imbrīcātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Imbrex*, a roof-tile.) *Bot.* Having an appearance of tiles placed over each other: *i'mbricate*.

**Immargīnātus**, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *margo*, a border.) *Bot.* Having no marked border: *imma'rginate*.

**Immēdiātus**, *a*, *um*. (Fr. *Im-*



*médiat*, immediately.) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens when they are attached directly under the ovary, upon the calyx, or upon the pistil.

**Imme'rsus**, *a, um.* (*Immergo*, to plunge.) *Bot.* Beneath the surface of water: imme'rsed.

**Immōbīlis**, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *mōveo*, to move.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers wholly attached to the filament: immo'veable.

**Impa'cted.** (*Impingo*, to drive in.) *Obstet.* Used in reference to the head of the child, when fixed in the pelvic cavity. *Impa'ctus, a, um.*

**Impar**, *āris*, adj. (*In*, neg.; *par*, equal.) Odd, not even; unequal. See *Ganglion Impar*.

**Impārīnervātus**, *a, um.* (*Impar*, unequal; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having unequal nervures: impari-nervate.

**Impārīpennātus**, *a, um.* (*Impar*; *penna*, a wing.) *Bot.* Having unequal leaves or folioles: imparipennate.

**Impenetrabi'lity.** (*In*, neg.; *pēnetro*, to enter into.) *Nat. Philos.* A property of matter, by which no portion of it can occupy the same place at the same time with another. *Impēnētrābīlitas, ātis, f.*

**Imperf'ctus**, *a, um.* (*In*, neg.; *perficio*, to finish.) *Bot.* Incomplete; unfinished; applied to flowers which want the anther, or pistil, or both: imper'fect.

**Imperfōliātus**, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *perfōliātus*, pierced through the leaves.) *Bot.* Having leaves that are not perfoliated: imperfo'liated.

**Imper'forate.** (*In*, neg.; *perforo*, to bore through.) *Surg.* Abnormally ocluded; applied to the *anus*, *vagina*, etc. *Imperforātus, a, um.*

**Impētīgīnōdēs**, adj. } (*Impētigo*; *Impetīgīnōsus*, adj. } terminals  
-ōdēs; -ōsus.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of *Impetigo*: impeti'ginous.

**Impētigo**, *īnis, f.* (*Impeto*, to invade; terminal-igo.) *Pathol.* A skin-disease characterised by small irregularly circumscribed pustules, chiefly on the extremities, slightly elevated, and terminating in a laminated scab, unaaccompanied by fever, and not contagious; humid or running tetter.

**Impēti'olāris**, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *pētiolus*, a petiole.) *Bot.* Having no petiole: impeti'olar.

**Implantātus**, *a, um.* (*In*; *planto*, to set.) *Mineral.* Applied to crystals attached by one of their ends to the walls of an excavation in a rock: implanta'ted.

**Implicātus**, *a, um.* (*Implico*, to wrap in.) *Pathol.* Same as *Complacatus*.

**Imponderabi'lity.** *Nat. Philos., Physiol.* The quality of an imponderable body. *Impondērābīlitas, ātis, f.*

**Impo'nderable.** (*In*, neg.; *pōndēro*, to weigh.) Incapable of being weighed. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc. *Impondērābīlis, is, e.*

**Impo'sthume.** (Corr. *Apostema*.) *Pathol.* Another term for an abscess. *Imposthūma, æ, f.* See *Apostema*.

**Impotence.** } (*In*, neg.; *possum*,  
**Impotency.** } to be able.) Weakness; want of power, especially of virile power. *Impōtēntia, æ, f.* See *Adynamia*, *Agenesia*, *Anaphrodisia*, *Sterility*.

**Impotent.** (Same.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Incapable of procreating or impregnating. *Impōtens, tis, part.*

**Impregna'tion.** (*Impregno*, to get with child.) *Physiol.* The act of making, or state of being pregnant; fecundation; ingravitation. *Impregnātio, ōnis, f.*

**Impūber**, *ēris*, adj. (*In*, neg.; *pūber*, ripe in age.) *Physiol.* Without hair on the *pubes*; not arrived at adult age.

**Impu'stūlātus**, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *pustūlātus*, having pustules.) *Bot.* Having no red spots: impu'stulate.

**Imus Ve'nter.** (Cont. *Infimus*, the lowest; *venter*, the belly.) *Anat.* The lowest part of the abdomen, between the *umbilicus* and *pudenda*.

**In Situ.** *Med.* In natural position, or situation.

**Inæquālīfōlius**, *a, um.* (*Inæquālis*, unequal; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having unequal leaves: unequalifo'lious.

**Inæquillā'terus**, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *æquus*, equal; *lātus*, a side.) *Bot.* Having unequal sides: applied to a leaf, the median nervure

which does not divide it into equal halves: inequilateral.

**inalbuminatus**, *a, um*. (*In* v.: *albuminatus*, having albumen.) *Bot*. Applied to an embryo deprived of albumen.

**inanagēnēsis**, *is, f*. ("Is, *ivōs*, fibre; *anagēnēsis*, regeneration.) *Med*. Muscular regeneration, or production of muscular fibre.

**inanāphysis**, *is, f*. ("Is, *ivōs*; *aphysis*, renewed growth.) *Med*. Similar to *Inanagenesis*.

**inanition**. (*Inānio*, to empty.) *Med*. Emptiness of the body, its contents, or its vessels, from want of food; starvation. *Inānitio*, *ōnis, f*.

**inanthērātus**, *a, um*. (*In*, priv.: *anthēra*.) *Bot*. Applied to the filaments of stamens when they do not surround anthers: inantheratous.

**inanthēriferus**, *a, um*. (*In*, v.: *anthēra*; *fēro*, to carry.) *Bot*. The same as *Inantheratus*.

**inappendiculātus**, *a, um*. (*In*, v.; *appendix*, an addition.) *Bot*. Having no appendices: inappendiculate.

**inappētentia**, *æ, f*. (*In*, neg.; *pēto*, to desire.) *Pathol*. Used of *Anorexia*; a want or loss of appetite: inappetency.

**inarticulātus**, *a, um*. (*In*, v.; *articulātus*, articulated.) *Bot*. Having no articulation: inarticulate. *Physiol*. Without distinct articulation: inarticulate.

**inacalycātus**, *a, um*. (*In*, priv.; *calyx*.) *Bot*. Without a calyx: uncalyculate.

**incandescence**. (*Incandesco*, to grow very hot.) *Chem*. The bright appearance presented by solids and liquids when heated to a sufficient degree. *Incandescēntia*, *f*.

**incandescens**, *tis, part*. (Same.) *Med*. Applied to a body heated so that its surface becomes white and brilliant: incandescēt.

**incānus**, *a, um*. (*Incānesco*, to grow hoary.) *Bot*. Hoary; covered with a whitish down: applied to mosses, leaves, etc.: inca'nous.

**inca'cerated**. (*In*, in; *carcer*, prison.) *Surg*. Applied to the constriction of bowel or other substance confined by the stricture in strangulated hernia. *Incarcērātus*, *a, um*.

**Incernīcūlum**, *i, n*. (*Incerno*, to sift.) *Anat*. The pelvis of the kidney into which the urine is strained from the *papillæ renis*.

**Incidence**. (*Incido*, to fall.) *Geom*. A term for the direction in which one body strikes upon another. *Incide'ntia*, *æ, f*.

**Incidence, Angle of**. *Geom*. That made by a body at the point of contact with the body to which it is directed, with a line perpendicular to that point.

**Incineration**. (*Incinero*, to burn to ashes.) *Chem*. The act or state of animal or vegetable matter being reduced to ashes. *Incinēratio*, *ōnis, f*.

**Incised**. See *Incisus*, *Dissectus*.

**Incision**. (*Incido*, to cut.) *Surg*. The cutting of the integuments or flesh with a cutting instrument. *Incisio*, *ōnis, f*.

**Incisivus**, *a, um*. (*Incido*.) *Anat*. Belonging to the *Incisores* teeth.

**Incisor**, *ōris, m*. (Same.) *Anat*. The four front teeth of both jaws which have sharp, cutting edges.

**Inclinans**, *tis, part*. (*Inclino*, to bend down.) *Bot*. Bending down; inclining: inclinant.

**Inclination**. (Same.) *Chem*. *Anat*. The state of a body or vessel held obliquely. *Geom*. The mutual approach of two bodies, lines, or planes towards each other, making a straight line at the point of contact, or an angle of greater or lesser magnitude. *Inclīnatio*, *ōnis, f*.

**Incompatible**. (*In*, neg.; *compatior*, to suffer together.) *Med*. Applied to substances which act chemically on each other, and therefore cannot with propriety be prescribed together.

**Incompressibility**. (*In*, priv.; *comprimo*, to press together.) *Chem*, *Nat*. *Philos*. The property of resistance to all compression, under which volume or bulk cannot be diminished by its influence. *Incompressibīlitas*, *ātis, f*.

**Incontinēntia**, *æ, f*. (*In*, neg.; *contineo*, to contain.) *Med*. Inability to retain the natural evacuations; incontinence.

**Incorporation**. (*In*; *corpus*, a body.) *Pharm*. The mixing of



particles of different bodies together so that they appear a uniform substance, without discerning the ingredients mixed in any of their particular qualities. *Incorporatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Incrassātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Incrasso*, to make thick.) *Bot.* Increasing in thickness: *incrassate*.

**Incrustatio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Incrusto*, to rough-cast.) The act or process of forming a crust. *Chem.* Applied to the deposit of stony molecules on bodies plunged or habitually bathed in water charged with caleareous salts: *incrustation*.

**Incubation**. (*Incūbo*, to sit on eggs.) *Ornithol.* The act or process by which most birds hatch their eggs. *Pathol.* Applied to the period between the implanting of a disease, or subjection to its causes, and its development. *Incubatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Incubus**, *i*, *m*. (*Incūbo*, to sit upon.) *Pathol.* The night-mare. See *Ephialtes*, *Oneirodynia* *Gravans*.

**Incurvatio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Incurvo*, to bow.) *Med.* A bowing or bending; applied to the back, etc.; *incurvation*.

**Incurvātus**, *a*, *um*. } (Same.)

**Incurvus**, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.* Bent, or bowed inwards; *incurvate*: *incurved*. See *Inflexus*.

**Incus**, *ūdis*, f. An anvil. *Anat.* The largest of the *ossicula* of the internal ear.

**Indehiscent**. (*In*, neg.; *dēhisco*, to gape open.) *Bot.* Applied to a pericarp that does not open spontaneously, when ripe, to let the seed escape. *Indehiscentis*, *tis*, part.

**Indented**. See *Dentatus*, *Sinuat*.

**Index**, *icis*, c. g. (*Indico*, to point.) *Anat.* Applied to the first finger.

**Indian Arrow-Root**. *Bot.* The root of the *Maranta arundinacea*.

**Indian-Corn**. The *Zea mays*, or maize plant.

**Indian Hemp**. *Bot.* The *Cannabis Indica*.

**Indian Pink**. *M. Med.* The *Spigelia marilandica*.

**Indian Rubber**. *Bot.* The vegetable substance *Caoutchouc*.

**Indian Toba'cco**. *M. Med.* The *Lobelia inflata*.

**Indiāna Rādx**. *M. Med.* A name for *Ipecacuan*.

**Indication**. (*Indico*, to point out.) *Med.* That which points out or demonstrates what ought to be done by the practitioner. *Indicatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Indicātor**, *ōris*, *m*. (Same.) *Anat.* A muscle of the forefinger, also termed *Extensor Indicis*. See *Index*.

**Indīcus Mo'rbus**. *Pathol.* A name for venereal disease.

**Indigenous**. (*Indu*, or *in*, in; *gigno*, to beget.) *Bot.*, *Pathol.*, *Zoöl.* That which is peculiar to any country. *Indigēnus*, *a*, *um*.

**Indigestion**. (*In*, neg.; *digero*, to set in order.) *Pathol.* The disease *Dyspepsia*. *Indigestio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Indigitatio**, *ōnis*, f. (*In*; *digitus*, a finger.) *Pathol.* *Intussusception* of the intestines: *indigitation*.

**Indigo**. *Chem.* A blue colouring matter extracted from the *Indigofera tinctoria*, the anil, or indigo plant.

**Indigō'fēra Anil**. *Bot.* A name for the *Indigofera tinctoria*.

**Indigō'fēra Tinctoria**. *Bot.* The plant which yields indigo.

**Indigotate**. (*Indigoticum* acidum; terminal -ate. *Chem.* A combination of indigotic acid with a base. *Indigō'tas*, *ātis*, f.

**Indigotin**. *Chem.* The colouring principle of indigo. *Indigō'tina*, *a*, f.

**Induced Contra'ction**. *Nat. Philos.* A phenomenon of induction of that unknown force which circulates in the nerves and produces muscular contraction.

**Induction**. (*Indūco*, to lead into.) *Mor. Philos.* The act or process of inducing, bringing forth, or establishing a general proposition from several particular ones: also, for the thing induced or established. *Inductio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Inductive**. (Same.) *Mor. Philos.* Capable of leading to; inferring, or persuading by induction.

**Indūratio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Indūro*, to harden.) *Med.* The state or process of hardening: *induration*.

**Indūrātus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Made hard; hardened: *indurate*.

**Indūsīātus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having an *indusium*: *indusiated*.

**Indūsium**, *ii. n.* (*Indūsio*, to cover on.) *Bot.* The *involutrum*, or membranous covering of ferns. *Physiol.* Applied to the *amnion*, because it covers the fetus.

**Indūviālis**, *is, e.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx when it persists, and covers the fruit, as of the *Physalis alkekengi*: *induvial*.

**Indūviātus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit that is covered with *induvia*: *induviate*.

**Indūvium**, *ii, n.* (*Induo*, to cover.) *Bot.* Applied to the whole corolla, or every accessory part of the flower which persists and covers the fruit, after maturity of the ovary.

**Inembryōnātus**, *a, um.* (*In*, neg.; *embryo*.) *Bot.* Having no embryo, germ, or *corculum*: *inembryonate*.

**Inermis**, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *arma*, arms.) *Bot.* Without spines, prickles, or the like: *unarmed*.

**Inertia**, *æ, f.* (*Iners*, slothful.) *Philos.* A property of matter, by which it has no spontaneous motion: *inertness*.

**Inf.** *Pharm.* For *Infusum*, an infusion; also *Infunde*, pour in.

**Infanticida**, *æ, f.* (*Infans*, a child, or infant; *cædo*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* One who kills, murders, or destroys an infant: an *infanticide*.

**Infanticidium**, *ii, n.* (Same.) *Med. Jur.* Child-murder, distinguished into that by omission, and that by commission: *infanticide*.

**Infarction**. (*Infarcio*, to fill in.) *Pathol.* A sense of oppression, fullness, or stuffing of the chest. *Infectionio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Infection**. (*Infectio*, to infect.) *Med.* The communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick, or by means of *effluvia* arising from the body of the sick; contagion. *Infectionio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Infecundity**. See *Sterility*.

**Inferior Longitu'dinal Sinus**. *Anat.* A vein of the *Dura mater*, running along the lower margin of the *Falx cerebri*.

**Inferobranchiātus**, *a, um.* (*Inferus*, beneath; *branchia*, gills.) *Ichth.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Polysca Gasteropoda*, having the *branchia* on both sides of the body

under the border of the mantle: *inferobranchiate*.

**Infiltratio**, *ōnis, f.* (*In*, by; *filtrum*, a strainer.) *Pathol.* A straining of fluid substances into the *areolæ* of a structure, especially into cellular tissue: *infiltration*.

**Infiltrātus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Strained through; filtered; applied to an organ or part in the state of filtration: *infiltrated*.

**Infinite'simal**. (*In*, neg.; *finis*, a boundary.) Infinitely small. *Infinite'simus*, *a, um.*

**Infirmary**. See *Hospital*.

**Infla'mmable**. (*Inflammo*, to set on fire.) *Chem.* Applied to gases or substances that are easily set on fire. *Inflammābilis*, *a, um.*

**Infla'mmable Air**. See *Hydrogen*.

**Inflamma'tion**. (Same.) *Chem.* See *Combustion*. *Pathol.* A state of disease characterised by redness, pain, heat, and swelling, attended or not with fever; termed also *Phlogosis*, and expressed by the terminal *-itis* added to the name of the organ, or part affected. *Inflammātio*, *ōnis, f.* See *Phlegmasia*, *Phlogosis*.

**Infla'mmatory**. (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to inflammation; phlogistic. *Inflammātorius*, *a, um.*

**Infla'mmatory Crust**. *Pathol.* The *buffy coat* of the blood.

**Infla'mmatory Fever**. *Pathol.* The state of fever called *Synocha*.

**Inflammātus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* In a state of inflammation: *inflamed*.

**Infle'xus**, *a, um.* (*Inflecto*, to bend in.) *Bot.* Bent, or curved inwards: *inflexed*. See *Incurvatus*.

**Inflor'esce**. (*Infloresco*, to blossom.) *Bot.* A term for the various ways in which flowers are joined to the plant by the *pedunculus*; the particular manner of flowering. *Inflōresce'ntia*, *æ, f.*

**Influe'nza**, *æ, f.* (Ital. for influence.) *Pathol.* An epidemic disease characterised by the suddenness of its attack, general depression, great heaviness over the eyes, and peculiarly distressing fever. See *Grippe*.

**Inframaxillāris**, *is, e.* (*Infra*, beneath; *maxilla*, the jaw.) *Anat.* Situated under the jaw: *inframaxillary*.



**Infra-orbitary.** (*Infra*; *orbitum*, the orbit.) *Anat.* Situated beneath the orbit. *Infraorbītārius*, *a, um.*

**Infrascāpūlāris**, *is, e.* (*Infra*; *scāpūla*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Below the shoulder-blade: infrasca'pular.

**Infraspīnātus**, *a, um.* (*Infra*; *spīna*, a spine.) *Anat.* Below a spinous process: infraspī'nate.

**Infundī'būlīfo'rnis**, *is, e.* (*Infundībūlum*; *forma*, likeness.) Shaped like a funnel: infundī'buli-form.

**Infundī'būlum**, *i, n.* (*Infundo*, to pour in.) A funnel. *Anat., Chem.* Applied to three small tubes (pl.) in the kidney, of a funnel-like shape; also, to the canal leading from the third ventricle of the brain to the pituitary gland.

**Infu'sion.** (Same.) *Pharm.* A liquor obtained by pouring water of any particular degree of temperature on flowers, leaves, etc; also, the act or process of obtaining such liquor. *Infūsio*, *ōnis, f.*; also *Infūsum*, *i, n.*

**Infūsōrius**, *a, um.* (Same.) Belonging to infusions: infu'sory. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Radiata*, so extremely minute as to be invisible to the naked eye; found in infusions of various substances, and in stagnant water.

**Infusum.** See *Infusion*.

**Inge'stus**, *a, um.* (*Ingēro*, to carry in.) *Med.* Applied to the aliments (pl. n.) taken into the body by the mouth.

**Inglū'vies**, *ēi, f.* (As if *Ingūlū-vies*, from *in gūla*, in the throat.) *Ornithol.* The craw, crop, or gorge of birds. See *Crop*.

**Ingra'ssias**, **Wings of.** *Anat.* Two portions of the symmetrical halves of the sphenoid bone, termed the large and small wings.

**Ingravida'tion.** (*In*; *grāvīdo*, to get with young.) *Physiol.* The same as *Impregnation*. *Ingrāvīdā'tio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Ingre'dient.** (*Ingre'dior*, to enter in.) *Pharm.* Any simple substance which enters into the formation of a compound body. *Ingre'diens, tis*, part.

**Inguen**, *inis, n.* (As if *Unguen*, from *unguo*, to anoint; being usu-

ally moist.) *Anat.* The lower and lateral part of the abdomen, immediately above the thigh; the groin.

**Inguinal.** (*Inguen*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the groin. *Inguīnālis, is, e.*

**Ingūlātio**, *ōnis, f.* (*In*; *gūla*, the throat.) *Med.* The introducing or putting anything into the throat: ingula'tion.

**Inhala'tion.** (*Inhālo*, to breathe in.) *Med.* The drawing in or inspiring of fumes or vapours with the breath. *Inhālā'tio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Iniad.** *Anat.* Applied the same as *Inial*, used adverbially.

**Inial.** (*Ἰνίον*, the occiput.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Inion*, or occiput; looking to the occiput. A term by Dr Barclay in reference to the aspects of the head.

**Inītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Ἴς*; *ivòs*, fibre: terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of muscular fibre or substance. Applied by Feuerstein to rheumatism.

**Injec'tion.** (*Injicio*, to throw into.) *Surg.* Any medicated liquor thrown into a natural or preternatural cavity by means of a syringe, or an injection-bag; when for the rectum, it is termed an *enema*, or clyster. *Injec'tio*, *ōnis, f.*

**In-Knees.** *Surg.* The deformity *Genua valga*.

**Innerva'tion.** (*In*; *nervo*, to give nerve.) *Physiol.* That vital process by which nervous energy is given to any part. *Innervā'tio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Inner'vis**, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to cotyledons and leaves, when the nervures, enveloped by the parenchyma, are not seen externally, and are supposed not to exist.

**Innōmīnātus**, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *nōmen*, a name.) *Anat.* Having no name; anonymous; unnamed.

**Innutritio**, *ōnis, f.* (*In*, priv.; *nutritio*, to nourish.) *Med.* Want of nourishment: innutrit'ion.

**Inoca'rpus**, *a, um.* (*Ἴς*; *ivòs*, a fibre; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fibrous fruit: inoca'rpons.

**Inochondritis**, *īdis, f.* (*Ἴς*; *ivòs*; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of tendons and cartilages.

**Inocula'tion.** (*Inōcūlo*, to in-

raft.) *Surg.* The insertion of *virus* to any part of the body in order to communicate a disease. *Inōcūlātiō*, is. f.

**Inogē'nēsis**, is, or eos, f. ("Is; ōs; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* The formation of fibre.

**Inōma**, ātis, n. ("Is; ivōs, a ore.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fibrous tumour.

**Inōphy'llus**, a, um. ("Is; ivōs; ὕλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves with reticulated veins very conspicuous: inophy'llous.

**Inōpō'lŷpus**, i, m. ("Is; ivōs; ὕλπος.) *Pathol.* A fibrous polypus.

**Inorgā'nŷus**, a, um. (*In*, priv.; ὄργανον, an organ.) *Nat. Hist.* That which has neither organs nor special instruments of action: inorganic.

**Inoscula'tion**. (*In*, to; ὀσκήνιον, a little mouth.) *Anat.* The junction or interunion of different branches of arteries, or veins, or extremities of arteries with the origins of veins. *Inoscūlātiō*, ōnis, f.

**Inquest**. See *Inquisitio*.

**Inquest, Coroner's**. *Med. Jur.* An inquisition appointed by a coroner in a case of sudden death, by summoning a jury to make inquiry upon view of the body into the cause of death, etc.

**Inquisitio**, ōnis, f. (*Inquiro*, to inquire.) *Med. Jur.* An inquiry or inquest of jurors, in causes civil and criminal, on proof made of the fact on either side, as in cases of the sanity of criminals, etc.; an inquisition.

**Insālifiābilis**, is, e. (*In*, priv.; salifiābilis, capable of being formed to a salt.) *Chem.* Applied to oxes which are not acids, nor capable of neutralising them: insalifiable.

**Insālivātio**, ōnis, f. (*In*, by; salivātio, a filling with saliva.) *Physiol.* The process of mixing the saliva with the food in the act of mastication: insaliva'tion.

**Insānity**. (*In*, neg.; sānus, sound.) *Pathol.* Deranged intellect; mania; madness; lunacy. *Insānia*, ātis, f.; *Insānitas*, ātis, f.

**Insānus**, a, um. (Same.) *Med.* Mad; wanting intellect; deranged mind: insane.

**Insatiable Appetite**. See *Bulimia*.

**Insect**. (See *Insectus*.) *Entomol.* Applied to any small vermin having the body divided between the head and the belly. *Insectum* (animal), n. sing. of *Insectus*, a, um.

**Insecti'fērus**, a, um. (*Insectum*; fēro, to bear.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to *Succinum*, or amber when it contains insects embedded in its substance.

**Insecti'vōrus**, a, um. (*Insecta* animalia, insects; vōro, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Insect-devouring; applied to a family (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*: insecti'vorous.

**Insectōlō'gia**, æ, f. (*Insectum*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* A treatise upon insects; same as *Entomologia*: insecto'logy.

**Inse'ctus**, a, um. (*Insēco*, to cut into.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n., animalia understood) of *Articulata*: inse'cted.

**Inse'rtio**, ōnis, f. (*Insēro*, to set in.) *Anat.* The attachment to or ending of a muscle in a bone; also, the entrance of a nerve into a muscle or organ.

**Insīdens**, entis, part. (*Insīdeo*, to sit upon.) *Med.* Sitting upon; resting, or floating on the surface; applied formerly to matters supernatant (pl. n.) on the urine. See *Epistasis*.

**Insola'tion**. (*Insōlo*, to dry in the sun.) *Chem.* Exposure to the sun to promote the action of one substance upon another: blanching; bleaching. *Pathol.* Exposure to the sun as a cause of disease. *Insōlātiō*, ōnis, f. See *Heliosis*.

**Inso'mnia**, æ, f. (*In*, priv.; somnus, sleep.) *Pathol.* Want of sleep; watchfulness; wakefulness; sleeplessness. See *Agrypnia*, *Pervigilium*.

**Inspe'ction**. (*Inspicio*, to behold.) *Med.* Examination by the eye. *Inspe'ctio*, ōnis, f. See *Exploratio*.

**Inspira'tion**. (*In*, in; spīro, to breathe.) *Physiol.* The act of drawing in the breath. *Inspirātiō*, ōnis, f.

**Inspi'ssated**. (*In*; spisso, to thicken.) *Pharm.* Made thick by evaporation of the thinner parts;



applied to vegetable juices. *Inspissatus*, *a*, *um*. See *Spissatus*.

**Instinct.** (*Instinguo*, to persuade.) *Physiol.* That provision of nature to animals, by which they are inclined to the punctual execution of those actions necessary for them. *Instinctus*, *us*, *m*.

**Instrūmentum**, *i*, *n*. (*Instruo*, to provide.) *Anat.*, *Chem.*, *Pharm.*, *Surg.* Any mechanical appliance or agent used in manipulation or operations: an instrument.

**Insufflation.** (*In*, in; *sufflo*, to blow.) *Med.* The act of blowing into any cavity or hollow part, by mechanical means, or otherwise. *Insufflatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Insulatio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Insula*, an island.) *Nat. Philos.* In electrical experiments, the state of a body surrounded by non-conductors: insulation.

**Insulatus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Entomol.* Applied to discoid *areolæ* of the wing which are without connection with others: insulated.

**Integrans**, *tis*, *part*. (*Integro*, to perfect.) *Chem.* Applied to the atoms of simple bodies. *Mineral.* Applied to the smaller particles into which a mineral may be divided without its nature undergoing alteration: integrant.

**Integrifolius**, *a*, *um*. (*Integer*, entire; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having entire leaves: integrifolious.

**Integuments.** (*Intego*, to cover.) *Anat.* The cuticle, *rete mucosum*, *cutis*, and adipose tissue, together forming the covering of every part of the body except the nails, therefore termed *common integuments*. *Bot.* The covering of seeds, etc. See *Tegument*.

**Intellect.** (*Intelligo*, to understand.) *Physiol.* That faculty of the soul commonly called the understanding. *Intellectus*, *us*, *m*.

**Interarticularis**, *is*, *e*. (*Inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint.) *Anat.* Situated between the joints: interarticular.

**Intercālāris**, *is*, *e*, } (*Inter*;  
**Intercālārius**, *a*, *um*, } *calendæ*,  
the calends.) *Astron.* Applied to a day inserted in the calendar every fourth year, hence called leap-year. *Pathol.* Applied formerly to any

time between the paroxysms of periodical diseases: intercalary.

**Intercellulāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Inter*; *cellulāris*, pertaining to cells.) *Bot.* Between the cellules of vegetable tissue: intercellular.

**Intercilium**, *iī*, *n*. (*Inter*; *cilium*, the eyebrow.) *Anat.* The space between the eyebrows; the *Glabella*.

**Interclaviculāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Inter*; *clavicula*, the collar-bone.) *Anat.* Between the clavicles: interclavicular.

**Intercostal.** (*Inter*; *costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* Between the ribs. *Intercostalis*, *is*, *e*.

**Intercurrent.** (*Inter*; *curro*, to run.) *Med.* Occurring, or running between; applied to diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of epidemic or endemic diseases. *Intercurrens*, *entis*, *part*.

**Intercutis**, *utis*, *adj*. (*Inter*; *cutis*, the skin.) Between the skin and flesh; applied to dropsy of the cellular tissue.

**Intercutaneous**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Anat.* The same as *Subcutaneus*.

**Interfoliaceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Inter*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers growing alternately between each couple of opposing leaves: interfoliaceous.

**Interlobulāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Inter*; *lobulus*, a little lobe.) *Anat.* Between lobes, or lobules: interlobular.

**Intermaxillāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Inter*; *maxilla*.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a small osseous piece, between the maxillary bones: intermaxillary.

**Intermissio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) *Med.* A temporary cessation; applied to fevers, etc.: an intermission.

**Intermittent.** (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied to a disease which disappears and returns again and again at regular or uncertain periods. *Intermittens*, *entis*, *part*.

**Intermittent Fever.** See *Ague*.

**Internodium**, *iī*, *n*. } (*Inter*;

**Internodius**, *iī*, *m*. } *nodus*, a joint.) *Anat.* Applied to the phalanges of the hand, being between the joints formed by their united extremities. *Bot.* The space between two joints.

**Interōcūlāris**, *is, e.* (*Inter*; *oculus*, the eye.) *Entomol.* Between the eyes: intero'cular.

**Interope'reular**. *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to the *Interoperculum*. *Interōpe'recūlāris, is, e.*

**Intērōpe'recūlum**, *i, n.* (*Inter*; *operculum*, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* A bony formation which, with the *operculum* and *suboperculum*, between which it lies, compose a sort of lid for the great opening of the gills: the interope'recle.

**Intero'sseus**, *a, um.* (*Inter*; *os*, bone.) *Anat.* Situated between bones: intero'sseous.

**Interpāriētālis**, *is, e.* (*Inter*; *pāriētālis*.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a cranial bone between the parietal, frontal, and superior occipital bones in the *Mammifera*: interparietal.

**Interpleuricostālis**, *is, e.* (*Inter*; *pleura*; *costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* Applied to the internal intercostal muscles: interpleurico'stal.

**Interpōsītīvus**, *a, um.* (*Inter*; *pōno*, to place.) *Bot.* That which is situated between: interpo'sitive.

**Interruptepinnātus**, *a, um.* (*Interruptus*, interrupted; *pinnātus*, winged.) *Bot.* Having folioles alternately large and small.

**Interseāpūlāris**, *is, e.* (*Inter*; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Between the shoulder-blades: interseapular.

**Interse'ctio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Inter*; *sectio*, a cutting.) *Anat.* A crossing of two objects: interse'ction. See *Chiasma*.

**Interspī'nal**. (*Inter*; *spīna*.) *Anat.* Between spines or spinous processes. *Interspīnālis, is, e.*

**Interstī'tial**. (*Inter*; *sto*, to stand.) Situated between. *Interstī'tiālis, is, e.*

**Interstī'tial Abso'rption**. *Surg.* The absorption, in cases of abscess, textures between the cyst and the skin, by which the cyst gradually approaches the surface.

**Interstī'tium**, *ii, n.* (Same.) *Anat.* The slight separation between organs, or parts of organs. *Nat. Phil.* The minute interval which separates the molecules of bodies; anterstice.

**Intertransversālis**, *is, e.* (*In-*

*ter*; *transversus*, across.) *Anat.* Between the transverse processes of *vertebræ*: intertra'nsverse: intertransvers'al.

**Intertrīgo**, *īnis, f.* (*Inter*; *tēro*, to rub; terminal *-īgo*.) *Surg. Pathol.* An excoriation, or galling of the skin about the *anus*, *axilla*, or other part of the body, with inflammation and moisture.

**Intervalvāris**, *is, e.* } (*Inter*;  
**Interva'lvis**, *is, e.* } *valva*.)  
*Bot.* Between valves: intervalvar; intervalved.

**Interve'rtebrālis**, *is, e.* (*Inter*; *vertebra*.) *Anat.* Between the *vertebræ*: interve'rtebral.

**Intérwoven**. See *Cespitosus*.

**Intesti'nal**. (*Intestīnum*.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to the intestines. *Intestīnālis, is, e.*

**Intestine**. (*Intus*, within.) *Anat.* The long membranous tube continuing from the stomach to the anus, in the cavity of the abdomen; the bowel; entrails. *Intestīnum, i, n.*

**Intōnātio**, *ōnis, f.* (*In*; *tōno*, to thunder.) *Med.* A term for *Borborygmus*: intona'tion.

**Intō'ssio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Intorqueo*, to turn.) *Bot.* The phenomenon presented by certain plants twining their flexible stalks around others near them for support; into'ssion.

**Intoxica'tion**. (*In*; *toxicum*, a poison.) *Physiol.* The effects of alcoholic liquors or narcotic substances used in excess; ebriety. *Intoxicātio, ōnis, f.*

**Intrāfōliāceus**, *a, um.* (*Intra*, within; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Growing on the inside of leaves: intrafolia'ceous.

**Intramargīnālis**, *is, e.* (*Intra*; *margo*, a border.) *Bot.* Situated within the margin: intrama'rginal.

**Intravertebrātus**, *a, um.* (*Intra*; *vertebrātus*.) *Zoöl.* Having their osseous system within the body: intrave'rtebrated.

**Intrīcātūra**, *æ, f.* (*Intrīco*, to be entangled.) *Pathol.* An entangling or matting of the hair. See *Plica*. Also, the same as *Chiasma*.

**Intro'rsus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Turned inwards, as anthers opening at the side of the pistil.

**Introsusception**. See *Intussusception*, *Invagination*.



**Intūmesce'ntia**, æ, f. (*Intūmeo*, to swell.) *Pathol.* Increase in volume of the tissue of any part or organ: intume'scence. (Pl.) Swellings; an *Ord.*, Cl. *Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Intussuscep'tion**. (*Intus*, within; *suscipio*, to receive.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* The taking of nourishment into the interior as a principal part of the process of nutrition of plants and animals. *Pathol.* A condition in which a portion of intestine has passed for some length within another portion, thereby obstructing the passage of their contents and causing serious disease; indigitation; invagination. *Intussusceptio*, ōnis, f.

**Inŭla**, æ, f. (Corr. *Hēlēnium*.) Pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) for the root of *Inula helenium*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*, *Ord.* *Polygamia Superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ*.

**Inŭla Hēlē'nium**. *M. Med.* The plant elecampane.

**Inulī'n**. *Chem.* A new vegetable product discovered in the *Inula helenium*, or elecampane. *Inŭlīna*, æ, f.

**Inu'nctio**, ōnis, f. (*In*; *unguo*, to anoint.) *Pharm.* The act of anointing: an inu'nction.

**Inundātus**, a, um. (*Inundo*, to overflow.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which, according to the season, live covered by water or by the sea; inu'ndated.

**Invagina'tion**. (*Invāgīno*, to sheath.) *Pathol.* Another term for *Intussusception*. *Surg.* An operation for hernia, in which, after reduction, the skin is thrust by the finger of the operator into the canal, so as to form a *cul de sac* open externally, retained by means of sutures, etc., till inflammation and adhesion ensue, with the view of obliterating the canal. *Invāginātio*, ōnis, f.

**Invā'līdus**, a, um. (*In*, priv.; *vālidus*, strong.) *Pathol.* Applied to those affected by sickness: in'valid.

**Invāsio**, ōnis, f. (*Invādo*, to lay hold on.) *Pathol.* The first development of the phenomena of a disease; access: inva'sion.

**Invermina'tion**. (*In*; *vermīno*, to have worms.) *Pathol.* The diseased condition caused by the pre-

sence of *entozoa*, or worms in the intestinal canal.

**Invertebrātus**, a, um. (*In*, neg.; *vertebrātus*.) *Zoöl.* Having no *vertebræ*; invertebrate; applied to animals (pl. n.) in contradistinction to the *Vertebrata*.

**Invölūcellātus**, a, um. *Bot.* Having *involutella*: involu'celled.

**Invölūce'llum**, i, n. (Dim. *Involutum*.) *Bot.* A little or partial covering: an invo'lucel.

**Invölūcrālīs**, is, e. (*Invölūcrum*.) *Bot.* Belonging to an involucre: involu'eral.

**Invölūcrātus**, a, um. (*Invölūcrum*.) *Bot.* Having involucre: involu'crated.

**Invölūcrīfo'rmis**, is, e. (*Invölūcrum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling an involucre: involu'criform.

**Involu'crum**, i, n. (*Involvo*, to wrap up.) *Anat.* A membrane covering any part. *Bot.* The calyx of umbelliferous plants standing at a distance from the flower: an involu'cre.

**Invölūtīfō'līus**, a, um. (*Invölūtus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves folded inward from summit to base: involu'tifolious.

**Invölūtus**, a, um. (*In*; *volvo*, to roll.) *Bot.* Rolled inwards: involuted.

**Iodate**. (*Iōdicum*, acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of iodic acid with a base. *Iōdas*, ātis, f.

**Iōdātus**, a, um. (*Iōdium*.) *Chem.* Containing iodine: i'odated.

**Iōdēs**, adj. (*Iōs*, verdigris: also poison; terminal -ōdēs.) *Chem.* Having or full of verdigris: i'odous.

**Iō'dic**. (*Iōdium*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to iodine; applied to an acid also termed *Oxyodic*. *Iōdicus*, a, um.

**Iōdide**. (*Iōdium*; terminal -ide.) *Chem.* A combination of iodine with a simple body. *Iōdidum*, i, n.

**Iōdīnium**, ii, n. (*Iōdēs*, violet-coloured.) *M. Med.* Name (Pharm. L. E. D. and U.S.A.) of a simple body obtained from certain sea-weeds, and from sponge; also termed *Iodium*.

**Iōdism**. (*Iōdium*; terminal -ismus.) *Pathol.* That derangement of the system produced by the con-

qued administration of iodine. *Iōsmus*, *i*, m. See *Iodomethe*.

**Iodium.** See *Iodinium*.

**Iōdo-**. *Chem.* A prefix denoting line as an ingredient of the combination indicated.

**Iōdoform.** (*Iodinium*; *formyle*.) *Chem.* A body analogous to formic acid when the oxygen is replaced by line.

**Iōdognōsis**, *is*, f. (*Iōdo-*; *γινώω*, to know.) *Chem.* A knowledge of the properties of iodine.

**Iōdō'mēthē**, *es*, f. (*Iōdo-*; *μέθη*,unkenness.) *Med.* The nervous state induced by too free use of iodine. See *Iodism*.

**Iōdō'phthīsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iōdium*; *phthīsis*, wasting.) *Pathol.* Ulcers, or wasting, caused by the abuse of excessive use of iodine. See *Iodism*.

**Iōdous.** (*Iōdium*; *terminal-ous*.) *Chem.* Belonging to iodine; applied to an acid. It is thus accented to distinguish it from the English analogue of *Iodes*. *Iōdōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Iōdārētum**, *i*, n. (*Iōdinium*; *terminal-ūret*.) *Chem.* A combination of iodine with a simple body: an uret.

**Iōnthus**, *i*, m. (*ἰωνθος*, down.) *Nat.* The down or soft hair which precedes the beard. *Pathol.* A pimple on the face, a species of, or identical with, *Acne*. See *Whelk*.

**Iōptērus**, *a*, *um*. (*ἰων*, a violet; *εῖρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings of a violet colour: *io'pterous*.

**Iōpēcācua'nha**, *æ*, f. (This word is used in South America to signify *biting root*.) *M. Med.* Name given to several and very different species of plants. Pharmacopœial name (L.E. and U.S.A.) of the root *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha* (D.); the *ipecacuanhæ Radix*.

**Iōmō'a**, *æ*, f. (*ἰψ*, a worm; *μοῖος*, like.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Antandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *volvulaceæ*.

**Iōmō'a Jā'lāpa**. } *Med.* Names  
**Iōmō'a Pu'rga**. } (Pharm. E.L. for the jalap plant.

**Iō'algia**, *æ*, f. (*Iris*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the iris: *iridalgia*.

**Iō'ranki'strium**, *i*, n. } (*Iris*, the  
**Iō'ranki'stron**. } iris; *ἄγ-*

*κιστρον*, a fish-hook.) *Surg.* An instrument, hook-shaped, for the operation for artificial pupil by separation.

**Iridæ'mia**, *æ*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the iris: *iride'my*.

**Iridalgia.** See *Iralgia*.

**Iridātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Mineral.* The property of producing the impression of the colours of the rainbow: *irida'tion*.

**Iridauxēsis**, *is*, f. (*Iris*; *αὔξησις*, increase.) *Pathol.* Thickening or growth of the iris, from exudation into its substance.

**Iride'ctōmus**, *i*, m. (*Iris*, of the eye; *ἐκτέμνω*, to cut out.) *Surg.* Instrument or kind of knife proper for the operation of iridectomy: an *iride'ctome*.

**Iride'ctomy.** (Same.) *Surg.* The operation of removing or cutting out a portion of the iris. *Iride'ctōmia*, *æ*, f. See *Corectomia*.

**Iride'ctrō'pium**, *ii*, n. (*Iris*; *ectrō'pium*, eversion.) *Surg. Pathol.* Eversion of a portion of the iris: *iride'ctropy*.

**Iridentrō'pium**, *ii*, n. (*Iris*; *entrō'pium*, inversion.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inversion of a portion of the iris: *iride'ntropy*.

**Iridērēmia**, *æ*, f. (*Iris*; *ἐρημία*, imperfection.) *Surg. Pathol.* Defect, or imperfect condition, of the iris: *iridere'my*. See *Iridosteresis*.

**Iride'scent.** (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Mineral.* A property by which the colours of the prism or the rainbow are arranged in parallel or variously curved layers.

**Iridīco-**. *Chem.* A prefix signifying relation to *Iridium*.

**Iridīdium**, *ii*, n. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Chem.* A metal found with another, called *Osmium*, in the black powder left after dissolving platinum.

**Irido-**. (*Iris*, the iris.) *Surg. Pathol.* A prefix signifying relation to the iris of the eye.

**Iridōcēle**, *es*, f. (*Iris*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia, containing a portion of the iris: an *iridocele*.

**Iridōcinēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*; *κίνησις*, motion.) *Physiol.* The



movement of the iris, its contraction and expansion.

**Iridodil'lysis**, *is*, f. (*Irīdo-*; διάλυσις, a separation.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil by separation. See *Coredialysis*.

**Iridodōnēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*; δόνησις, an agitation.) *Pathol.* Trembling or agitation of the iris. See *Iridoplasia*, *Iridotromus*.

**Iridomāl'cia**, *æ*, f. (*Iris*; μαλακία, softness.) *Surg. Pathol.* Softening of the iris.

**Iridō'neus**, *i*, m. (*Iris*; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of the iris; a tumid iris.

**Iridoplā'nia**, *æ*, f. (*Iris*; πλανᾶω, to wander.) *Pathol.* Same as *Iridodonesis*.

**Iridōtō'mia**, *æ*, f. (*Irīdo-*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil by incision: irido'tomy. See *Coretōmia*.

**Iridōtrōmus**, *i*, m. (*Iris*; τρόμος, a trembling.) *Pathol.* Same as *Iridonesis*.

**Iris**, *idis*, f. (A rainbow.) *Anat.* A delicate circular membrane of the eye, floating in the aqueous humour, suspended vertically behind the *cornea*, and perforated to form the pupil. *Bot.* The common Iris or Orris plant. *Nat. Philos.* The rainbow.

**Irisa'tion**. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Nat. Philos.* The effect of decomposition of light by the prism, and observed in many bodies, shells, and insects, caused by the particular arrangement of the molecules on their surface, by fissures, etc. *Irīsatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Irish Moss**. *M. Med.* The *Chondrus crispus*.

**Iriticus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Iritis*: iri'tic.

**Iritis**, *idis*, f. (*Iris*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the iris.

**Iron**. (Sax.) *Chem., Mineral.* A familiarly known metal, the most generally met with in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. *Ferrum*, *i*, n.

**Iron Filings**. See *Ferri Ramenta*.

**Iron, Hydrated Peroxide of**. See *Hydrated*.

**Iron Wire**. See *Ferri Filum*.

**Irrādiātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Irradio*, to

shine upon.) *Nat. Philos.* The movement from the centre to the circumference of a body: irradiation.

**Irritabi'lity**. (*Irrito*, to provoke.) *Physiol.* A property peculiar to muscular substance, by which it contracts on the application of *stimuli*. *Irritāb'ilitas*, *ātis*, f.

**Irrita'tive Fe'ver**. *Pathol.* That violent derangement of the system excited by irritation operating on a hectic constitution.

**Isade'lphus**, *a*, *um*. (*ἴσος*, equal; ἀδελφός, a brother.) *Bot.* Having diadelphous stamens forming two equal packets: isade'lphous.

**Isanthērus**, *a*, *um*. (*ἴσος*; ἀνθηρός, flourishing.) *Bot.* Having anthers equal or alike: isanthe'rous.

**Isa'nthus**, *a*, *um*. (*ἴσος*; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the teguments of all their flowers alike: isa'nthous.

**Ischia'dic**. Same as *Ischiatic*.

**Ischiadocele**. See *Ischiocele*.

**Ischi'āgra**, *æ*, f. (*ἰσχίον*, the haunch; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the haunch; also *Sciatica*.

**Ischia'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*ἰσχίον*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *ischium*: ischia'lgy.

**Ischias**, *adis*, f. (*ἰσχίον*, the hip.) *Pathol.* Gout, or a rheumatic affection of the hip-joint.

**Ischia'tic**. Belonging to the *ischium*. *Ischiāticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Ischiātītis**, *idis*, f. (*Ischiāticus* nervus; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ischiatic nerve.

**Ischiatocele**. See *Ischiocele*.

**Ischidrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*ἰσχω*, to suppress; ἰδρῶς, sweat.) *Pathol.* Want or suppression of sweat, or of transpiration.

**Ischidrōtīcus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ischidrosis*: ischidro'tic.

**Is'chio-**. (*ἰσχίον*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *ischium*, or with the hip-joint.

**Ischiōcēle**, *es*, f. (*ἰσχίον*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia at the ischiadic foramen.

**Ischiōneura'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*Ischium*; neuralgia, pain of a nerve.) *Pathol.* Ischiatic neuralgia; *sciatica*: ischioneura'lgy.

**Ischio'phthīsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ischium*; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pa-*

*hol. Tabes*, or wasting of the hip-joint; hip-joint disease.

**Ischium**, *ii*, *n*. ("Ισχίς, the shin.) *Anat.* The posterior and inferior bone of the pelvis in the young subject; the corresponding part of the *Os innominatum* in the adult. See *Sedentaria Ossu*.

**Ischo-**. ("Ισχω, to suppress.) *Pathol.* A prefix denoting suppression.

**Ischūria**, *æ*, *f*. (*Ischo-*; οὔρον, urine.) *Pathol.* Retention, stoppage, or suppression of the urine; a genus, *ord. Epischeses*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Ischūricus**, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ischuria*: ischū'ric.

**Ischūriophtha'lmia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Ischūria*; *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eyes.) *Pathol.* Ophthalmomy from suppression of the urine.

**Isinglass**. (Sax. 'Is, ice; *glæs*, glass.) See *Ichthyocollo*.

**-Ismus**. (-ισμός, -ίζω, a termination of many Greek verbs.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* A terminal denoting a certain kind of action.

**Iso-**. ("Ισος, equal.) *Nat. Philos.* prefix denoting equality or likeness.

**Iso'chronous**. (*Iso-*; χρόνος, time.) *Med.* Enduring an equal space of time. *Isō'chrōnus*, *α*, *um*.

**Iso'chrōus**, *α*, *um*. (*Iso-*; χροά, colour of the skin.) *Bot.* Of uniform colour: iso'chrōous.

**Isoclinicus**, *α*, *um*. (*Iso-*; κλίνω, to incline.) *Nat. Philos.* Of equal inclination: isocli'nical.

**Iso'drōmus**, *α*, *um*. (*Iso-*; δρόμος, course.) Similar to *Isochronus*.

**Isōdŷ'nāmus**, *α*, *um*. (*Iso-*; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Having equal powers: isody'namous.

**Isōgōnīcus**, *α*, *um*. (*Iso-*; γωνία, an angle.) *Nat. Philos.* Having similar angles: isogo'nic.

**Isolated**. (Fr. *Isoler*, to isolate.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which is surrounded by other bodies, non-conductors of electricity.

**Isome'ric**. (*Iso-*; μέρος, a part.) *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but chemically and physically different.

**Iso'merism**. *Chem.* The state of compounds that are isomeric. *Isōmērīsmus*, *i*, *m*.

**Isomerus**. See *Isomeric*.

**Isomo'rphism**. *Chem.* The system of arrangement of bodies that are isomorphous. *Isōmorphīsmus*, *i*, *m*.

**Isomo'rphous**. (*Iso-*; μορφή, form.) *Chem.* Of the same form. *Isōmō'rphus*, *α*, *um*.

**Isōpā'thīcus**, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Isopathy*: isopa'thic.

**Isō'pathy**. (*Iso-*; πάθος, a disease.) A branch of homœopathy which indicates the administration of virus as a remedy in the same disease by which it is produced. *Isōpā'thia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Isōpē'tālus**, *α*, *um*. ("Ισος; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having equal petals: isope'talous.

**Isō'pōdus**, *α*, *um*. (*Iso-*; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Equal-footed: iso'podous.

**Isō'scēlēs**, *adj*. (*Iso-*; σκέλος, a leg.) *Geom.*, *Mineral.* Having equal legs or sides.

**Isostēmōnis**, *is*, *e*. (*Iso-*; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having stamens equal to the number of petals: isoste'monous.

**Isostēmōnōpē'tālus**, *α*, *um*. (Same; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Same as *Isostemonis*.

**Isother'mus**, *α*, *um*. (*Iso-*; θερμη, heat.) *Nat. Philos.* Of same degree of heat: of same temperature: isothe'r'mous.

**Issue**. See *Fonticulus*.

**Isthmīcus**, *α*, *um*. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *isthmus faucium*: isthmīc. (*Isthmus*, a neck of land.) *Geog.* Belonging to an isthmus: isthmīc.

**Isthmīticus**, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Isthmitis*: isthmī'tic.

**Isthmītis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Isthmus* faucium: terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *isthmus faucium*.

**Isthmo-**. (*Isthmus faucium*.) A prefix denoting the entrance of the fauces.

**Isthmōdēs**. Improperly, for *isthmoides*.

**Isthmōdy'nīa**, *æ*, *f*. (*Isthmo-*; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *isthmus faucium*.

**Isthmōidēs**, *adj*. (*Isthmo-*; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling the *isthmus faucium*: i'sthmoid.

**Isthmōpā'thia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Isthmo-*;



πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the *isthmus faucium*; isthmo'-pathy.

**Isthmoplēgia**, *α*, *f.* (*Isthmo-*; πλιγή, a stroke.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the *isthmus faucium*; isthmo-ple'gy.

**Isthmō'pŷra**, *α*, *f.* (*Isthmo-*; πῦρ, fire.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the fauces.

**Itch.** See *Scabies*, *Psora*, *Psoriasis*.

**-Ite.** *Chem.* A terminal denoting a salt from a combination of an acid, the name of which ends in *-ous*.

**Ithyphyl'lus**, *α*, *um.* (ἰθὺς,

straight; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having straight leaves: ithyphyl'-lous.

**-Itis.** *Pathol.* A terminal, denoting inflammation of the organ or part indicated by the word to which it is added.

**Iūlāceus**, *α*, *um.* (*Iūlus*, a catkin.) *Bot.* Having the form of a catkin: iula'ceous.

**Iūliflorus**, *α*, *um.* (*Iūlus*; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like catkins: iuliflo'rous.

**Iūlo'phōrus**, *α*, *um.* (*Iūlus*; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing catkins; iulo'phorous.

## J.

**Jactita'tion.** (*Jactito*, to toss often.) *Pathol.* The constant tossing from one position to another, the effect of restlessness in acute diseases. *Jactitatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Jafna Moss.** *Med.* A species of moss found in Ceylon, which yields a semi-opaque jelly, nutritious for invalids; also called Ceylon moss.

**Jagged.** See *Erosus*, *Lacinia-tus*.

**Jā'lāpa**, *α*, *f.* (*Chālāpa*, or *Xāl-āpa*, its native place.) Pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for the root of *Exogonium purga*; (E.) of the *Ipomœa purga*; (D.) of the *Convolvuli Jalapœ Radix*, or Jalap root; (U.S.A.) *Ipomœa Jalapœ*.

**Jā'lāpa A'lba.** *Bot.* White jalap; a name for the *Convolvulus mechoacanna*, or mechoacan.

**Jālāpīna**, *α*, *f.* *Chem.* The active principle of jalap: jalapi'n.

**Jama'ca Pe'pper.** *M. Med.* Dried berries of *Myrtus pimenta*.

**Jamaica Spirit.** See *Spiritus Jamaicensis*.

**James's Powder.** (*Dr James*, its inventor.) *M. Med.* A febrifuge preparation for which the *Pulvis antimonialis* is substituted. *Pulvis Jacobi*.

**Japan Earth.** *M. Med.* The substance *Catechu*.

**Ja'trophate.** (*Jatrophicum acīdum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of Jatrophic or Iatrophic acid with a base. *Ja'trōphas*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Jau'ndice.** (Fr. *Jaunisse*.) *Pathol.* The disease *Icterus*.

**Jaw.** See *Gnathus*, *Mandibula*, *Maxilla*.

**Jējūnum**, *i*, *n.* (*Jējūnus*, empty.) *Anat.* The second portion of the small intestine.

**Jelly.** Common name for gelatine.

**Jesuit's Bark.** *M. Med.* Name for *Cinchona*, because introduced into Europe by a Jesuit.

**Joint.** See *Articulus*, *Node*.

**Joint, Contraction of.** } See

**Joint, Stiffened.** } *Ankylosis*.

**Jūgālis**, *is*, *e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *Os jugale*, or cheek-bone.

**Jū'gular.** (*Jūgūlum*, the throat.) *Anat.* Belonging to the throat. *Jūgūlāris*, *is*, *e.*

**Jū'gular Veins.** *Anat.* The large veins which run from the head down the sides of the neck, and are divided, from their situation, into *internal* and *external*.

**Jū'gūlum**, *i*, *n.* (*Jūgum*, a yoke.) *Anat.* The throat, or fore-part of the neck.

**Jū'lep.** (Arab. *Juleb*, a sweet potion.) *Pharm.* A liquid medicine of an agreeable taste. *Jūld'pium*, *ii*, *n.*; or *Jū'lēpus*, *i*, *m.*

**Jūmentōsus**, *α*, *um.* (*Jūmentum*, a draught-beast; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Med.* Applied to the urine when of a strong rank odour: jume'ntous.

**Juncāceus**, *α*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to the Family (pl. f.) of the *Juncæ*: junca'ceous. See *Junceus*.

**Ju'nceus**, *a, um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) having for its type the *Juncus*: ju'nceous. See *Juncaceus*.

**Juncifor'mis**, *is, e*. (*Juncus*, rush; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like rush: ju'nciform.

**Ju'niper**. *M. Med.* The *Juniperus communis*.

**Jūn'pēri Cācūmīna**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for the seeds of the *Juniperus communis*.

**Jūn'pērus**, *i, f*. (*Jūvēnis*, young; *trio*, to bring forth; because it brings forth new berries while others are matured.) *A. Linn.* genus, *Cl. triecia*, *Ord. Monadelphæa*. *Juss. coniferae*. Pharmacopœial name (L. & U.S.A.) for the fruit of *Juniperus Communis*.

**Jūn'pērus Commūnis**. *M. Med.* The juniper-tree.

**Jūn'pērus Sābīna**. *M. Med.* The common or barren savin-tree.

**Jura'ssīcus**, *a, um*. *Geol.* Applied to a group of pelagic or neptunian *strata* composed of different rocks, found in one geognostic situation, analogous to that of the chain of *Jura*: jura'ssic.

**Jurisprudence, Medical**. See *Medical Jurisprudence*.

**Jussieu'an**. *Bot.* Belonging to Jussieu: applied to a system of arrangement of plants according to their resemblance to each other; the Natural System, or Natural Method. *Jussieuānus*, *a, um*.

**Jūvan'tia**. (Pl. n. of *Jūvans*, part. of *Jūvo*, to help.) *Med.* Helping, or aiding; applied to things which assuage pain, moderate or relieve suffering under disease; opposed to *Lædēntia*.

**Jūvēntus**, *ūtis, f*. (*Jūvēnis*, young.) *Physiol.* The third stage of life, between the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth years.

## K.

**Kajeput**. See *Cajeput*.

**Ka'li**. (Arab.) *Chem.* The vegetable alkali; potash.

**Ka'li Pūrum**. *M. Med.* The *otassa fusa*.

**Kalī'genous**. (*Kali*; γεννάω, generate.) *Chem.* Applied to metals which form alkalis with oxygen. *Kālī'gēnus*, *a, um*.

**Keel**. See *Carina*.

**Kēloide**. (Κήλη, a tumour; *dos*, resemblance.) *Surg. Pathol.* French name for a disease resembling cancer, or *Scirrhus*, also termed *incroide*, and *Scirrhoide*.

**Kelotomia**. See *Celotomy*.

**Kelp**. British barilla, or incinated sea-weed.

**Kērātī'āsis**, *is, or eos, f*. (Κέρας, horn.) *Pathol.* A horn-like excrescence on the temple or forehead.

**Kērātōdeitis**. Same as *Corneitis*.

**Kērātōma**, *ātis, n*. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Pathol.* A horn-like tumour, swelling: a *ke'ratome*.

**Kera'topla'stic**. *Surg.* Belonging to keratoplasty. *Kērātopla'stus*, *a, um*.

**Keratopla'sty**. (Κέρας; πλάσσω, form.) *Surg.* Operation by which the *cornea* of one animal has been

excised and reapplied, or a new one from another animal put in its place. *Kērātopla'stia*, *a, f*.

**Keratotome**. See *Ceratotome*.

**Kere'ctomy**. (Κέρας; ἐκτέμνω, to cut off.) *Surg.* Operation of excising the outward layers of the cornea, by which a clear aperture in the middle of a generally opaque *cornea* may be obtained. *Kērectō'mia*, *a, f*.

**Kermes Bērry**. (Arab. *Kermes*.) *Pharm.* Round reddish grains about the size of peas, found adhering to the branches of the *Quercus conifera*, or scarlet oak.

**Kermes Mi'neral**. *M. Med.* A combination of oxide of antimony with sulphureted hydrogen; the *Hydro-sulphuretum stibii rubrum*.

**Kibe**. See *Chilblain*.

**Ki'dney**. *Anat.* The abdominal viscus, shaped like a kidney bean, that secretes the urine. *Ren, rēnis, m*.

**Kidney-Shaped**. See *Reniformis*.

**Kiestein**. } *Chem., Physiol.* A

**Kiestī'n**. } principle discovered in the urine of pregnant women; not confined, however, to utero-gestation, but connected with the lactal secretion.



**Kilogramme.** (Χίλιοι, a thousand; *gramme*.) A French weight of a thousand grammes, equal to 2.68, or 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  lbs. troy, or 2 and 1-5th lbs. avoirdupois.

**Kilolitre.** (Χίλιοι; *litre*.) A French measure of a thousand litres, equal to 35.3171 English cubic feet.

**Kilometre.** (Χίλιοι; *metre*.) A French measure of a thousand metres, or 4 furlongs, 213 yards, 1 foot, 10.2 inches.

**Kina-Kina.** A name for *Cinchona*.

**Kinate.** (*Kīnīcum acīdum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of kinic acid with a base. *Kīnas, ātis*, f.

**Kincough.** See *Chin-cough*.

**Kinesi'pathy.** (Κινέω, to move; πάθος, disease.) A system of athletic exercises and feats of muscular strength, assumed as a means of curing disease. *Kīnēsipā'thīa*, *o*, f.

**King's Evil.** *Pathol. Scrofula*, from the belief that it might be cured by the touch of royalty.

**Kinic.** (*Kīna-Kīna*; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from *Cinchona*. *Kīnīcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Kinkina.** See *Kina-Kina*.

**Kī'nō.** (Ind.) *M. Med. Phar.* macopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of a resinous substance obtained from *Pterocarpus marsupium* (L. 1851), *Pterocarpus erinaceus* (E. 1830).

**Kleptōmā'nīa**, *o*, f. (Κλέπτω, to steal; μανία, madness.) *Med. Jur.* A supposed species of moral insanity, actuating the subjects of it to pilfer and steal.

**Knee.** See *Genu*.

**Knee-Jointed.** See *Geniculatus*.

**Knee-Pan.** *Anat.* The *Patella*.

**Knitted.** (Sax. *Cnyttan*, to join.) *Surg.* That stage in the union of fractured bones in which a certain degree of firmness is attained. *Connexus*, *a*, *um*.

**Knock-Knees.** See *Genua valga*.

**Knotted.** See *Articulatus*.

**Korectomia.** See *Corectomia*, etc.

**Ko'sso.** } *Bot.* The flowers of

**Kou'sso.** } the *Brayera anthelmintica*, long used in Abyssinia, and recently in France and in this country, as a remedy against *Tænia* or tape-worm.

**Kreatin.** See *Creatin*.

**Kreatinin.** See *Creatinin*.

**Kreosote.** See *Creasote*.

**Kyanole.** See *Benzidame*.

**Kystotome.** See *Cystotome*.

## L.

**Lābe'llum**, *i*, n. (Dim. *Lābium*.) *Bot.* The inferior lip of ringent and personate plants.

**Lā'bia Pūden'āi.** *Anat.* The thick orifice of the *Vulva*, or parts external to the *Nymphæe*.

**Lābiālis**, *is*, *e*. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Labium*: la'bial.

**Lābiātīflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lābium*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having labiated flowers: labia'tiflo'rous.

**Lābiātīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Lābium*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like lips of the *Labiātīfloræ*: labia'tiform.

**Lābiātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lābium*.) *Bot.* Having lips: la'bate.

**Lābīdō'mētrum**, *i*, n. (Λαβίς, a forceps; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet. Surg.* An instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of the child's head in the pelvis, etc.: a labido'meter.

**Lā'blum**, *ii*, n. (Λαμβάνω, to

receive; because they receive the food.) *Anat., Bot., Entomol.* The lip; applied to other parts from resemblance.

**Lā'bium Lepōrīnum.** *Surg.* The malformation called hare-lip.

**La'boratory.** (*Lābōro*, to labour.) *Chem.* The place in which chemical operations are performed. *Lābōrātōrium*, *ii*, n.

**La'bour.** (Same.) *Obstet.* The process of childbirth or parturition. *Partus*, *us*, m. See *Parturitio*.

**La'bour, Co'mplicated.** *Obstet.* That which is attended with some dangerous or troublesome accident or disease, connected in particular instances with the process of parturition.

**Labrōpālātīnus**, *a*, *um*. (*Labrum*; *pālātum*, the palate.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a large *apophysis*, which produces the superior border of

the *labrum*, and is prolonged on the *typicus*, whence it continues into the membrane of the palate: *labropalati*ne.

**La'brum**, *i*, *n*. (*Lāvo*, to wash; the brim of a vessel.) *Zoöl.* Specially, the upper lip.

**La'byrinth**. (*Δαβύρινθος*, a place having many windings.) *Anat.* That portion of the internal ear comprising the *cochlea*, *vestibulum*, and semicircular canals. *Lābŷrī'nthus*, *m*.

**Lābŷrī'nthīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Lābŷrī'nthus*; *forma*.) *Nat. Hist.* Formed like a labyrinth: labyri'nthiform.

**Lac**, *tis*, *n*. (*Γάλα*, milk; also, the juice of a plant or tree.) *Physiol.* See *Milk*. Also, the name of a substance deposited by an insect on the branches of several kinds of trees in the East Indies.

**Lāce'rtīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Lācerta*, lizard: *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Formed like the *Lacerta*: lace'rtiform.

**Lācertī'nīdæ**, patron. nom. pl. (*Lācerta*: terminal *-īdæ*.) *Zoöl.* family of *Reptilia Sauria*.

**Lācertoīdēs**, *adj*. (*Lācerta*; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Zoöl.* Resembling the lizard: lace'rtoid.

**Lā'cērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lācēro*, to tear, from *Λακίς*, a cut or cleft.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Torn; rent: la'cerated.

**Lā'chrŷma**, *æ*, *f*. (*Λάκρυμα*.) *Physiol.* The limpid secretion of the lachrymal gland: a tear. See *teary*.

**Lā'chrymal**. (*Lāchrŷma*, a tear.) Belonging to the tears. *Lāchrŷmā-*, *is*, *e*.

**Lā'chrymal Bone**. *Anat.* The *unguis*.

**Lā'chrymal Caru'ncle**. *Anat.* the *Caruncula lachrymalis*, a small fleshy reddish glandiform body situated in the internal cavity of each eye.

**Lā'chrymal Gland**. *Anat.* The lacrimate gland, situated above the internal angle of the orbit, which secretes the tears.

**Lācīnīātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lācīnia*, a fringe.) *Bot.* Jagged; fringed: lacinate. See *Erosus*.

**Lācīnīflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lācīnia*; *flōs*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having fringed petals: laciniflo'rous.

**Lācīnīflōiātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lācīnia*; *flōiūm*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having laciniated or fringed leaves: lacinifoliate.

**Lācīnīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Lācīnia*; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Formed like a fringe: laci'niform.

**Lācīnūlātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lācīnūla*, a little fringe.) *Bot.* Having irregular divisions: laci'nulate.

**Lācīnūlōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lācīnula*, a little fringe; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of little fringes: laci'nulous.

**La'emus**. Synonymous with *Litmus*.

**La'ctate**. (*Lacticum* acidum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of lactic acid with a base. *La'ctas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**La'ctation**. (*Lacto*, to suckle.) The act or the period of giving suck. *Lactatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**La'ctéal**. (*Lac*, milk.) Belonging to milk. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Applied to certain vessels, because they absorb a whitish fluid (chyle) of a milky appearance. *La'cteus*, *a*, *um*.

**Lactē'n**. (*Lac*, milk.) *Chem.* A substance obtained by the evaporation of milk, concentrating its essential quality. *Lactēna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Lactē'scens**, *tis*, *part*. (*Lactesco*, to have milk.) Having milk, or a milk-like fluid: lactē'scent.

**Lactescē'ntia**, *æ*, *f*. (Same.) *Physiol.* The quality of any liquid that is thick, white, and resembles milk: lactē'scence.

**Lactēus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lac*.) *Nat. Philos.* Milk-white: la'cteous.

**La'ctic**. (*Lac*.) Applied to an acid obtained from milk; also termed *Galactic*. *La'cticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Lactī'ferous**. (*Lac*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Conveying milk. *Lactī'fērus*, *a*, *um*.

**Lactīflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lac*; *flōs*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers white like milk: lactīflō'rous.

**Lactī'fūgus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lac*; *fūgo*, to drive off.) *Pharm.* Driving off milk: la'ctifuge.

**Lactī'vōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lac*, milk; *vōro*, to devour.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Devouring or living upon milk; milk-devouring: lactī'vorous. See *Galactophagus*.

**La'ctoccele**. (*Lac*; *κῆλη*, a tu-



mour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A collection of milk-like fluid; also termed *Galactocœle*. *Lactocœle*, *cs*, *f*.

**Lactō'mētrum**, *i*, *n*. Same as *Galactometrum*.

**Lactoscope**. (*Lac*; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity and value of milk. *Lacto'scōpus*, *i*, *m*.

**Lactūca**, *æ*, *f*. (*Lac*; from its milky juice.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngnesia*, Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*. Juss. *Compositæ*, or *Chicoraceæ*. Pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for *Lactuca sativa*.

**Lactūca Sātīva**. *M. Med.* The garden lettuce.

**Lactūca Vīrōsa**. *M. Med.* The opium or strong-scented lettuce, from which *Lactucarium* is obtained.

**Lactūcārium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Lactūca*.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of the inspissated juice of *Lactuca sativa* and *L. virosa*.

**Lācūna**, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Lācus*, a channel.) *Anat.* Applied to the excretory ducts (pl.) of mucous glands. *Bot.* Applied to punctures on stems, leaves, etc.

**Lācūna Māgna**. *Anat.* An opening, or little hollow larger than the rest, situated near the *Fossa navicularis* of the male *urethra*.

**Lācūnōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lācūna*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having, or full of *lacunæ*, etc.: lacu'nous.

**Lacu'strine**. (*Lācus*, a lake.) *Bot.*, *Geol.*, *Zoöl.* Belonging to a lake. *Lācus'tris*, *is*, *e*.

**Lā'sio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Lædo*, to hurt.) *Pathol.* A vitiation, or depressed condition, of any organ or part. *Surg.* A hurt, wound, or injury of a part: a le'sion.

**Lāgēnæfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Lāgēna*, a bottle; *forma*.) *Bot.* Having the form of a bottle: lage'neform.

**Lagoon**. (*Lācus*, a lake.) *Geog.* A ditch or puddle of water in marshy ground. *Lāgūna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Lāgophtha'lmia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Λαγὸς*, a hare; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there is imperfect power of closing the eye: lagophtha'lmy.

**Lāgophtha'lmicus**, *a*, *um*. *Med.* Belonging to *Lagophthalmia*: lagophtha'lmic.

**Lāgōpōdus**, *a*, *um*. (*Λαγῶς*, of

the hare; *ποὺς*, a foot.) *Ornithol.*, *Zoöl.* Having the feet covered with soft hair, or down: lago'podous.

**Lāgōpus**, *ōdis*, *m*. (Same.) Hare-footed. *Ornithol.* Applied to the grouse genus. *Zoöl.* Applied to the fox, and some species of dog.

**Lallātio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Λ*, or *lambda*.) A term for the faulty pronunciation in which *l* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *r*: lalla'tion. See *Lambdacismus*.

**Lambdācī'smus**, *i*, *m*. (*Λ*.) A Greek term, the same as *Lallatio*.

**Lambdoi'dal**. (*Λ*; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat.* Strictly, belonging to that which is lambdoid, although commonly used the same as *Lambdoides*.

**Lambdoidēs**, *adj*. (*Λ*; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling the Gr. *Λ* or *lambda*: la'mbdoid.

**Lambdoidēs Os**. *Anat.* The *Os hyoides*.

**Lamellar**. (*Lāmella*, a thin plate of some substance.) Having *lamellæ*. *Lāmellāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Lāmellibra'n-chiātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lāmella*; βράγχια, gills.) *Ichthyol.* Having the gills disposed symmetrically in large semi-circular plates: lamellibra'nychious: lamellibra'nchiate.

**Lāmellico'rnis**, *is*, *e*. (*Lāmella*; cornu, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having lamellar horns or *antennæ*: lamellico'rnate.

**Lāmelli'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lāmella*; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Having *lamellæ*: lamelli'ferous.

**Lāmellifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Lāmella*; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed of, or like small plates: lame'lliform.

**Lāmelli'gērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lāmella*; gēro, to carry.) Same as *Lamelliferus*: lamelli'gerous.

**Lāme'llipes**, *ēdis*, *adj*. (*Lāmella*; pes, a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Having flattened and lamelliform feet: lame'llipede.

**Lāmelli'ro'stris**, *is*, *e*. (*Lāmella*; rostrum, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a bill furnished at its edges with *lamellæ*, or little teeth: lamelliros'trate.

**Lāmina**, *æ*, *f*. *Anat.* Any thin layer of bone, membrane, or other substance. *Bot.* The border of the corol of a polypetalous flower.

**la'minated.** Applied to parts that consist of thin layers, or *laminæ* lying closely upon each other. *Lā-nā-tus, a, um.*

**lāminīfo'rmis, is, e.** (*Lāmīna; ma.*) *Mineral.* Flattened in the form of a thin plate: *lami'niiform.*

**lampōca'rpus, a, um.** (*Λάμπω, shine; καρπός, fruit.*) *Bot.* Having shining fruit: *lampoca'rpous.*

**lamprophōnia, æ, f.** (*Λαμπρός, splendid; φωνή, the voice.*) *Med.* Clear and sonorous state of the voice: *lamprophō'ny.*

**lamprophy'lleus, a, um.** (*Λαμπρός, brilliant; φύλλον, a leaf.*) Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) having smooth and bright leaves: *lamprophy'lleous.*

**lamp'rōpus, a, um.** (*Λαμπρός; us, a foot.*) *Bot.* Having the toes or foot of a bright appearance: *lamp'rōpous.*

**lamp'yris, idis, f.** (*Λάμπω, to shine; πῦρ, fire.*) *Zoöl.* The glow-worm.

**lamp'yris Noctilūca.** *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the glow-worm.

**lāna, æ, f.** Wool. *Bot.* Applied to a kind of pubescence which covers the surface of plants.

**lānātus, a, um.** (*Lāna.*) *Bot.* Woolly; having a pubescence like wool: *la'nate.*

**lanceōla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Lancea, lance.*) *Surg.* A little lance; a lancet, and so, the same as *Lancetta*: *lanceole.*

**lanceolātus, a, um.** (*Lanceōla, little lance.*) Having the form of a lance or spear: *lance'olated.* See *Hastatus.*

**lancet.** See *Lanceola, Lancetta.*

**lance'tta, æ, f.** (Fr. *Lancett.*) *Surg.* A two-edged instrument for bleeding, or other purposes: a *la'n-* See *Phlebotomus.*

**lancifō'lius, a, um.** (*Lancea; um, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having lanceolated leaves, or divisions of leaves: *lancifo'lious.*

**lancifo'rmis, is, e.** (*Lancea; na, likeness.*) Having the form of a lance or head of a lance; applied to teeth, etc.: *la'nciform.*

**lancinans, antis, part.** (*Lancea, to thrust through.*) *Pathol.* Acting as with a lance: *lancinating.*

**La'nguor, ōris, m.** (*Λαργάζειν, to be loth to do a thing.*) *Pathol.* A listless unwillingness to use exertion, with faintness.

**Lānīfērus, a, um.** (*Lāna; fēro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing wool: *lani'ferous.*

**Lāniflōrus, a, um.** (*Lāna; flos, a flower.*) *Bot.* Having woolly flowers, *laniflo'rous.*

**Lāniger, a, um.** } (*Lāna; gēro, to carry.*)  
**Lāngē'rus, a, um.** } Same as *Laniferus*: *lani'gerous.*

**Lānipes, pēdis, adj.** (*Lāna; pes, a foot.*) *Bot., Ornithol.* Having hairy petioles, or feet: *la'nipede.*

**Lānūgīnōsus, a, um.** (*Lānūgo, soft hair; terminal -ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having soft hairs or down: *lanu'ginous.*

**Lānūgo, īnis, f.** (*Lāna; terminal -ūgo, denoting state or condition.*) Soft hairs, wool or down.

**Lānūlōsus, a, um.** (*Lāna; terminal -ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of wool: *la'nulous.*

**Lā'pārōmōnōdī'dŷmus, a, um.** (*Λαπάρα; μόνος, single: δίδνμος, double.*) *Obstet.* Applied to twins (pl. m.) born adhering together by the loins: *laparomonodi'dymous.*

**Lā'pāroscō'pia, æ, f.** (*Λαπάρα; σκοπέω, to examine.*) *Med.* The examination of the loins, by means of the stethoscope, plessimeter, etc.: *laparo'scopy.*

**Lā'pārōtō'mia, æ, f.** (*Λαπάρα, the loin; τέμνω, to cut.*) *Surg.* Cutting into the abdomen in the region of the loins: *laparo'tomy.*

**Lā'pārōtō'mus, ī. m.** (Same.) *Surg.* Name of the instrument for performing laparotomy: a *lapa'rotome.*

**Lā'pāry'stērōtō'mia, æ, f.** (*Λαπάρα; ὑστέρα, the womb; τέμνω.*) *Surg.* Cutting into the womb through the abdomen: *laparystero'tomy.*

**Lā'pāthum, ī. n.** (*Λαπάζω, to empty; because it acts as slightly purgative.*) *Bot.* The dock. See *Rumex.*

**Lāpicīdus, a, um.** (*Lāpis, a stone; cædo, to dig.*) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Digging into stone; embedded in rocks, etc.; applied to animals and shells so found, as if they had dug their retreat there; *lapici'dous.*



**Lapides Cancrorum.** See *C. Lapilli*.

**Lāpīde'scens, entis, part.** (*Lāpīdesco*, to grow hard as a stone.) *Bot.* That which has the hardness of stone : lapide'scent.

**Lāpīdeus, a, um.** (*Lāpis*, a stone.) Belonging to stone : lapi'deous.

**Lapīdificātio, ōnis, f.** (*Lāpis*; *fācio*, to make.) *Geol.* Conversion into stone : lapidifica'tion.

**Lāpillifo'rmis, is, e.** (*Lāpillus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of small stones : lapi'lliform.

**Lāpillōsus, a, um.** (*Lāpillus*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of *lapilli* : lapi'llous.

**Lāpīllus, i, m.** (Dim. *Lāpis*.) A little stone. See *Cancrorum Lapilli*.

**Lā'pis, idis, m.** (*Āas*, a stone.) The alchemists called by this word every fixed thing which does not evaporate, and hence, even human blood was termed *Lapis animalis*. See *Stone*.

**Lapis Calaminaris.** See *Calamina*.

**La'pis Calcārius.** *Chem.* The native carbonate of lime, or lime-stone.

**La'pis Infernalis.** See *Potassa Fusa*.

**Lapis Philosophorum.** See *Philosopher's Stone*.

**Lappāceus, a, um.** (*Lappa*, the clibur.) *Bot.* That which is curved at the extremity like the *bractea* of the *Aretium lappa* : lappā'ceous.

**Larch-Tree.** The *Pinus Larix*.

**Lard.** See *Hog's Lard*.

**Lardāceus, a, um.** (*Lardum*.) *Pharm.* Belonging to lard; larda'ceous.

**La'rdeus, a, um.** (*Lardum*, bacon, or lard.) *Pharm.* Belonging to lard : la'rdeous.

**La'rdum, i, n.** The fat of bacon; lard. See *Adeps Suillus*, *Saim*.

**La'rva, æ, f.** (One disguised as a masker.) *Entomol.* The first condition of the metamorphosis of insects hatched from the egg; a grub; a larve.

**Larvālis, is, e.** (*Larva*.) *Entomol.* Belonging to a mask, or to

*larvæ*. *Pathol.* Applied to diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask : la'rval.

**Larvi'cōlus, a, um.** (*Larva*; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living in *larvæ* : larvi'colous.

**Larvi'fo'rmis, is, e.** (*Larva*; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Formed like the *larvæ* : larvi'form.

**Larvi'pārus, a, um.** (*Larva*; *pārio*, to bring forth.) *Entomol.* Producing *larvæ* in the place of eggs : larvi'parous.

**Lāryngeus, a, um.** (*Lārynx*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the larynx : larynge'al.

**Lāryngi'smus, i, m.** (*Λαρυγίζω*, to vociferate.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx.

**Lāryngitis, idis, f.** (*Lārynx*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the larynx.

**Lāryngogrā'phia, æ, f.** (*Λαρυγξ*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the larynx : laryngo'graphy.

**Lāryngōlō'gia, æ, f.** (*Λαρυγξ*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the larynx : larygo'logy.

**Laryngo'phonism, }** (*Λαρυγξ*; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Med.* The sound of the voice, heard by means of the stethoscope, within the larynx.

**Lāryngōphthi'smus, i, m.** *Lāryngōphthi'smōs, æ, f.* (*Λαρυγξ*; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Pathol.* A disease of the larynx connected with pulmonary consumption : laryngeal phthisis : laryngo'phthisis.

**Lāryngophthi'sicus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Laryngophthisis* : laryngophthi'sical.

**Lāryngo'phthi'sis, is, or eos, f.** (*Λαρυγξ*; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Pathol.* A disease of the larynx connected with pulmonary consumption : laryngeal phthisis : laryngo'phthisis.

**Lāry'ngorrhœ'a, æ, f.** (*Λαρυγξ*; *ρέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* A pituitous or serous flow from the larynx.

**Lāryngospas'mus, i, m.** (*Λαρυγξ*; *σπασμός*, a spasm.) *Pathol.* Same as *Laryngismus*.

**Lāryngostēnōsis, is, or eos, f.** (*Λαρυγξ*; *στένωσις*, a contraction.) *Surg. Pathol.* Contraction of the larynx : laryngostenō'sis.

**Lāryngō'tōmus, i, m.** (*Λαρυγξ*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for performing laryngotomy : a laryn'gotome.

**Laryngo'tomy.** (Λάρυγξ; τέμνω, cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the larynx. *Lāryngōtō'ia*, *a*, *f*.

**La'rynx**, *gis*, *f*. (Λάρυγξ.) *Anat.* The upper part of the *trachea*, or windpipe; in a general sense, the organ of the voice.

**Lāsia'nthus**, *a*, *um*. (Λάσιος, hairy; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having hairy or rough flowers: lasia'nthous.

**Lāsiōca'rpus**, *a*, *um*. (Λάσιος, hairy; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit: lasiōca'rpous.

**Lāsiōpētā'leus**, *a*, *um*. (Λάσιος; ἔταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having hairy petals: lasiōpē'talous.

**Lāsi'optērus**, *a*, *um*. (Λάσιος, rough or hairy; πτερόν, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Having hairy wings, as the *Vesperio lasiopterus*: lasio'pterous.

**Lāsi'opus**, *a*, *um*. (Λάσιος; πούς, foot.) *Bot.* Having the *stipes* hairy: lasi'opous.

**Lāsiospē'rmus**, *a*, *um*. (Λάσιος; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit or seed: lasiospē'rmous.

**Lāsio'stāchys**, *yos*, *adj*. (Λάσιος; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having flowers in rough hairy ears.

**Lāsi'pes**, *pēdis*, *adj*. Same as *lasio'pus*: la'sipede.

**Lāsiūrus**, *a*, *um*. (Λάσιος; οὐρά, tail.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Having hairy bunches, or tails: lasiū'rous.

**Lassitūdo**, *inis*, *f*. (*Lasso*, to tire.) *Pathol.* A sensation of exhaustion and weakness independent of fatigue: lassitū'de. See *Copos*.

**La'tent**. (*Lāteo*, to lie hid.) Lurking; concealed; lying hid. *Latens*, *tis*, *part*.

**La'tent Period.** *Pathol.* That space of time during which certain diseases lurk in the system, before their presence is manifested by symptoms.

**La'teral Opera'tion.** *Surg.* One of the operations of lithotomy; being performed on the left side of the perineum. *Opērātio Lātērālis*.

**La'teral Si'nusis.** *Anat.* Two sinuses of the *Dura mater*; the right and left lateral sinuses, running along the crucial spine of the occipital bone.

**Lātēriflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lātus*, the side; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having lateral flowers: lateriflō'rus.

**Lātērifō'lius**, *a*, *um*. (*Lātus*; *folium*, leaf. *Bot.* Having lateral leaves: laterifō'lious.

**Lātēri'grādus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lātus*; *grādior*, to walk forward.) *Zoöl.* Walking sideways; lateri'gradous.

**Lātērīne'rvus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lātus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves in which the nervures diverge from the middle: laterīne'rvous.

**Lātērītius**, *a*, *um*. (*Lāter*, a brick.) *Pathol.* Applied to a sediment like brick dust in the urine: lateri'tious.

**Lāti-**. (*Lātus*, broad.) *Nat. Hist.* A prefix denoting breadth.

**Lātīcī'ferus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lātex*, the milky juice of plants; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing the milky juice of lactescent plants: lactici'ferous.

**Lātīflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lātus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having broad flowers: latiflō'rous.

**Lātīfō'lius**, *a*, *um*. (*Lātus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having broad leaves: latifō'lious.

**Lāti'ssīmus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lātus*, broad.) *Anat.* The broadest; applied to the *Platysma myodes*, which is called the *L. colli*, and to the *Ani-scalptor* of Cowper; also called the *L. dorsi*.

**La'titude.** (*Lātus*, broad.) *Astron.* The distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic. *Geog.* The distance of any place from the Equator.

**Latticed.** See *Cancellatus*, *Reticulatus*.

**Laudable Pus.** See *Healthy Pus*.

**Lau'dānum**, *i*, *n*. (*Laudo*, to praise.) *M. Med.* The *Tinctura opii*.

**Laurāceus**, *a*, *um*. *M. Med.* Having an arrangement as in the *Laurus*; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.): laura'ceous.

**Lau'rel.** *Bot.* The genus *Laurus*.

**Lau'rel, Alexa'ndrian.** *Bot.* The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

**Lau'ro-Cē'rāsus**, *i*, *m*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for the *Prunus laurocerasus*.

**Lau'rus**, *i*, and *us*, *f*. (*Laus*, praise.) A *Lin.* genus, Cl. *Enneandria*, *Ord. Monogynia*. *Juss. Laurineæ.* Pharmacopœial name



(L. 1851) for the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*.

**Lau'rus Ca'mphōra.** *M. Med.* The camphire, or camphor-tree.

**Lau'rus Ca'ssia.** *M. Med.* The systematic name of the *Cassia lignea*, or wild cinnamon-tree, the bark of which is called *Cassia lignea*, and the leaves *Folia malabathri*.

**Lau'rus Cinnā'mōmum.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D.) of the cinnamon-tree.

**Lau'rus Culila'wan.** *Bot.* The systematic name of a species, the bark of which is called *Cortex culilawan*, and closely resembles cinnamon.

**Lau'rus Nōbīlis.** *M. Med.* The bay-laurel, or sweet-bay.

**Lau'rus Sa'ssafras.** *M. Med.* The sassafras-tree.

**La'va, æ, f.** (Germ. *Lauſen*, to flow.) *Nat. Hist.* A generic term for all mineral substances melted by volcanic fire, and cast forth in the form of burning streams.

**Lāvāme'ntum, i, n.** (*Lāvo*, to wash.) *Pharm., Surg.* A clyster, or injection: a lavement.

**Lāva'ndula, æ, f.** (*Lāvo*.) A Lin. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. \* Juss. *Labiatae*. Pharmacopœial name (E. & U.S.A.) for the flowers of *Lavandula spica*, or *L. vera*; (D.) the *Lavandulae Spicæ Flores*.

**Lāva'ndūla Spīca.** *M. Med.* The common lavender plant.

**Lavan'dūla Vēra.** Same as *L. spica*.

**Lavender.** See *Lavandula spica*.

**Lavendula.** See *Lavandula*.

**Lawre'ntian Ga'nglion.** *Anat.* In honour of Mr Lawrence; said to be found in front of the hypogastric ganglion.

**Laxā'tio, ōnis, f.** (*Laxo*, to loosen.) *Med.* A loosening, or purgation: a laxation.

**La'xative.** (*Laxo*, to loosen.) *Pharm.* Slightly purgative. *Laxā'tivus, a, um.*

**Laxā'tor, ōris, m.** (Same.) *Anat.* A relaxer; applied to muscles.

**Laxico'stātus, a, um.** (*Laxo*; *costa*, a rib.) *Zoöl.* Furnished with solitary or distinct ribs: laxico'state.

**Laxiflōrus, a, um.** (*Laxus*; *flos*,

a flower.) *Bot.* Having distinct flowers: laxiflōrous.

**Laxifō'lius, a, um.** (*Laxus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having distinct leaves: laxifōlious.

**La'xus, a, um.** (*Laxo*.) *Bot.* Spread out; diffused. *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Applied to a condition of animal fibre.

**Lazare'tto.** (Ital.) An establishment at quarantine stations, for treating the diseased, and purifying goods under the same predicament.

**Lead.** See *Plumbum*.

**Lead, Sugar of.** See *Sugar of Lead*.

**Leaf.** See *Folium, Frons*.

**Leaf-Stalk.** See *Petiolus*.

**Leaflet.** See *Foliolum*.

**Leafy.** See *Foliaceous*.

**Leanness.** See *Emaciation*.

**Leather-Like.** See *Coriaceus*.

**Leech.** See *Hirudo Medicinalis*.

**Lēgūmen, īnis, n.** (*Lēgo*, to gather up.) *Bot.* A pericarp of two oblong valves in which the seeds are ranged along one suture only: a legume.

**Lēgūmīnāris, is, e.** (*Lēgūmen*.) *Bot.* Applied to the dehiscence of pericarps when by a marginal suture: legūminar.

**Lēgūmīnīfō'rnis, is, e.** (*Lēgūmen*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a legume: legūminiform.

**Lēgūmīnōsus, a, um.** (*Lēgūmen*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Full of, or having legumes: legūminous.

**Lei-.** } (*Λεῖος*, smooth.) *Nat.*

**Leio-.** } *Hist.* A prefix denoting smoothness.

**Leianthērus, a, um.** (*Λεῖος*; *ἀνθηρὸς*, having flowers.) *Bot.* Having smooth flowers or anthers: leianthērous.

**Leiōea'rpus, a, um.** (*Λεῖος*; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having smooth fruit, as the *Heylandia leiocarpa*, and *Panicum leiocarpum*: leiocarpous.

**Leiōe'phālus, a, um.** (*Λεῖος*; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Having a smooth head, or hat: leiocēphalous.

**Leiōphy'llus, a, um.** (*Λεῖος*, smooth; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves; smooth leaved: leiophyllous.

**Leiōpīlus, a, um.** (*Λεῖος*; *πίλος*, a hat.) *Bot.* Having a

ooth and glabrous hat: leio'pilous.  
e *Leiocephalus*.

**Lei'opus**, *ōdis*, adj. (Λεῖος; πούς, foot.) *Bot.* Having a smooth pes, as the *Helotium leiopus*: lei'ous.

**Leiospe'rmus**, *a, um.* (Λεῖος; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having smooth seed, as the *Galium leiospermum* and *Schoberia leiosperma*: leiosper'mous.

**Leiostā'chyus**, *a, um.* (Λεῖος; ἀχὺς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having smooth ears; that is to say, theumes which compose them being smooth and glabrous, as the *Tristachya leiostachya*: leiosta'chyous.

**Leipōthymia**, *æ, f.* (Λείπω, to inquisish; θυμός, the mind.) *Pathol.* The sensation of sinking, or fainting; *liquium animi*: syncope: leipo'y'my.

**Lemma**, *ātis, n.* (Δέρμα, from πω, to decorticate.) *Bot.* The cortex, or bark; the coat, or covering of plants. (Λαμβάνω, to receive take.) *Geom.* The demonstration of some premise, in order to render that follows and was first intended, more easy. (Λεῖμμα, from λείπω, leave.) *Chem.* The residue, or that is left of a thing.

**Le'mon**. *M. Med.* The fruit of *trus medica*. *Limon, ōnis, f.*

**Le'mon Scurvy-Grass**. *M. ed.* The *Cochlearia officinalis*.

**Le'mons, A'cid of.** Citric acid.

**Le'mons, Salt of.** Oxalic acid, with a small portion of potash.

**Le'nitive**. (*Lēnis*, gentle.) *Med.* Soothing; gently palliating. *Lēnī-us, a, um.*

**Le'nitive Ele'ctuary**. *Pharm.* *Confectio sennæ composita*.

**Lens**, *lentis, f.* *Anat.* See *Crysaline Lens*. *Bot.* The lentil seed. *Errum Lens*. *Nat. Philos.* A doubly convex piece of glass, or other transparent substance, formed so as to reflect the rays of light: a lens.

**Lenticē'lla**, *æ, f.* (*Lens*, the lentil.) *Bot.* Applied to ruddy oval spots upon the bark of the branches of trees. Also, same as *Lenticula*.

**Lenticellātus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having *lenticellæ*: lenticē'llate.

**Lenti'cula**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Lens*.) *Surg.* A smaller kind of lentil. *Surg.* An instrument for removing irregula-

rities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium with the trephine.

**Lenti'cular**. (*Lens*.) *Anat., Bot.* Belonging to a lens. *Lenticulāris, is, e.*

**Lenti'cular Ga'nglion**. *Anat.* A small reddish body near the back part of the orbit, between the optic nerve and the external *rectus* muscle; also termed *Ophthalmic ganglion*.

**Lenti'ferus**, *a, um.* (*Lens*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having receptacles in form of lentils: lenti'ferous.

**Lenti'formis**, *is, e.* (*Lens*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like a lens: le'n-tiform.

**Lenti'gerus**, *a, um.* (*Lens*, the lentil; *gēro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Same as *Lentiferus*: lenti'gerous.

**Lenti'go**, *inis, f.* (*Lens*; terminal -*igo*.) *Pathol.* A cutaneous affection chiefly of the face, in which there are spots of the colour and size of the lentil seed.

**Le'ntil**. *Bot.* The genus *Errum*.

**Le'ntor**, *ōris, m.* (*Lentus*, gluey.) *Chem., Pathol.* Viscidity, or gluey consistence of any fluid.

**Leonti'asis**, *is, f.* (*Leo*, a lion.) *Pathol.* The disease *Elephantiasis Græcorum*.

**Leo'ntōdon**, *ontis, m.* (Λέων, the lion; ὀδὸν, a tooth.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*, Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*. Juss. *Compositæ*.

**Leo'ntōdon Tāra'xācum**. *M. Med.* The plant *Dandelion*; also called *Dens Leonis*.

**Leōnūrus**, *a, um.* (Λέων; οὐρά, a tail.) *Bot.* Like the tail of a lion: leonu'rous.

**Leo'pard's Bane**. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Arnica montana*.

**Lēpidan'theus**, *a, um.* (Λεπῖς, a scale; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* That which is squamiflorous: lepidan'theous.

**Lēpidōdēs**, adj. (Λεπῖς; terminal -*ōdēs*.) *Bot., Ichthyol., Zool.* Having, or full of scales: le'pidous.

**Lēpidoīdēs**, adj. (Λεπῖς; terminal -*īdēs*.) Resembling a scale: le'pidoid.

**Lēpidōphy'llus**, *a, um.* (Λεπῖς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves, in the form of scales: lepidophy'llous.



**Lēpidopla'stus**, *a, um.* (Λεπίς; πλάσσω, to form.) *Pathol.* Forming scales: lepidopla'stous.

**Lēpidōptērus**, *a, um.* (Λεπίς; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings sprinkled, or partially covered with scales. Applied (pl. n.) to an Ord. having four wings so covered: lepidōptērous.

**Lēpidōsis**, *is, f.* (Λεπίς.) *Pathol.* Intended to mean scale skin, but merely signifying a formation of scales. See *Ichthyosis*.

**Lēpidōtus**, *a, um.* (Λεπίς.) *Bot., Entomol.* Furnished with scales: lepidō'tous.

**Lēpōrīum Lā'bium.** } *Surg.*  
**Lēpōrīum Ro'strum.** } The defect called hare-lip.

**Lē'pra**, *æ, f.* (Λέπρα.) *Pathol.* A disease of the skin distinguished by circular scaly patches: leprosy; a genus, Ord. *Impetigenes*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Lē'pra A'rābūm.** *Pathol.* An epithet of *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, or tubercular *Elephantiasis*.

**Lēpri'āsis**, *is, f.* (Λεπρός, rough.) *Pathol.* Specific name for leprosy, or *Lepidosi lepriasis*.

**Lēpri'cus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Lēpra*: le'pric.

**Lēprophtha'l'mia**, *æ, f.* (Λέπρα, the leprosy; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* Leprous ophthalmia: leprophtha'lmy.

**Lēprophtha'l'mus**, *i, m.* (Same.) *Pathol.* The eye affected by leprophthalmy; also, the patient labouring under that affection.

**Lēprōsārium**, *i, n.* *Pathol.* An hospital for the treatment of leprosy; a leper-house, or *Domus leprosariorum*.

**Lēprōsārius**, *a, um.* (Λέπρα.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *Lēpra*: leprosa'rious.

**Lēprōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Λέπρα.) *Pathol.* The progress of leprosy.

**Lēprosy.** See *Lēpra*.

**Lē'prous**. (*Lēpra*; terminal-ōsus.) *Bot., Pathol.* Scaly; belonging to *Lēpra*. *Lēprōsus*, *a, um.*

**Lēptacā'nthus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός, slender; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having slender spines: leptacā'nthous.

**Lēpta'nthus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small slender flowers: lepta'nthous.

**Lepto-**. (Λεπτός.) *Bot.* A prefix denoting slenderness or thinness.

**Leptocā'rpus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having long and slender fruit: leptocā'rpous.

**Leptocau'lis**, *is, e.* (Λεπτός, καύλος, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a slender stem: leptocau'line.

**Leptocē'phālus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; κεφαλή, a head.) *Bot.* Having a small head: leptocē'phalous.

**Leptō'chroa**, *æ, f.* } (Λεπτός;  
**Leptochrōs**, *ōtos, m.* } χρώα, the skin.) *Anat.* A fine, thin, soft, or delicate membrane.

**Lē'ptōdon**, *ontis, adj.* (Λεπτός; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having very small teeth.

**Leptōpē'tālus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having strait or narrow petals: leptōpē'talous.

**Leptōphy'llus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having slender leaves: leptōphy'llous.

**Leptō'pōdus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a slender stipes or foot: leptō'podous.

**Leptorhī'zus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having slender roots: leptorhī'zous.

**Leptōsē'pālus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; σέpalum, a sepal.) *Bot.* Having narrow, linear sepals: leptōsē'palous.

**Leptospe'rmeus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (pl. f.) of *Myrtaceæ*, having the *Leptospermum* for their type: leptospe'rmeous.

**Leptospe'rmus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having very small seeds: leptospe'rmous.

**Leptostā'chyus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having slender ears: leptostā'chyous.

**Leptostylus**, *a, um.* (Λεπτός; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having a filiform style: leptostylous.

**Leptotri'chia**, *æ, f.* (Same.) *Anat.* Fineness, or thinness of the hair: leptō'trichy.

**Lē'sion**. (*Lædo*, to hurt.) *Surg.* Injury, hurt, or wound. *Læ'sio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Lē'sion of Nutri'tion.** *Pathol.* Term for those pathological alterations which originate in the capillary system, consisting in any excess, or

iciency of the particles of blood in the process of assimilation and absorption, etc.

**Lēthālis**, *is, e.* (*Lēthum*, death.) *Med. Jur.* Belonging to death: lethal.

**Lēthālitas**, *ātis, f.* (*Lēthālis*, deadly.) *Med. Jur.* The quality of anything deadly or fatal: letha'lity.

**Lēthārgic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to a state of lethargy. *Lēthārgicus*, *um.*

**Lēthargy**. (*Λήθη*, forgetfulness.) *Pathol.* A state of marked drowsiness, or sleep, which cannot be driven off. *Lēthārgus, i, m.*

**Lēttuce**. *Bot.* The genus *Lactuca*.  
**Lettuce Garden**. See *Lactuca* *iva*.

**Lettuce Opium**. See *Lactucium*.

**Lēttuce, Opium- or Strong-tinted**. See *Lactuca Virosa*.

**Leucæmia**. See *Leuchæmia*.

**Leucæthiō'pia**, *æ, f.* (*Λευκός*, white; *αἰθίωψ*, a negro.) *Physiol.* The state in which the skin or epimoid appendices which cover it are of a white colour in an animal of species in which this is unusual: leuc'ethiopy.

**Leucæthiops**, *opis, m.* (Same.) *Physiol.* The same as *Albino*, a white Ethiopian.

**Leuca'nthēmus**, *α, um.* (*Λευκός*, white; *ἄνθεμον*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having white flowers: leuca'nthemous.

**Leucanthērus**, *α, um.* (*Λευκός*, white; *ἄνθος*, having flowers.) *Bot.* Having white anthers: leucanthe'rous.

**Leuca'nthus**, *α, um.* (*Λευκός*, white; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) Same as *Leucanthus*.

**Leuchæ'mia**, *æ, f.* (*Λευκός*, white; *αἷμα*, the blood.) *Med.* White blood. *Leucocythæmia*.

**Leuci'n**. (*Λευκός*.) *Chem.* A white pulverulent substance obtained from beef-fibre, etc. *Leucina*, *æ, f.*  
**Leucitis**, *idis, f.* (*Λευκός*; *terminal -itis*.) *Pathol.* Same as *protitis*.

**Leuco-**. (*Λευκός*.) A prefix denoting whiteness.

**Leucocārpus**, *α, um.* (*Λευκός*; *κάρπος*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having white fruit: leucocarpous.

**Leucocē'phālus**, *α, um.* (*Λευκός*; *αλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Having

white flowers joined together in capitules: leucocē'phalous.

**Leucōcŷthæ'mia**, *æ, f.* (*Λευκός*; *κύτος*, a cell; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Med.* A state of the blood in which there is a superabundance of colourless corpuscles; more properly, fatty blood in which there is a milky opalescent appearance; white-cell blood: leucocythe'my.

**Leucōde'ndron**. } (*Λευκός*;  
**Leucōde'ndrum**, *i. n.* } *δένδρον*,  
a tree.) *M. Med.* Trivial name of the *Melaleuca leucodendron*.

**Leucol**. (*Λευκός*.) *Chem.* A basic substance found in the naphtha of coal gas.

**Leucōlōmus**, *α, um.* (*Λευκός*; *λόμα*, a frame.) *Bot.* Bordered with white: leucolō'mous.

**Leucōma**, *ātis, n.* (*Λευκός*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A milky opacity of the cornea, the effect of an ulcer or wound, with loss of substance; the *pin* and *web*. See *Albugo*.

**Leucōmātōdēs**, *adj. Pathol.* Having, or full of *Leucoma*: leucō'matous.

**Leucōmātoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Leucōma*; *terminal -īdēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Leucoma*: leucō'matoid.

**Leuco'mma**, *ātis, n.* (*Λευκός*; *ὄμμα*, a spectacle.) *Pathol.* A white opacity of the cornea.

**Leucōnōtus**, *α, um.* (*Λευκός*; *νωτός*, the back.) *Bot.* White on the under-surface; applied to leaves.

**Leucōpā'thia**, *æ, f.* (*Λευκός*; *πάθος*, disease.) *Pathol.* A disease affecting negroes, by which they become white, and termed *Albinos*: leucō'pathy.

**Leucōpā'thicus**, *α, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Leucopathia*: leucō'pā'thic.

**Leucophlegmā'sia**, *æ, f.* (*Λευκός*; *φλέγμα*, phlegm.) *Pathol.* A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid, and flabby condition of body: leucophle'gmasy.

**Leucophlegmā'tic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Leucophlegmasia*. *Leucophlegmā'ticus, α, um.*

**Leucophlegmātōdēs**, *adj.* (*Leucophlegmā'sia*; *terminal -ώδης*.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of *Leucophlegmasia*: leucophle'gmatous.

**Leucophlegmātoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Leucophlegmā'sia*; *terminal -īdēs*.)



*Pathol.* Resembling *Leucophlegmasia*: leucophlegmatoid.

**Leucophyllātus**, *a, um.* } (*Λευ-*  
**Leucophyllus**, *a, um.* } *κός*;  
φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having white  
leaves: leucophyllate, or leuco-  
phyllous.

**Leucōpīlus**, *a, um.* (*Λευκός*;  
πίλος, a hat.) *Bot.* Having a white  
hat: leucopīlous.

**Leucōpīper**, *ēris, n.* (*Λευκός*;  
πέπερι, pepper.) *M. Med.* The  
*Piper album*, or white pepper. See  
*Pīper*.

**Leucōpōdīus**, *a, um.* } (*Λευκός*;  
**Leucōpōdus**, *a, um.* } *πούς*, a  
foot.) *Bot., Ornithol.* Having a  
white *stipes*, or white petioles.

**Leucōptērus**, *a, um.* (*Λευκός*;  
πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot., Entomol.,*  
*Ornithol.* Having white wings: leu-  
cōpterous.

**Leu'cōpus**, *ōdis, adj.* Same as  
*Leucopodus*. *Zoöl.* Leu'copous.

**Leucōrhīzus**, *a, um.* (*Λευκός*;  
ρίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having white  
roots: leucorhīzous.

**Leucorrhē'a**, *α, f.* (*Λευκός*;  
ρέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A whitish  
mucous secretion of the *vagina*, aris-  
ing from debility, or from inflam-  
matory action; the whites; also  
termed *Catarrhus vaginæ*, *Fluor*  
*albus*.

**Leucorrhōicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.*  
Belonging to *Leucorrhœa*: leucor-  
rhōic.

**Leucōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* *Pathol.*  
The formation or progress of *Leu-*  
*coma*.

**Leucospērmus**, *a, um.* (*Λευκός*;  
σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having white  
fruit or seed: leucospērmous.

**Leucōstōmus**, *a, um.* (*Λευκός*;  
στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Conchol.,*  
*Entomol.* Having a white peristome,  
opening, or mouth: leucōstomous.

**Leucōtīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Be-  
longing to *Leucoma*: leucōtic.

**Leuco'trīchus**, *a, um.* (*Λευκός*;  
τριξ, hair.) *Bot.* Having white  
hairs: leuco'trichous.

**Leuco'xylus**, *a, um.* (*Λευκός*;  
ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* Having white  
wood: leuco'xylous.

**Lēvātor**, *ōris, m.* (*Lēvo*, to lift  
up.) *Anat.* An elevator, or lifter  
up; applied to muscles.

**Lē'ver.** (*Lēvo.*) *Nat. Philos.*

A mechanical power, being simply a  
balance, resting instead of hanging  
upon a certain determinate point,  
termed its *fulcrum*. *Obstet.* See  
*Vectis*.

**Levico'state.** (*Lēvis*, smooth;  
*costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having smooth  
ribs. *Lēvicostātus*, *a, um.*

**Leviso'lious.** (*Lēvis*; *fōlium*,  
a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves.  
*Lēvisfōlius*, *a, um.*

**Leviga'tion.** (*Lēvigo*, to loosen.)  
*Chem.* The process of rubbing down  
any hard substance, facilitated by  
the interposition of a fluid in which  
the solid is not soluble. *Lēvigātio*,  
*ōnis, f.*

**Lēvipede.** (*Lēvis*; *pes*, a foot.)  
*Entomol.* Having smooth feet.  
*Lēvipēs*, *pēdis, adj.*

**Ley.** (*Sax. Læx.*) A solution of  
ashes in water. *Lix*, *līcis, f.*

**Ley'den Ba'ttery.** *Nat. Philos.*  
A number of *Leyden jars*, connected  
externally by being placed on tinfoil,  
or other good conductor, and inter-  
nally by a metallic connection at-  
tached to the internal coating of each  
jar.

**Ley'den Jar.** *Nat. Philos.* A  
glass jar or bottle coated to within a  
little from the top with tinfoil within  
and without, a rod with a ball at the  
top of it passing through the cork to  
the interior coating, for accumulating  
electricity in larger quantity than in  
the prime conductor.

**Lia'sīcus**, *a, um.* *Geol.* Applied  
to a group of soils of which the rock  
which forms the type has been named  
*Lias* by English geologists: lia'sic.

**Liber**, *bri, m.* (*Libero*, to free.)  
*Bot.* The inner rind or true bark  
of a tree.

**Lībīdo**, *īnis, f.* (*Lībeo*, to please,  
or like.) *Med.* Venereal desire.

**Lī'bra**, *α, f.* (*Λίτρα.*) *Pharm.*  
A pound weight of twelve ounces.

**Līchen**, *ēnis, m.* (*Λειχήν.*) *Bot.*  
A Linn. genus, Cl. *Cryptogamia*,  
Ord. *Algæ*. Juss. *Algæ*. *Pathol.* A  
disease consisting in extensive erup-  
tion of *papulæ*, usually terminating  
in scurf.

**Līchen Cetrāria.** *M. Med.*  
Iceland moss, or liver-wort, now  
called *Cetraria islandica*.

**Līchen Isla'ndica.** Same as *L.*  
*Cetraria*.

**Lichen Rocce'lla.** *Bot., Chem.* The herb from which *Lacmus* or *tincture* is obtained; the *Roccella tinctoria*.

**Lichen Saxatilis.** *Bot.* The *Uscus*, or *Usnea cranii humani*.

**Liche'nate.** (*Lichēnīcum acidum*; mineral-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of lichenic acid with a salifiable base. *Lichēnas, ātis, f.*

**Lichēneus, a, um.** *Bot.* Belonging to *Lichen*: liche'neous.

**Lichēnī'cōlus, a, um.** (*Lichen*; to inhabit.) *Bot.* That which grows upon lichens: licheni'colous.

**Lichēnīcus, a, um.** *Chem.* Belonging to lichen; applied to an acid covered in the *Cetraria islandica*: liche'nīc.

**Lichēnīfo'rmis, is, e.** (*Lichen*; form, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of lichen: liche'niform.

**Lichenī'n.** *Chem.* A substance obtained from the *Lichen islandica*. *Lichēnīna, æ, f.*

**Lichēnogrā'phia, æ, f.** (*Lichen*; to write.) *Bot.* That branch which treats of lichens: lichenophy.

**Lichēnogrā'phīcus, a, um.** *Bot.* Belonging to *Lichenographia*: lichenographic.

**Lichēnōīdēs, adj.** (*Lichen*; terminal-īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling a lichen: liche'noid.

**Lichēnōlō'gia, æ, f.** (*Lichen*; discourse.) *Bot.* The combination of the lichens: lichenology.

**Lichēnōlō'gīcus, a, um.** *Bot.* Belonging to *Lichenologia*: lichenological.

**Lichēnōsus, a, um.** *Bot.* Having or full of lichen: liche'nose.

**Id.** See *Operculum*.

**Meckel's Glands.** *Anat.* Minute tubular glands of the small intestine, first described by Meckel.

**Mēn, ēnis, m.** (Ἀεῖος, soft.) *Med.* The organ or viscus of the abdominal cavity called the spleen.

**Mēnōmālā'cia, æ, f.** (*Mēn*, the spleen; μαλακία, a softening.) *Pathol.* Morbid softening of the spleen.

**Mēntē'ria, æ, f.** (Ἀεῖος, smooth; enteron, an intestine.) *Pathol.* A disease of *Diarrhœa*, in which the food passes rapidly through the intestines undigested: li'entery.

**Life.** (*Sax. Lif.*) *Physiol.* The peculiar mode of existence of living beings, according to the organisation proper to each. *Vita, æ, f.*

**Life-Knot.** *Bot.* The neck, or point between the root and stem of plants.

**Ligāme'nta Subflāva.** *Anat.* The ligaments occupying the intervals between the *vertebræ*, which thus complete the back part of the spinal canal.

**Ligāmentōsus, a, um.** (*Ligamentum*; terminal-ōsus.) *Anat.* Having or full of ligaments: ligamentous.

**Li'gaments, Vagi'nal.** *Anat.* Term for the sheath-like ligaments of the flexor tendons of the fingers. *Ligāme'nta Vāgīnālīa.*

**Ligāme'ntum, ī, n.** (*Ligo*, to bind.) *Anat.* A peculiar, elastic, membranous substance connecting the ends of moveable bones: a li'gament.

**Ligātio, ōnis, f.** (*Ligo*.) *Surg.* The act of tying, or of applying a ligature, as to an artery, etc.: ligation.

**Li'gature.** (Same.) *Surg.* A thread of silk, flax, or other suitable material, for tying arteries, or other parts. *Ligātūra, æ, f.*

**Li'gneus, a, um.** (*Lignum*, wood.) *Bot.* Of the nature of wood: li'gneous.

**Lignī'fērus, a, um.** (*Lignum*; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing wood: ligni'ferous.

**Lignīfo'rmis, is, e.** (*Lignum*; forma, resemblance.) *Mineral.* Resembling wood: li'gniform.

**Ligni'n.** (*Lignum*.) *Bot.* The woody fibre constituting the fibrous structure of vegetable substances, the most abundant principle in plants. *Lignīna, æ, f.*

**Lignōsus, a, um.** (*Lignum*; terminal-ōsus.) *Bot.* Having, or full of wood; woody: li'gnous.

**Lignum, ī, n.** (Λύχνος, a candle.) See *Wood*.

**Li'gnum Indīcum.** *M. Med.* The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.

**Li'gnum Vitæ.** *M. Med.* The wood of *Guaiacum officinale*.

**Li'gūla, æ, f.** (As if *Lingūla*, dim. *Lingua*, a tongue.) A little



tongue. *Zoöl.* The tongue of the *Crustacea*, *Arachnides*, and *Insecta*.

**Ligulæfö'lius**, *a, um.* (*Līgūla*; *fölium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves: ligulifo'lious.

**Ligulātus**, *a, um.* (*Līgūla*.) *Bot.* Strap or riband-shaped: ligulate.

**Ligulifērus**, *a, um.* (*Līgūla*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing ligulae: liguliferous.

**Liguliflorus**, *a, um.* (*Līgūla*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having ligulated corols: liguliflo'rous.

**Liguliformis**, *is, e.* (*Līgūla*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Like a ligulated corol: liguliform.

**Liliæceus**, *a, um.* (*Lilium*, a lily.) *Bot.* Belonging to the lily; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.): liliæceous.

**Liliiflorus**, *a, um.* (*Lilium*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers resembling the *Lilium*: liliiflo'rous.

**Liliiformis**, *is, e.* (*Lilium*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a lily: liliiform.

**Lilium**, *ii, n.* A *Linn. genus*, *Cl. Hexandria*, *Ord. Monogynia*. The lily.

**Limātūra**, *æ, f.* (*Lima*, a file.) *Pharm.* The filings of a metal.

**Limātūra Ferri.** *Pharm.* Iron filings; used as a mild chalybeate, as they become oxidised in the stomach and intestines.

**Limbi'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Limbus*, a border; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having a border or margin: limbi'ferous.

**Limbus**, *i, m.* (*Limus*, crooked.) *Anat.* Any distinct member of the body: a limb.

**Limc.** (*Sax. Lim.*) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths, abundant in nature, but always united to an acid, most frequently the carbonic; calcareous earth, or oxide of *calcium*. *Calx, cis, f. M. Med.* The fruit of the *Citrus limetta*, or *Citrus limonum*. *Limon, ōnis, f.*

**Limestone.** *Geol.* The *Lapis calcareus*.

**Limicus**, *a, um.* (*Limōs*, hunger.) *Physiol.* Belonging to hunger: limic.

**Limifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Lima*, a file; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a file: limiform.

**Limno-** (*Λίμνη*, a pond.) *Nat.*

*Hist.* A prefix denoting relation to a pond or marsh.

**Limnōmephitis**, *idis, f.* (*Λίμνη*; *mephitis*, a stink, or ill savour.) *Pathol.* Marsh miasm, or the effluvia arising from vegetable matter in a putrescent state, as in moist or marshy ground.

**Limnōpōl'ypus**, *a, um.* (*Λίμνη*; *πολύπους*, a polypus.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. m.) of the *Polypi brachistoma*: limnopoly'pous.

**Limon**, *ōnis, f.* (*Λειμών*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Citrus limonum*; also (nom. pl.) of the *Citrus medica*.

**Limōnum Co'rtex.** *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for the fresh and dry exterior rind of the fruit of the *Citrus limonum* (L.), *Citrus medica* (E.), or *Limonis cortex* (U.S.A.)

**Limō'phthysis**, *is or eos, f.* (*Λιμὸς*, hunger; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes* or wasting, from privation of food.

**Limopsōra**, *æ, f.* (*Λιμὸς*; *ψώρα*, scabies.) *Pathol.* A kind of scabies which attacks man and the lower animals from long privation of food.

**Limōsis**, *is, f.* (*Λιμὸς*.) *Pathol.* Morbid appetite; a genus of diseases characterised by depraved, excessive, or defective appetite.

**Limōsus**, *a, um.* (*Limus*, slime; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Growing in muddy soils. *Geol.* Composed of mud, argillous marl, or sand, either separate or combined: limose.

**Limōthērāpia**, *æ, f.* (*Λιμὸς*; *θεραπεία*, the system of healing.) *Med.* The mode of curation, or treatment of disease by abstinence.

**Linagōgus**, *i, m.* (*Λίνον*, a flaxen thread; *ἄγω*, to lead.) *Surg.* An instrument used in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula: a linagogue.

**Linetus**, *ūs, m.* (*Lingo*, to lap.) *Pharm.* A loch, lohoch, or electuary: any medicine licked off the spoon because of its adhesive consistence.

**Linea**, *æ, f.* (*Linum*, a thread.) A line, or thread; the twelfth part of an inch. *Geom.* That which has length without breadth.

**Linea A'iba.** *Anat.* The central tendinous line, from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes.

**Lineæ Albicantes.** *Med. Jur.*, *stet.* Applied to certain shining dish and whitish lines on the abdomen, from the groins and pubes to the navel, during the first three or four days after delivery; but frequently remaining for life.

**Lineæ Sēmīlunāres.** } *Anat.*  
**Lineæ Transversæ.** } The  
white curved transverse lines on the *pecti abdominis* muscles.

**Lineārīfōlius**, *a, um.* (*Lineāris*; *um*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves: linearifolious.

**Lineārīlōbus**, *a, um.* (*Lineāris*; *us*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having leaves divided into linear lobes: linearilobous.

**Lineāris**, *is, e.* (*Linea*, a line.) *Bot.* Disposed in lines; strap-shaped; linear.

**Lineātīfōlius**, *a, um.* (*Lineātus*; *um*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in which the nervures run parallel to the base to summit: lineatifolious.

**Lineātus**, *a, um.* (*Linea*.) Having lines; streaked: lineate.

**Lineōla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Linea*.) *Anat.* Applied to certain small white lines sometimes seen on the female breast: a lineole.

**Lineōlāris**, *is, e.* (*Lineōla*.) *Bot.* Pertaining to a lineole: lineolar.

**Lineōlātus**, *a, um.* (*Lineōla*.) *Bot.* Marked by rays, or small purplish lines: lineolate.

**Linguæfōlius**, *a, um.* (*Lingua*, tongue; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linguiform leaves: linguifolious.

**Linguālis**, *is, e.* (*Lingua*.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the tongue: lingual.

**Linguīfōrmis**, *is, e.* (*Lingua*; *ma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a tongue: linguiform.

**Lingūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Lingua*, a tongue.) *Anat., Bot.* A little tongue, or object resembling such: a lingule.

**Lingūlātus**, *a, um.* (*Lingūla*.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having a little tongue, or the appearance of such: lingulate.

**Lini Fārīna.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for meal of the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*, deprived of their fixed oil by expression: lintseed meal.

**Lini Sēmen.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.) for flax-seed, or linseed.

**Lini Sēmīna.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*.

**Līnīme'ntum**, *i, n.* (*Līno*, to anoint.) *Pharm.* A thin ointment: a liniment.

**Linnæ'an.** Belonging to Linnaeus the naturalist. *Bot.* The Linnæan, or artificial, or sexual system, is founded on the number of stamens which determines the primary divisions, or Classes; the sub-divisions, or Orders, generally depend on the number of pistils. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a system of arranging the productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms laid down by Linnaeus.

**Līnospe'rmum**, *i, n.* (*Λίνον*, flax; *σπέρμα*, seed.) *Bot.* Linseed, or lintseed, afforded by the *Linum usitatissimum*. See *Lini Farina*.

**Linseed.** See *Lintseed*.

**Linseed Meal Poultice.** See *Cataplasma Lini*.

**Līnteīfōrmis**, *is, e.* (*Linteum*, lint; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance or texture of lint: linteiform.

**Līnteum**, *i, n.* (*Linum*, flax.) *Surg.* A soft woven stuff made by scraping old linen cloth, used as a dressing in all cases of wounds and ulcers, by itself, or smeared with ointment, etc.: lint.

**Lintseed.** *Bot.* The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*. See *Lini Farina*, *Linosperrum*.

**Linum**, *i, n.* (*Λίνον*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Pentagynia*. Juss. *Lineæ*.

**Linum Cātha'rticum.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial (E.) name of the purging-flax, or mill-mountain.

**Linum Usitātī'ssimum.** *M. Med.* The common flax plant.

**Lip.** See *Labium*, *Labrum*.

**Lipārōce'le**, *es, f.* (*Λιπαρός*, fat; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fatty tumour in the *scrotum*; liparocoele.

**Lipārōce'lleus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Liparocoele*: liparocœlic. The same as *Lipocœlicus*.

**Lipārōdēs**, *adj.* (*Λιπαρός*, obese; terminal -*ωδης*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having or full of fat; obese: liparous.

**Lipārōdyspno'ea**, *æ, f.* (*Λιπαρός*;



δύσπνοια, difficult breathing.) *Pathol.* *Dyspnœa*, caused by obesity.

**Līpārōidēs**, adj. (Λιπαρός, fat or obese; terminal -īdēs.) *Pharm.* Resembling fat: li'paroid.

**Līpārō'mphālus**, *i*, m. (Λιπαρός; ὀμφαλός, the navel.) *Pathol.* A fatty tumour at the *umbilicus*.

**Līpārōsci'rrihus**, *i*, m. (Λιπαρός; σκίρρος, incipient cancer.) *Pathol.* A fatty, scirrhus tumour.

**Lipoccele.** See *Liparoccele*.

**Līpōma**, *ātis*, n. (Λίπος, fat.) *Pathol.* A species of fatty tumour.

**Līpōmātōdēs**, adj. (Līpōma; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having, or conjoined with *Lipoma*: lipo'matous.

**Līpōmātōidēs**, adj. (Līpōma; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Lipoma*: lipo'matoid.

**Līpomphalus.** See *Liparomphalus*.

**Līposei'rrihus**, *i*, m. (Λίπος, fat; σκίρρος.) *Pathol.* The same as *Liparoscirrhus*.

**Līpōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λίπος.) *Physiol.* The progressive accumulation of fat.

**Līpōsphy'xia**, *æ*, f. (Λείπω, to relinquish; σφύξις, the pulse.) *Pathol.* Absence or cessation of the pulse: liposphy'xy.

**Lipothymia.** See *Leipothymia*.

**Līppītūdo**, *inis*, f. (Līppus, having watery eyes.) *Pathol.* A raw, tumid state of the margin of the eyelids, from which a puriform humour exudes.

**Līquātio**, *ōnis*, f. (Līquo, to melt.) *Chem.* Strictly, the same as *Fusion*; also *Liquefaction*.

**Līquefa'tion.** (Līquefācio, to make liquid.) *Chem.* The state of being melted or made liquid. *Līquē-fa'ctio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Lī'quīdum**, *i*, n. (Līquīdus, liquid, moist.) Water; moisture: a li'quid.

**Līquīrītia**, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* Li-quorice; the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

**Lī'quor Amnii.** *Obstet.* The thin watery fluid in which the fetus is suspended, contained in the *amnion* membrane: popularly, the waters. See *Primitivæ*.

**Liquor Morgagni.** See *Morgagni, Liquor*.

**Lī'quor Pota'ssæ Arsēnītis.**

*Pharm.* The pharmacopœial name (L. D.) for the *Liquor arsenicalis* (E.), or arsenical solution.

**Lī'quor Sa'nguīnis.** *Physiol.* The colourless fluid which holds the globules of the blood in suspension during life.

**Lī'quorice Root.** *Bot.* The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

**Līthāgōgus**, *a*, *um*. (Λίθος, a stone; ἄγω, to expel.) *Pharm.* Having power to expel *calculi* from the bladder or kidneys: li'tha-gogue.

**Lītha'rgyrum**, *i*, n. } (Λίθος, a stone; ἄργυρος, silver.) *Chem.* An oxide of lead imperfectly vitrified: litharge.

**Lī'thate.** (Līthicum acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of Lithic acid with a base. *Lī'thas*, *ātis*, f. See *Urate*.

**Lithe'ctasy.** (Λίθος; ἐκτείνω, to extend.) *Surg.* Operation of removing *calculi* of sufficiently moderate size through the *urethra*, by first extending or dilating it. *Līthectā'sia*, *æ*, f.

**Līthi'āsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λίθος.) *Med.* The formation of stone, or *calculus*. *Pathol.* A disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins.

**Lī'thic.** (Λίθος; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from human *calculi*, human urine, and that of the camel; also termed *Uric*. *Līthicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Lītho-.** (Λίθος.) A prefix denoting reference to a stone or *calculus*.

**Līthōcēnōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λίθος; κένωσις, an evacuation.) *Surg.* The removal or extraction of the fragments of a *calculus* broken in the operation of lithotritry.

**Līthōcēnōtīcas**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Lithocnosis*: lithoceno'tic.

**Lithoclaste.** (Λίθος; κλαστόν, to break.) *Surg.* An instrument introduced through the *urethra* for reducing *calculi* to small fragments in the bladder.

**Līthōdectā'sia**, *æ*, f. (Λίθος; ὁδός, a passage or way; ἐκτασις, an extension.) Same as *Lithectasy*.

**Līthōdēs**, adj. (Λίθος; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having, full, or of

e nature of stones or *calculi*: lithous.

**Lithodiā'lia**, *æ*, *f*. } (*Λίθ-*  
**Lithodiālŷ'sis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. } *θος*;  
(λύω, to dissolve.) *Pathol.* A dis-  
solving of stone or *calculus* in the  
bladder.

**Lithodyspnœ'a**, *æ*, *f*. (*Λίθος*;  
*σπνοια*, difficult breathing.) *Pa-*  
*thol.* Calculous *dyspnœa*, or difficult  
breathing caused by calcareous con-  
cretions in the lungs or other air  
passages.

**Lithœ'cius**, *a*, *um*. (*Λίθος*; *οἶκος*,  
habitation.) *Bot.* Growing upon  
stones: lithœ'cious.

**Lithœfellinus**, *a*, *um*. (*Λίθος*;  
the bile.) *Pathol.* Belonging to  
gall-stone or biliary *calculus*: litho-  
felinous. See *Chololithicus*.

**Lithogēnē'sia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Λίθος*;  
*γενεσις*, generation.) *Geol.*, *Mineral.*  
That branch which treats of the laws  
presiding over the formation of stony  
substances: lithogēnesy.

**Lithogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Λίθος*;  
γράφω, to write.) *Geol.*, *Mineral.*  
Treatise on stones: litho'graphy.  
Applied to a species of printing from  
stone, in place of types or engraved  
plates.

**Lithoidēs**, *adj*. (*Λίθος*; terminal  
testes.) Resembling stone: lithoid.

**Lithōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Λίθος*; λόγος,  
discourse.) *Nat. Hist.*, *Pathol.*  
Consideration of the nature and  
properties of stones, or of *calculi*: litho-  
logy.

**Lithōmētra**, *æ*, *f*. (*Λίθος*; μή-  
τρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Term for  
classification of the *uterus* or womb.

**Lithontripctic**. See *Lithotriptic*.

**Lithō'philus**, *a*, *um*. (*Λίθος*;  
λέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing  
on rocks: litho'philous.

**Lithophyte**. (*Λίθος*; φύτον, a  
plant.) *Nat. Hist.* Certain produc-  
tions having the qualities both of  
stone and plant, as corals; also,  
*Alcyon* that have an interior axis,  
solid and fixed. *Lithōphŷton*, *i*, *n*.  
**Lithoscō'pium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Λίθος*;  
σκοπέω, to examine.) *Surg.* An  
instrument for ascertaining the size  
and form of a *calculus*: a lithoscope.

**Lithospermus**, *a*, *um*. (*Λίθος*;  
σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having fruit  
hard and like stones: lithospermous.  
ought to be *Lithospermatus*.

**Litho'tomy**. (*Λίθος*; τέμνω, to  
cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting  
into the bladder to withdraw a stone  
or *calculus*: cysto'tomy. *Lithōtō'mia*,  
*æ*, *f*.

**Lithotrēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Λίθος*;  
τρήσις, a perforation.) *Surg.* The  
same, nearly, as *Lithotritas*, or  
lithotrity.

**Lithotri'psy**. (*Λίθος*; τρίβω, to  
wear by friction.) *Surg.* Operation  
of rubbing down *calculi* in the bladder  
by means of a lithotriptor. *Litho-*  
*tri'psia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Lithotri'ptic**. (*Λίθος*; τρίβω, to  
rub down.) *Pharm.* Applied to  
medicines that tend to counteract  
the formation of *calculi*. *Lithotri'p-*  
*ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Lithotri'ptor**, *ōris*, *m*. (*Λίθος*;  
τρίβω, to rub down.) *Surg.* An  
instrument for crushing *calculi* in the  
bladder into fragments so minute that  
they may be voided with the urine:  
a lithotri'ptor.

**Litho'tritor**, *ōris*, *m*. (*Λίθος*;  
τῆρο, to break in pieces.) *Surg.*  
Same as *Lithotriptor*: a lithotrite.

**Litho'trity**. (Same.) *Surg.* The  
operation of breaking a stone or *cal-*  
*culus* in pieces by means of the *Litho-*  
*claste*. *Lithō'tritas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Litho'xŷlum**, *i*, *n*. (*Λίθος*; ξύ-  
λον, wood.) *Geol.* Fossil, or petri-  
fied wood.

**Lithūrēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Λίθος*;  
οὐρησις, the act of passing water.)  
*Med. Pathol.* The passing of small  
*calculi* with the urine.

**Lithūrorrhœ'a**, *æ*, *f*. (*Λίθος*;  
οὐρον, the urine; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pa-*  
*thol.* Calculous *Diabetes*.

**Li'tmus**. *Chem.* A test, of a  
bluish colour, obtained from the *Cro-*  
*ton tinctorium* and the *Lichen roc-*  
*cella*. Synonymous with *Lacmus*.

**Litra**. Same as *Libra*.

**Litre**. A French measure, equal  
to 61·0280 English cubic inches—or  
0·22 of an imperial gallon, or about  
 $\frac{2}{5}$  of an imperial quart.

**Littōrālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Littus*, the  
shore.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that  
grow on the banks of waters, chiefly  
of rivers and lakes.

**Liver**. See *Hepar*.

**Liver, Inflammation of the**.  
*Pathol.* The disease *Hepatitis*.

**Liver-Wort, Iceland**. *M. Med.*



Common name for the *Cetraria islandica*, or Iceland moss.

**Livor**, *ōris*, m. (*Liveo*, to grow black and blue.) *Pathol.* The mark of a blow; lividness.

**Lix**, *licis*, f. (*Λίς*, light, not heavy.) Ashes, particularly wood-ashes; also, water impregnated with ashes, or ley.

**Lixi'vial**. *Chem.* Belonging to a *lixivium*. *Lixiviālis*, *is*, *e.*

**Lixivia'tion**. (*Lixivium*.) *Chem.* The process of dissolving an alkali or a salt in water or other fluid, to form a *lixivium*. *Lixiviatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Lixiviātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lixivium*.) *Chem.* Having undergone lixiviation: lixi'viated.

**Lixivium**, *ii*, n. (*Lix*.) *Chem.* A fluid impregnated with an alkali, or a salt; a ley.

**Lixivium Săpōnārium**. *M. Med.* The *Liquor potassæ*.

**Lo'bar**. (*Lōbus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a lobe. *Lōbāris*, *is*, *e.*

**Lōbātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Lōbus*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Surg.* Having lobes, as the lungs, liver, leaves, tumours, etc.; lobed: lo'bate.

**Lobed**. See *Lobatus*.

**Lōbe'lia**, *æ*, f. (*Lobel*, a botanist.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphica*, Ord. *Pentandria*. Juss. *Lobeliaceæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of the *Lobelia inflata*.

**Lōbe'lia Inflāta**. *M. Med.* Indian tobacco.

**Lōbeliāceus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Lobelia*; applied to a Juss. Family (pl. f.): lobelia'ceous.

**Lōbelīna**, *æ*, f. *Chem.*, *M. Med.* The active, volatile, organic base obtained from *Lobelia inflata*, by macerating the herb in alcohol, previously prepared with sulphuric acid and powdered caustic lime: lobeli'n.

**Lōbi'olus**, *i*, m. (Dim. *Lōbus*.) *Bot.* Applied to the small pieces at the edges of the *thallus* of lichens, when their form approaches that of leaves: lo'biole.

**Lo'bular**. (*Lōbūlus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a lobule. *Lōbūlāris*, *is*, *e.*

**Lō'būlus**, *i*, m. (Dim. *Lōbus*.) A lo'bule.

**Lō'būlus Accessōrius**. } *Anat.*  
**Lō'būlus Anō'nymus**. } A small  
**Lō'būlus Quadrāta**. } lobe on

the under-surface of the liver, forming the anterior point of the right lobe; otherwise that space of the great lobe betwixt the *fossa* of the umbilical vein and gall-bladder, extending forward to the anterior margin.

**Lō'būlus Caudātus**. *Anat.* A tail-like process of the liver stretching downward from the middle of the great right lobe to the *Lobulus Spigelii*.

**Lobulus Spigeli**. See *Spigelian Lobe*.

**Lō'bus**, *i*, m. (*Λοβός*.) A lobe. *Anat.* Applied to parts of certain viscera, more or less distinct from the rest. *Bot.* A principal division of leaves or other parts.

**Lōcāles**. (Pl. m. of *Lōcālis*; local.) Local diseases; applied to a Class of Cullen's Nosology.

**Lōcālis**, *is*, *e.* (*Lōcus*, a place.) Belonging to a place, or part: lo'cal. See *Topical*.

**Loch**. See *Linctus*.

**Lōchīa**, *ōrum*, n. pl. (*Λοχεῖα*, from *λοχός*, a woman lately delivered.) *Physiol.* The serous discharge from the *uterus* and *vagina* after delivery: the eleansings.

**Lōchīō'pŷra**, *æ*, f. (*Λοχεῖος*, pertaining to childbed; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Pathol.* Puerperal or childbed fever.

**Lōchīorrhā'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Λοχεῖα*; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Obstet. Pathol.* An excessive flow of the *lochia*: lochi'orrhage.

**Lōchīorrhā'gicus**, *a*, *um*. *Obstet. Pathol.* Belonging to *Lochiorrhagia*: lochiorrhag'ic.

**Lōchīorrhœ'a**, *æ*, f. (*Λοχεῖα*, the *lochia*; *ρέω*, to flow.) *Obstet.* A more than natural discharge of the *lochia*.

**Lōchīo'schēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Λοχεῖα*; *σχέω*, to have or hold.) *Obstet. Pathol.* Retention, or stoppage of the *lochia*.

**Lōcho-**. (*Λοχός*, a woman lately delivered.) A prefix denoting pregnancy or childbed.

**Lōchōcēcō'lipia**, *æ*, f. (*Λοχός*; *κακός*, evil; *κόλπος*, a sinus.) *Obstet. Pathol.* Puerperal putridity or disease of the *vulva*.

**Lochōdō'chium**, *ii*, f. (Λοχὸς; χομαί, to admit.) *Obstet. Pathol.* lying-in hospital.

**Lōchōmetrītis**, *idis*, f. (Λοχὸς; τρītis, inflammation of the womb.) *Obstet. Pathol.* Puerperal *metrītis*.

**Lōchōpērītōnēītis**, *idis*, f. (Λοχὸς; pērītōnēītis, f.)

**Lōchōpērītōnītis**, *idis*, f. (Λοχὸς; pērītōnēītis, f.) *Obstet. Pathol.*

Inflammation of the peritonium in childbed.

**Lōchō'pŷra**, *ae*, f. (Λοχὸς; πŷρ, fever.) *Obstet. Pathol.* Puerperal fever.

**Lōchōtŷphus**, *i*, m. (Λοχὸς; φος, stupor.) *Obstet. Pathol.* Contagious puerperal fever; puerperal typhus fever.

**Lock Hospital.** A charitable institution for the treatment of venereal diseases.

**Locked Jaw.** *Surg.* The disease *Tetanus trismus*.

**Lōcōmōtio**, *ōnis*, f. (Lōcus, a place; mōveo, to move.) *Nat. Philos.* The moving from one place to another: locomotion.

**Lōcūlāmentōsus**, *a, um*. (Lōcūlāmentum; terminal-ōsus.) *Bot.* Having, or full of *loculamenta*: loculentous.

**Lōcūlāme'ntum**, *i*, n. (Lōcūlus, little place.) *Bot.* The space between the partitions of a capsule.

**Lōcūlāris**, *is, e*. (Lōcūlus.) *Anat., t.* Divided into many cavities: cellular.

**Lōcūlātus**, *a, um*. (Lōcūlus, a little place.) *Bot.* Having locules: loculate.

**Loculici'dal**. (Lōcūlus, a little place; cædo, to break.) *Bot.* Breaking at the back of the cell. *Lōcūlatus*, *a, um*.

**Lō'cus Nīger**. *Anat.* A quantity of dark-coloured matter in the centre of the *Crura cerebri*, or limbs of the brain.

**Logwood.** *M. Med.* The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.

**Lohoch**. (Arab.) See *Linctus*.

**Loīme**, *es*, f. } (Loīmōs, the plague.) *Pathol.*

**Loīmīa**, *ae*, f. } (Loīmōs, the plague.) *Pathol.* The *Pestis*, plague, or epidemic disease.

**Loīmīcus**, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to the plague, or to epidemic disease: loīmīc.

**Loīmōdēs**, *adj.* (Loīmōs; terminal-ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of the plague: loīmous.

**Loīmogrā'phia**, *ae*, f. (Loīmōs; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A description or history of the plague: loīmography.

**Loīmōidēs**, *adj.* (Loīmōs; terminal-īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling the *Pestis*, or plague: loīmoid.

**Loīmōlō'gia**, *ae*, f. (Loīmōs; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* A treatise on the plague, or pestilential diseases: loīmology.

**Loīmophtha'lmia**, *ae*, f. (Loīmōs; ophthalmia.) *Pathol.* Contagious ophthalmia: loīmophthalmia.

**Loīmō'pŷra**, *ae*, f. (Loīmōs; πŷρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Pestilential fever: loīmopyre.

**Loins.** *Anat.* The lower part of the back near the hips. Pl. of *Lumbus*, *i*, m.

**Lōmātōca'rpus**, *a, um*. (Λῶμα, a fringe or border; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having flattened fruit with a thick border: lomatocarpous.

**Lōmātōphy'llus**, *a, um*. (Λῶμα; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having the borders of the leaf different from the rest: lomatophyllous.

**Lōmentāceus**, *a, um*. *Bot.* Belonging to a *lomentum*: lomentaceous.

**Lōme'ntum**, *i*, n. (Λείωμα, that which is reduced to dust.) *Bot.* A bivalve pericarp separated into cells by small partitions, as in the bean and pea, etc.

**Lonchōphy'llus**, *a, um*. (Λόγχη, a lance; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having very long leaves, linear and slightly lanceolated: lonchophyllous.

**Longi-**. (*Longus*, long.) A prefix denoting length, or extent.

**Longibracteātus**, *a, um*. (*Longus*; bractea, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Having long bractæ: longibracteate.

**Longīca'rpus**, *a, um*. (*Longus*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having very long fruit: longicarpous.

**Longīcau'dātus**, *a, um*. } (*Longus*; cauda, a tail.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having a long tail: longicaudate; longicaudal.

**Longīcau'lis**, *is, e*. (*Longus*;



*caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a long stem: longicauline.

**Longico'llis**, *is, e.* (*Longus*; *collum*, a neck.) *Bot.* Applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear.

**Longiflorus**, *a, um.* (*Longus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having long flowers: longiflorous.

**Longifolius**, *a, um.* (*Longus*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having long leaves: longifolious. See *Longophyllus*.

**Longilobatus**, *a, um.* (*Longus*; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having elongated lobes: longilobate.

**Longing**. (*Sax. Longen*, to desire earnestly.) *Physiol.* The peculiar and often whimsical desires of females during pregnancy.

**Longipedunculatus**, *a, um.* (*Longus*; *pedunculus*, a peduncle.) *Bot.* Having long peduncles: longipedunculate.

**Longipetalus**, *a, um.* (*Longus*; *pétalum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having very long petals: longipetalous.

**Longipetiolatus**, *a, um.* (*Longus*; *petiolum*, a petiole.) *Bot.* Having flowers supported by petioles: longipetiolate.

**Longiscapus**, *a, um.* (*Longus*; *scapus*, a staff.) *Bot.* Having a very long scapus: longiscapous.

**Longisetus**, *a, um.* (*Longus*; *sēta*, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having long bristles: longisetous.

**Longisiliquosus**, *a, um.* (*Longus*; *siliqua*, a pod; terminal -*osus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of long *siliquæ*, or pods: longisiliquous.

**Longissimus**, *a, um.* (*Super. degree of Longus*.) The longest. *Anat.* Applied as a name for a muscle of the back, etc.

**Longistylis**, *is, e.* } (*Longus*;

**Longistylus**, *a, um.* } *stylus*, a style.) *Bot.* Having very long styles: longistylous.

**Longitude**. (*Longus*.) *Astron.* An arc, from the point Aries to where the line of longitude in the heavens crosses the Ecliptic. *Geog.* An arc of the Equator, between the meridian of any place, and the first or established meridian. *Longitudo*, *inis, f.*

**Longitudinal**. (*Longitudo*.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* Belonging to longitude, or length. *Longitudinalis*, *is, e.*

**Longitudinal Sinus**. *Anat.*

A triangular canal under the skull, from the *Crista galli* to the *Tentorium*.

**Longitudinal Sinus, Inferior**. *Anat.* A vein running along the lower margin of the *Falx cerebri*.

**Longophyllus**, *a, um.* (*Longus*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having very long leaves: longophyllous. See *Longifolius*.

**Longsightedness**. See *Presbyopia*.

**Looming**. See *Mirage*.

**Looseness**. See *Diarrhoea*.

**Lopped**. See *Truncatus*.

**Lōra**, *æ, f.* (*Lōrum*, a leathern thong.) *Bot.* Applied to the caulescent and aphyllous part of filamentous lichens and *conserveæ*.

**Lordōma**, *ātis, n.* (*Λορδῶμα*, to bend inwards.) *Surg. Pathol.* A projection or protuberance forwards, the product or effect of *Lordosis*.

**Lordōsis**, *is, f.* (*Samc.*) *Surg. Pathol.* An incurvation forwards; recurvation. See *Rependitas*.

**Lordoticus**, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Lordosis*: lordotic.

**Lōrica**, *æ, f.* (*Lōrico*, to coat over.) *Chem.* A kind of lute with which vessels are coated before they are put on the fire.

**Lōricatio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Lōrica*.) *Chem.* Application of a lute of clay or other substance, to vessels exposed to the fire: lorication.

**Lōricatus**, *a, um.* (*Lōrica*, a coat of mail.) *Bot.* Having a coat of mail; mailed: loricate.

**Lōrifolius**, *a, um.* (*Lōrum*, a leathern thong; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having long leaves like thongs: lorifolious.

**Lōrulum**, *i, n.* (*Dim. Lōrum*, a leathern thong.) *Bot.* Applied to the *thallus* of filamentous or ramose lichens: a lorule.

**Lōtion**. (*Lāvo*, to wash.) *Pharm.* A medicated fluid for external application to a wound, bruise, sore, or swelling. *Lōtio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Low Spirits**. *Pathol.* The affection *Alusia hypochondriasis*.

**Lo'yeri Tūbc'reūlum**. *Anat.* A thickening of the lining membrane on the posterior wall of the right auricle of the heart.

**Lo'xa Bark**. *M. Med.* The *Cinchona pallida*, or pale Peruvian bark.

**Loxanthērus**, *a, um.* (Λοξός; ἄνθος, an anther.) *Bot.* Having oblique anthers: loxanthērous.

**Loxa'rthron.** } (Λοξός;  
**Loxa'rthrum**, *i, n.* } ἄρθρον, a  
**Loxa'rthrus**, *i, m.* } joint.) *Surg.*  
*Pathol.* The abnormal direction of joint, caused neither by spasm nor relaxation, as in the varieties of *Talipes*, club-foot.

**Loxocyēsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Λοξός; ἡσις, pregnancy.) *Obstet.* An oblique position of the gravid uterus.

**Loxophthalmos.** } (Λοξ-  
**Loxophthalmus**, *a, um.* } ὄς;  
ὄθαλμος, an eye.) *Med.* Having oblique or squinting eyes: loxophthalmos.

**Loxō'tōme**, *es, f.* } (Λοξός; τέμνω,  
**Loxō'tōmia**, *æ, f.* } to cut.) *Anat.,*  
*rg.* An oblique section or cutting; applied to a new (1838) method of amputation: loxo'tomy.

**Lu'bricans**, part. (*Lubrīco*, to make slippery.) *Pharm.* Making slippery: lu'bricating.

**Lubri'citas**, *ātis, f.* (Same.) *Pathol.* The quality of slipperiness, of lubricating: lubri'city.

**Lu'cid Interval.** *Med. Jur.* An interval between the paroxysms of mania, during which the mind is clear, and the patient capable of acting like other men.

**Luci'fugus**, *a, um.* (*Lux*, light; *fugio*, to fly.) *Bot., Entomol.* Shunning the light: luci'fugous.

**Lūcino'ctis**, *is, e.* (*Lux*; *nox*, night.) *Bot.* Having the leaves open at night and shut during day.

**Lū'es**, *is, f.* (Λύω, to melt away.) *Pathol.* A plague, or pestilence.

**Lū'es Vēnē'rea.** *Pathol.* The venereal disease; *Syphilis*.

**Lumbāgo**, *īnis, f.* (*Lumbus*, the back.) *Pathol.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the back.

**Lumbālis.** Same as *Lumbaris*.

**Lūmbar.** (*Lumbus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the loins. *Lumbāris*.

**Lūmbar A'bscess.** *Surg. Pathol.* Abscess occurring in the lumbar region; called also *Psoas* abscess.

**Lumbricālis**, *is, e.* (*Lumbrīcus*.) *Zool.* Belonging to or like the earthworm: lumbrī'cal.

**Lumbricōdēs**, adj. (*Lumbrīcus*;

terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Lumbrici*: lumbrī'cous.

**Lumbricōidēs**, adj. (*Lumbrīcus*; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling the *Lumbricus*: lumbrī'coid.

**Lumbrīcus**, *i, m.* (*Lumbrīcus*, slippery.) *Zool.* The common earthworm; also, the long round worm found in the intestines of man.

**Lumbrīcus Terre'stris.** *Zool.* The earth-worm.

**Lūmbus**, *i, m.* (As if *Lubus*, from *lūbido*, lust.) *Anat.* The loin. See *Loin*, *Osphys*.

**Lūminaries.** (*Lūmīno*, to give light.) *Astron.* The sun and moon, the other heavenly bodies being called stars. Pl. of *Lūmīnāre*, *is, n.*

**Lūmīnōsus**, *a, um.* (*Lūmen*, light; terminal -ōsus.) *Nat. Philos.* Having or full of light: lu'minous.

**Lū'nacy.** (*Lūna*, the moon; from its supposed influence.) *Med.* Insanity, but specially that in which there are *lucid intervals*.

**Lū'nar Cau'stic.** *M. Med.* The *Nitras argenti*.

**Lūnārīfō'lius**, *a, um.* (*Lūnāris*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having orbicular leaves: luna'rifo'lious.

**Lūnāris**, *is, e.* (*Lūna*, the moon.) Pertaining to the moon: lu'nar. *Anat.* Applied to a bone of the *Carpus*, from its shape.

**Lū'natic.** (*Lūna*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to, or affected with lunacy. *Lūnāticus*, *a, um.*

**Lūnātus**, *a, um.* (*Lūna*.) *Bot.* Crescent-shaped: lu'nate.

**Lungs.** (Sax. *Lungen*.) *Anat.* The organs of respiration, occupying the thorax or chest. *Pulmo*, *ōnis, f.*

**Lūnūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Lūna*.) *Anat., Physiol.* The crescentic white mark near the root of the nails of certain fingers: a lu'nule.

**Lūnūlāris**, *is, e.* } (*Lūnūla*.)

**Lūnūlātus**, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Belonging to a little half-moon or crescent: lu'nular: lu'nulate.

**Lū'pia**, *æ, f.* (Λυπέω, to molest.) *Pathol.* A malignant, corroding, and fatal ulcer; also, a soft, spongy, fungous tumour in the knee and elbow joints; also a wen; a genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Lūpīnōsus**, *a, um.* (*Lūpīnus*, the lupin; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.*



Having or full of lupins : lupi'nose. *Pathol.* Applied to a disease of the skin, the *Porrigo lupinosa*.

**Lūpiōlō'gia**, α, f. (*Lūpia* ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The consideration of malignant ulcers : lupio'logy.

**Lupulī'n**. *Chem.* A fine yellow powder obtained from the hop, or floral leaves of *Humulus lupulus*, being the peculiar principle on which its virtues depend. *Lūpūlina*, α, f.

**Lū'pulus**, ι, m. (*Λύπη*, sadness.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.E.) of hops, or the *strobili exsiccati*, or dried catkin of *Humulus lupulus*.

**Lū'pus**, ι, m. (A wolf ; from its destructiveness.) *Pathol.* A corroding disease like cancer ; also, the disease *Noli me tangere*, and other slow tubercular affections, especially about the face.

**Lū'pus E'xēdens**. Same as *Noli me tangere*.

**Lū'pus Non-E'xēdens**. *Pathol.* The *Herpes exedens*, *Leuce*, or *Vitiligo*.

**Lū'scītas**, ātis, f. (*Luscus*, blind of one eye.) *Pathol.* An affection in which an eye is turned to one or other side, as in *Strabismus*, the other being unaffected.

**Lūsus Nātū'rae**. *Physiol.* Any departure from what is usual and natural. See *Monster*.

**Lute**. (*Λυτός*, soluble.) *Chem.* A composition for closing the junctures of vessels, to prevent the escape of gas or vapour in distillation. *Lū'tum*, ι, n.

**Luxātio**, ōnis, f. (*Luxo*, to dislocate.) *Surg.* A dislocation, or luxation of a bone ; a genus, *Ord. Estopiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Lycanthrōpia**, α, f. (*Λύκος*, a wolf ; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.) *Pathol.* A species of insanity in which the patient believes himself to be a wolf : lyca'nthropy. See *Lycomania*.

**Lycōmā'nia**, α, f. (*Λύκος* ; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Same as *Lycanthropia*.

**Lycōre'xia**, α, f. (*Λύκος* ; *ὄρεξις*, hunger.) *Pathol.* Same as *Bulimia* : lycore'xy.

**Lye**. See *Ley*.

**Lymph**. (*Νύμφη*, a goddess presiding over fountains.) *Physiol.* The

colourless, transparent liquid in the lymphatic vessels. *Lympha*, α, f.

**Lymphādēn**, ēnis, m. (*Λύμφη* ; *ἄδην*, a gland.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* A lymphatic gland.

**Lymphādēnītis**, īdis, f. (*Lymphādēn* ; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

**Lymphangēitis**, īdis, f. (*Lymphangēon* ; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

**Lymphangēon**. } (*Lympha*,

**Lymphangēum**, ι, n. } lymph ; *ἄγγειον*, a vessel.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Term for a lymphatic vessel.

**Lymphangiogrā'phia**, α, f. (*Lymphangion* ; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* A description of the lymphatic vessels : lymphangio'graphy.

**Lymphangiōlō'gia**, α, f. (*Lymphangion* ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on the lymphatic vessels : lymphangio'logy.

**Lymphangion**. Same as *Lymphangeon*.

**Lymphangiōtō'mia**, α, f. (*Lymphangion* ; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the lymphatic vessels : lymphangio'tomy.

**Lympha'tic**. (*Lympha*, lymph.) *Anat.* Applied to vessels conveying lymph, forming with the lacteal vessels the absorbent system of the human economy. *Bot.* Applied to analogous vessels containing sap or watery juices, slightly elaborated. *Lymphāticus*, α, m.

**Lymphentēritis**, īdis, f. (*Lympha* ; *entēritis*.) *Pathol.* Serous enteritis.

**LymphEURY'sma**, ātis, n. (*Lympha* ; *εὐρύνω*, to dilate.) *Pathol.* A morbid dilatation of the lymphatic vessels : a lymphEURYSM.

**Lymphōsis**, is, f. (*Lympha*, lymph.) *Physiol.* Term for the formation or elaboration of lymph.

**Lymphotomia**. See *Lymphangiotomia*.

**Lypōthēmia**, α, f. (*Λύπη*, sadness ; *θύμος*, the mind.) *Pathol.* Mental grief or affliction, and, so, distinct from *Leipothymia*, or syncope : lypothymy.

**Lŷ'ra**, α, f. (*Λύρα*, a lyre.) An appearance on the inferior surface of the *Fornix cerebri*, like the strings of a harp ; erroneously termed *Corpus psaloides*. See *Psaloides*.

**Lýrafó'lius**, *a, um.* (*Lýra*; *fólium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having lyrated leaves: lyrefólious.

**Lýrátus**, *a, um.* (*Lýra*, a lyre, or harp.) *Bot.* Formed like a lyre: lýrate.

**Lýrifó'rnis**, *is, e.* (*Lýra*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Formed like a lyre, as the leaves of the *Arabis lyriforma*: lýriform.

**Ly'ssa**, *æ, f.* (*λύσσα*, rage or madness.) *Pathol.* Term for *Rabies*; rage, or madness. Also, *Hydrophobia*.

**Ly'ssíceus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *hydrophobia*: hydrophobic: lý'ssic.

**Lyssi'n.** (*Lyssa*.) *Pathol.* A term for the zymotic principle of *Hydrophobia*. *Lyssina*, *æ, f.*

**Lysso'idēs**, *adj.* (*Lyssa*; terminal -*idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Rabies*, rage, or madness: lý'ssoid.

**Ly'tta**, *æ, f.* (*λυττάω*, to rage.) *Entomol.* A genus of insects.

**Ly'tta Vēsicātōria.** *M. Med.* The blistering fly. See *Cantharis*.

## M.

**M.** *Pharm.* For *Manipulus*, a handful; or, at the end of *formulae*, for *Misce*, mix.

**Macerat'ion.** (*Mācēro*, to make soft by steeping.) *Pharm.* The process of steeping, or infusing a substance in water, with or without heat, to extract its virtues. *Mācēr-atio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Macra'nthus**, *a, um.* (*Μακρός*, great; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers: macra'nthous.

**Macro-.** (*Μακρός*, great.) A prefix denoting largeness or length.

**Macrōbiōsis**, *is, or* } (*Macro-;*  
*eos, f.* } *bíos*, life.)

**Macrōbiōtēs**, *ētis, f.* } *Physiol.*  
Long life; the first rather implying the progress or course of such.

**Macrōbiōt'ica**, *æ, f.* (Same.) *Physiol.* The art or system of instructions for attaining long life: macrobio'tics.

**Macrōbiōt'icus**, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Macrobiosis*: macrobio'tic.

**Macrō'cālyx**, *icis, adj.* (Same; *κάλυξ*, a calyx.) *Bot.* Having a large calyx: macroca'lycine.

**Macrōca'rpus**, *a, um.* (Same; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit: macroca'rpous.

**Macrōcēphā'lia**, *æ, f.* (Same; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Physiol.* A genus of organic deviations, characterised by excessive size of the head.

**Macrōcēphā'lus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Large or long headed; applied to embryos on which the cotyledons are fixed in a body much thicker than the rest: macroce'phalous.

**Ma'crocosm.** (*Macro-;* *κόσμος*, a world.) *Nat. Philos.* The greater world, as distinguished from *Microcosm*, the smaller, or man. *Macrō-co'smus*, *i, n.*

**Macrōco'sm'icus**, *a, um.* *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the *Macrocosmus*: macroco'smic.

**Macrōcosmōlo'gia**, *æ, f.* (*Macrōcosmus*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the universe and terrestrial globe: macrocosmo'logy.

**Macrōme'lia**, *æ, f.* (*Macro-;* *μέλος*, a member.) *Anat., Physiol.* A Cl. of monsters characterised by excessive developement of some member.

**Macrōpē'tālus**, *a, um.* (*Macro-;* *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having large petals, as the *Atragene macropetala*, *Delphinium macropetalum*: macrope'talous.

**Macrōphy'llus**, *a, um.* (Same; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having large leaves: macrophy'llous.

**Macrō'pīper**, *ēris, n.* (Same; *πέπερι*, pepper.) *M. Med.* The *Piper longum*.

**Macro'ptērus**, *a, um.* (Same; *πτερόν*, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to seeds with wings three or four times larger than themselves, or to a papilionaceous plant, of which the wings superior to the *carina*, are almost as large as it.

**Macroscē'lia**, *æ, f.* (Same; *σκέλος*, a leg.) *Physiol.* A genus of organic deviations characterised by excessive developement of the legs.

**Macro'scius**, *a, um.* (*Μακρός*, long; *σκιά*, a shadow.) *Geog., Nat.*



*Hist.* Applied anciently to the inhabitants of countries at the zenith where the sun never arrives, because in winter at noon their bodies create a very long shadow: macroscious.

**Macro'sia**, *æ*, f. } (*Μακρὸς*

**Macro'sis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. } great, or long.) *Med.* Increase of bulk, or length; augmentation; elongation.

**Macro'smā'tia**, *æ*, f. (Same; *σωμα*, a body.) *Physiol.* Applied to a Class (pl. n.) of monsters characterised by the greatness of the entire body.

**Macrosp'er'mus**, *a*, *um*. (Same; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having large fruit: macrosp'er'mous.

**Macrosta'chyus**, *a*, *um*. (Same; *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in long and thick spikes or ears: macrosta'chyous.

**Macrostēmon**, *ōnis*, adj. (Same; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having long and projecting stamens.

**Macrostylus**, *a*, *um*. (Same; *στυλος*, a style.) *Bot.* Having a very long style, as the *Cnicus macrostylus*, *Crotalaria macrostyla*: macrosty'lous.

**Mā'cūla**, *æ*, f. (Heb. *Machala*, blemish.) *Astron.* The dark spots (pl.) on the sun's surface. *Physiol.* A permanent spot or stain of some part of the skin, with, sometimes, alteration of the general texture, but unconnected with disorder of the constitution.

**Macula Matricis.** See *Nævus Maternus*.

**Ma'cular.** Belonging to *Maculæ*. *Mācūlāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Mācūlātus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Having *maculæ*: ma'culate.

**Mācūlifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Mācūla*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having spots or stains: ma'culiform.

**Mācūlōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mācūla*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Having or full of spots: ma'culous.

**Madder.** (Sax. *Mæddre*.) *M. Med.* The *Rubia tinctorum*.

**Māděfa'ctio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Mādor*, moisture; *fācia*, to make.) *Chem.*, *Pathol.* The induction or formation of moisture: humectation: made-fa'ction.

**Madness.** See *Insanity*, *Lunacy*, *Mania*.

**Madness, Canine.** See *Hydrophobia*.

**Magella'nic Clouds.** *Astron.* Two whitish spots in the heavens, near the south pole, composed of *nebulae*, or clusters of fixed stars.

**Maggot Pimple.** *Pathol.* The *Varus punctatus*.

**Magi'stral.** (*Māgister*, a master.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines prescribed for the occasion, in distinction from such as are officinal, or kept prepared in the shops. *Māgistrālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Ma'gma**, *ātis*, n. (*Μάγμα*.) Dregs; sediment; a squeezed mass of a certain consistence.

**Magne'sia**, *æ*, f. (A district of Lydia.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths.

**Magnēsia U'sta.** *M. Med.* Calcined magnesia.

**Magnēsiānus**, *a*, *um*. (*Magnēsia*.) *Chem.* Belonging to *Magnesia*. *Geol.* A genus of stony rocks: magne'sian.

**Magnēsico-** (*Magnēsia*.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to *Magnesia*.

**Magnēsicus**, *a*, *um*. (*Magnēsia*.) *Chem.* Applied to the only oxide known of *Magnesium*, and to its salts; also to a genus of agalysian epizōic earths composed of magnesian rocks: magne'sic.

**Magnēsium**, *ii*, n. *Chem.* The metallic base of *Magnesia*.

**Ma'gnet.** (*Μάγνης*.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to certain native oxides of iron which attract iron: the loadstone. *Magnēs*, *nētis*, m.

**Magnēticus**, *a*, *um*. Belonging to the magnet: magne'tic.

**Ma'gnetism.** (*Μάγνης*; terminal -*ismus*.) *Nat. Philos.* The property of attraction, or repulsion, possessed by the loadstone. *Magnētīsmus*, *i*, m.

**Magnetism, Animal.** See *Animal Magnetism*.

**Magnētōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Μάγνης*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise on the magnet and magnetism: magneto'logy.

**Magnētōmētrum**, *i*, n. (*Μάγνης*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus for ascertaining the force with which the magnet attracts iron in different places: a magneto'meter.

**Magnōliāceus**, *a, um*. *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement as in the genus *Magnolia*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Magnoliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.): magnolia'ceous.

**Maize**. *Bot.* The *Zea mays*, or Indian wheat plant.

**Mājōrāna**, *æ, f.* (*Mainis*, May; because it flowers in this month.) *Bot.* The plant marjoram; also spelled *Marjorana*. See *Origanum vulgare*.

**Mājōrāna Syri'āca**. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium marum*, or Syrian herb mastich.

**Māla**, *æ, f.* (Cont. *Maxilla*, the jaw.) *Anat.* The prominent part of the cheek, or cheek-ball.

**Mālāca'nthus**, *a, um*. (*Μαλακός*, soft; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the flowers in capitules soft to the touch, from the silken hairs which stand out from them: mala-ca'nthous.

**Mālā'cia**, *æ, f.* (*Μαλακός*, effeminate.) A 'softening. *Med.* Depraved or fanciful appetite, as in *chlorosis*, pregnancy, etc.

**Mālāco-**. (*Μαλακός*, soft.) A prefix denoting softness, or delicacy.

**Mālācōma**, *ātis, n.* (*Μαλακώω*, to soften.) *Pathol.* A softening of a part, as of the brain, kidneys, bones, etc.

**Mālācōphy'llus**, *a, um*. (*Μαλακός*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves soft to the touch, from the hairs with which they are furnished; malacophyllous.

**Mālācōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* *Pathol.* The progress of *Malacoma*.

**Mālācozōōlō'gia**, *æ, f.* (*Mālāco-*; *ζῶον*, an animal; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on soft animals: malacozoo'logy.

**Mālācōzōon**, *i, n.* (*Mālāco-*; *ζῶον*.) *Zoöl.* Same as *Molluscum*.

**Māla'gma**, *ātis, n.* (*Μαλάσσω*, to soften.) *Pharm.* A cataplasm, or emollient application. See *Cataplasma*.

**Ma'lar**. (*Māla*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the cheek-bone. *Mālāris, is, e.*

**Malāria**. *Pathol.* Italian term for marsh *miāsmata*, or infectious effluvia or exhalations from decayed animal or vegetable matter.

**Ma'late**. (*Mālīcum acīdum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination

of malic acid with a base. *Mālas, ātis, f.*

**Male Fern**. *M. Med.* The *Aspidium filix mas*.

**Male Impotence**. See *Sterilitas*.

**Ma'lic**. (*Mālum*, an apple; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to an apple; applied to an acid obtained from the juice of apples. *Mālīcus, a, um.*

**Malice Prepense**. (Fr. *Malice*, ill-will; *pre*, before; *penser*, to think.) *Med. Jur.* Premeditated ill-will; malice *aforethought*, in legal phrase.

**Mālīfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Mālum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of an apple: ma'liform.

**Malīgnant**. (*Mālus*, evil.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases that endanger life. *Mālīgnus, a, um.*

**Malīngerer**. (Fr. *Malingre*, sickly.) *Med. Jur.* One who simulates or feigns disease, to avoid labour or punishment.

**Malleabi'lity**. (*Malleus*.) The capability of certain metals to be beaten into form without cracking. *Malleābī'litas, ātis, f.*

**Malleātio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Malleus*.) *Pathol.* A species of *Chorea*, in which the hands convulsively act in striking on the knees, as if with a hammer: mallea'tion.

**Malle'ōlus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Malleus*.) *Anat.* Applied to the projections of bone on the *tibia* and *fibula*, forming the inner and outer ankles.

**Ma'lleus**, *i, m.* (A hammer.) *Anat.* One of the small bones of the internal ear.

**Malloco'ccus**, *a, um*. (*Μαλλός*, fleece; *κόκκος*, a berry.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit: malloco'ccous.

**Ma'llow**. (Sax. *Malu*.) *M. Med.* The *Malva sylvestris*.

**Malpī'ghii Rēte**. *Anat.* The *Rete mucosum* of the negro, first pointed out by Malpighi.

**Mālus Mēdīca**. Same as *Citrus Medica*.

**Ma'lva**, *æ, f.* (*Μάλαχη*, softness.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) of the *Malva sylvestris*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphica*, Ord. *Polyandria*. Juss. *Malvaceæ*.

**Ma'lva Sylve'stris**. *M. Med.* The common mallow plant.

**Ma'mma**, *æ, f.* (*Μάμμα*, the instinctive cry of an infant.) *Anat.*



The female breast or globular projection on either side of the thorax or chest.

**Mammālis**, *is, e.* (*Mamma.*) *Zoöl.* Having breasts; applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Animalia Vertebrata*, which suckle their young: ma'mmal.

**Mamma'logy.** *Zoöl.* A treatise on *Mammalia*. *Mammālō'gia*, *æ, f.*

**Ma'mmary.** (*Mamma.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the female breast. *Mam-mārius*, *a, um.*

**Mammātus**, *a, um.* *Anat., Zoöl.* Having *mammæ* or breasts: ma'in-mate.

**Mammī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Mamma; fēro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having breasts; applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) the same as *Mammalia*.

**Mammīfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Mamma; forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having the form of the breast: ma'm-miform.

**Mammi'lla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Mamma.*) *Anat.* The nipple; also the male breast.

**Mammi'llary.** (*Mammilla.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the nipple or to the male breast. *Mammillāris*, *is, e.*

**Mammilla'tion.** (*Mammilla.*) *Pathol.* Applied to the appearances of little prominences like granulations on a mucous surface, as of the stomach sometimes in *Phthisis*, etc. *Mammillatio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Mammillātus**, *a, um.* Having *Mammillæ* or nipples: mammi'llate.

**Mammillī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Mammilla; fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *mammillæ*: mammillī'ferous.

**Mammillīfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Mammilla; forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having the form of *mammillæ*: mammi'lliform.

**Mammillōsus**, *a, um.* (*Mammilla; terminal -ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *mammillæ*, or prominent tubercles: mammi'llose.

**Mammōsus**, *a, um.* (*Mamma; terminal -ōsus.*) *Physiol., Zoöl.* Having or full of breasts, or rather having full or large breasts: ma'm-mose.

**Ma'mmūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Mamma.*) *Bot.* Applied to the swollen conceptacles on the *thallus* of certain lichens: a ma'nmule.

**Man.** (Sax. *Minan*, to think.) *Zoöl.* Man ranks among the mammi-

ferous animals, constituting the sole genus, Ord. *Bimana*, of the *Mammalia*. *Hōmo*, *īnis*, *c. g.*

**Man, Description of.** See *Anthropology*.

**Man, Eating of.** See *Anthrophagia*.

**Man, Generation of.** See *Anthropogeny*.

**Man, History of.** See *Anthropography*.

**Man-Shaped.** See *Anthropomorphous*.

**Ma'ndibles.** (*Mando*, to chew.) *Entomol.* The anterior or superior pair of jaws of the *Tritores*, in distinction from the posterior or inferior pair, or *Maxillæ*. *Ornithol.* The two jaws, upper and lower, which are invested by beak or bill. Pl. of *Mandibūla*, *æ, f.*

**Mandī'būla**, *æ, f.* (Same.) *Anat.* The *Maxilla inferior*: a ma'ndible.

**Mandī'būlāris**, *is, e.* (*Mandibūla.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the mandible or lower jaw: mandī'bular.

**Mandī'būlīfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Mandibūla; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied to the jaws of insects when hard and horny: mandī'buliform.

**Mandrā'gōra**, *æ, f.* (*Māvōpa*, a stable; *ἀγορέω*, to denote; because it grows there.) *Bot.* The *Atropa Mandragora*, or narcotic plant mandrake.

**Mandrake.** See *Mandragora*.

**Manduca'tion.** (*Mandūco*, to chew.) Same as *Mastication*. *Manducatio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Ma'nganate.** (*Mangānēsicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of manganic acid and base. *Mangānas*, *ātis, f.*

**Ma'nganese.** *Chem.* A peculiar metallic substance which, next to iron, is the most generally diffused through the earth. *Mangānēsium*, *ii, n.*

**Ma'ngane'sic.** (*Mangānēsium terminal -ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from manganese. *Mangānēsicus*, *a, um.*

**Manga'nic.** Proposed to be used in place of manganic, for greater distinction. See *Manganium*.

**Mangā'nium**, *ii, n.* *Chem.* Proposed for *Manganesium*; the latter is apt to be confounded with *Magnesium*, at least in derivatives.

**Mangānōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mangā-nēsium*; terminal -ōsus.) *Chem*. Having or full of manganese: ma'n-ganous.

**Manhood**. See *Ætas Virilis*.

**Mā'nia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μαλνομαί*, to rage.) *Pathol*. Delirium unaccompanied by fever; madness; a genus, *Ord*. *Vesaniæ*, *Cl*. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Mā'nia a Pōtu**. *Med. Jur.*, *Pathol*. Madness from drink, or excessive indulgence in drinking. See *Delirium Tremens*.

**Māniēcālis**, *is*, *e*. *Pathol*. Belonging to mania: man'i'acal.

**Manie sans Delire**. (*Fr.*) *Med. Jur*. Madness, without delirium. See *Moral Insanity*.

**Mān'pūlus**, *i*, *n*. (*Manum impleat*, what fills the hand.) *Pharm*. A handful.

**Ma'anna**, *æ*, *f*. (*Heb.*) *M. Med*. A substance supposed to resemble that of the Holy Scriptures; obtained from the *Fraxinus ornus*, the *F. rotundifolia*, and other species of ash-tree.

**Mannī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Manna*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot*. Affording manna: manni'ferous.

**Ma'nnite**. *Chem*. A white substance chiefly obtained from manna, and on which its laxative virtues depend; sugar of manna. *Ma'nnis*, *is*, *f*.

**Ma'ntle**. (*Mantēlum*, a cloak.) *Zoöl*. A developement of the skin which covers the body of nearly all *Mollusca*. *Pa'llium*, *ii*, *n*.

**Mānu'brium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Mānus*, the hand; *hābeo*, to hold.) A hilt, or handle. *Anat*. The uppermost part of the *Sternum*.

**Mānu'brium Mā'nus**. *Anat*. An epithet applied to the *Radius*.

**Mānū'lū'vium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Mānus*; *avo*, to wash.) *Med*. A hand-bath.

**Mā'nus**, *ūs*, *f*. (*Māno*, to proceed.) *Anat*. The hand. See *Hand*.

**Manusstupratio**. See *Masturbation*.

**Manyplies**. *Comp. Anat*. The stomach of the *Ruminantia*.

**Māra'nta**, *æ*, *f*. Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) of the *fecula* of the tubers of the *Maranta arundinacea*, and *M. Indica*. Arrow-root.

**Māra'nta Arundinācea**. *M. Med*. The arrow-root plant.

**Māra'nta I'ndīca**. *M. Med*. Another species from which arrow-root is obtained.

**Mārantāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mārantā*, the arrow-root plant.) *Bot*. Having an arrangement as in the *Maranta*; applied to a *Juss. Family* (pl. f.): maranta'ceous.

**Mārasmōdēs**, *adj*. (*Mārasmus*; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol*. Having or full of *marasmus*: mara'smous.

**Mārasmoīdēs**, *adj*. (*Mārasmus*; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol*. Resembling *Marasmus*: mara'smoid.

**Mārasmo'pŷra**, *æ*, *f*. (*Mārasmus*; *πŷρ*, a fever.) *Pathol*. Hectic fever.

**Māra'smus**, *i*, *m*. (*Μαραίνω*, to grow lean.) *Pathol*. A wasting of the flesh: emacia'tion.

**Ma'rble**. (*Fr. Marbre.*) *M. Med*. A species of limestone, or hard carbonate of lime. *Ma'rmor*, *ōris*, *n*.

**Marce'scens**, *tis*, *part*. (*Marcco*, to wither.) *Bot*. Withering; decaying: marce'scent.

**Ma'rcor**, *ōris*, *m*. (*Marcco.*) *Pathol*. Leanness, or wasting of the body. (Pl.) Diseases characterised by emaciation of the body; an *Ord.*, *Cl.* *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. See *Marasmus*.

**Ma'rga**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μύρον*, ointment; *γη*, the earth.) *Geol*. Marl, a mixed composition of argillaceous earth.

**Ma'rgarate**. (*Margāricum acīdum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem*. A combination of margaric acid with a base. *Ma'rgāras*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Marga'ric**. (*Margārīna*; terminal -ic.) *Chem*. Applied to an acid obtained from margaric. *Margārīcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Margari'n**. (*Μάργαρον*, a pearl.) *Chem*. A simple fat, a constituent of the radical termed *Margaryl*. *Margārīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Ma'rgaryl**. (*Margārīna*, margaric; *ὑλη*, material.) *Chem*. A radical, of which stearin and margaric are constituents.

**Margīnālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Margo*, a border.) *Bot*. Placed upon the margin: mar'ginal.

**Margīnātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Margīno*, to make borders.) *Bot*. Having a border, edge, or margin: mar'ginate.

**Margīnīfo'rnis**, *is*, *e*. (*Margo*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot*. Resembling a border: margī'niform.



**Mari'ne A'cid.** *Chem.* Mur-  
atic, or hydrochloric acid; com-  
monly termed the spirit of salt.

**Mari'ne Salt.** *Chem.* The mu-  
riate of soda, or sea salt; chloride of  
salt; common salt.

**Märi'timus, a, um.** (*Märe*, the  
sea.) Belonging to the sea: ma'ri-  
time.

**Ma'rjoram, Common.** *M. Med.*  
The *Origanum vulgare*.

**Ma'rjoram, Sweet.** *M. Med.*  
The *Origanum majorana*.

**Ma'rjoram, Wild.** *M. Med.*  
The *Origanum vulgare*.

**Marl.** See *Marga*.

**Marmä'rÿga, æ, f.** } (*Μαρμαίρω*,

**Marmä'rÿge, es, f.** } to shine.)

*Med.* In pl., the appearance of sparks  
or coruscations before the eyes.

**Marmä'rÿgödēs, adj.** (*Mar-  
mā'rÿgæ*; terminal -*ödēs*.) *Pathol.*  
Having, or full of *Marmarygæ*:  
marmary'gous.

**Ma'rmor, ðris, n.** (*Μαρμαίρω*,  
to shine.) *Chem.* Marble. *M. Med.*  
Pharmacopœial name (E. D. & U. S. A.)  
for the massive crystalline, or white  
granular carbonate of lime. See  
*Marble*.

**Ma'rrrow.** (*Sax. Mearh.*) *Anat.*  
The fat oleaginous substance in the  
cavities of long cylindrical bones.  
*Mēdu'lla, æ, f.*

**Marrow, Spinal.** See *Medulla  
Spinalis*.

**Marrū'bium, ii, n.** (Heb. *Mar-  
rob*, a bitter juice.) *M. Med.* Phar-  
macopœial name (U. S. A.) for *Mar-  
rubium vulgare*. A Linn. genus, Cl.  
*Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*.  
Juss. *Labiatae*.

**Marrū'bium A'lbum.** *Bot.*  
Another name for the *M. vulgare*.

**Marrū'bium Vulgāre.** *M. Med.*  
Systematic name of the common or  
white horehound, also called *Mar-  
rubium album*.

**Marsh Ma'llow.** *M. Med.* The  
*Althæa officinalis*.

**Marsū'piālis, is, e.** (*Marsū'pium*.)  
Pouched, or resembling a pouch:  
marsu'pial.

**Marsū'piliſſorus, a, um.** (*Mar-  
sū'pium*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having  
pouch-like flowers: marsupiiſſo'rous.

**Marsū'pium, ii, n.** (*Μάρσπιος*,  
a little sack.) A pouch. *Anat.* Ap-  
plied to the large cavity of the peri-

tonæum; also to the scrotum. *Zoöl.*  
The pouch or receptacle near the mam-  
mæ of the opossum, kangaroo, etc.

**Mas, māris, m.** *Zoöl.* The male  
of all kinds of animals.

**Mascū'iliflorus, a, um.** (*Mascū-  
lus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having  
male flowers: masculiflo'rous.

**Ma'sculus, a, um.** (*Mas*, a male.)  
Belonging to a male: ma'sculine.

**Masked.** (*Fr. Masquer*, to dis-  
guise.) See *Personatus*.

**Massa, æ, f.** (*Μάσσω*, to knead.)  
*Pharm.* Any compound from which  
pills are to be made.

**Massa Carneæ Jacobi Sylvi.**  
See *Sylvii, Massa Carneæ Jacobi*.

**Massēter, ēris, m.** (*Μασσητήρ*,  
*μασσάομαι*, to chew.) *Anat.* A  
short thick muscle of the lower jaw,  
on each side of the face.

**Massētēricus, a, um.** *Anat.* Be-  
longing to the *Masseter* muscle:  
massetē'ric.

**Ma'ssicot.** *Chem.* Yellow oxide  
of lead.

**Mastādēn, ēnis, m.** (*Μαστός*, the  
breast; *ἄδην*, a gland.) *Anat.* The  
mammary gland, or female breast.

**Mastādēnīticus, a, um.** *Pathol.*  
Belonging to *Mastadenitis*: mastā-  
deni'tic.

**Mastādēnītis, idis, f.** (*Masta-  
den*; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* In-  
flammation of the mammary gland.

**Masta'lgia, æ, f.** (*Μαστός*;  
*ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the  
mammary gland or breast: mastalg'y.

**Masta'lgicus, a, um.** *Pathol.*  
Belonging to *Mastalgia*: mastalgic.

**Mastau'xe, es, f.** (*Μαστός*;  
*αὔξη*, increase.) *Pathol.* Swollen  
or enlarged female breast.

**Mastheleōsis, is, or eos, f.** (*Μασ-  
τός*; *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration.) *Pathol.*  
Ulceration of the *mamma*, or female  
breast.

**Ma'stic.** } *M. Med.* (*Μαστίχην*.)  
**Ma'stich.** } A substance obtained  
from the *Pistacia lentiscus*.

**Mastica'tion.** (*Mastico*, to chew.)  
*Physiol.* The act or process of  
chewing; also, the taking, chewing,  
and insalivation of the food. *Mas-  
ticatio, ōnis, f.*

**Mastica'tory.** (*Mastico*.) *Pharm.*  
Applied to medicines to be masti-  
cated, or chewed. *Masticatōrius*,  
*a, um.*

**Ma'stich Tree.** *M. Med.* The *Pistacia lentiscus*.

**Ma'stiche,** *es, f.* (Μαστίχην, from *μαστιχάω*, to chew.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) of ma'stic, ma'stich, or ma'stick.

**Masticin.** *Chem.* A peculiar principle obtained by the action of alcohol upon mastic.

**Mastick.** See *Mastic*.

**Ma'sticot.** *Chem.* Same as *Masticot*.

**Ma'sticus,** *a, um.* (Μαστός.) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the *mammæ*: ma'stic.

**Mastitis,** *idis, f.* (Μαστός; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Phlegmonous inflammation of the female breast.

**Masto-** (Μαστός.) A prefix denoting the *mamma*, or female breast.

**Mastocarcinōma,** *ātis, n.* (Μαστός; *carcinōma*.) *Pathol.* Carcinoma, or incipient cancer of the breast.

**Mastodēs,** *adj.* (Μαστός; terminal-*ώδης*.) *Anat.* Having large breasts: ma'stous.

**Mastodŷnia,** *æ, f.* (Μαστός; *δύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain occurring in the *mamma*, or female breast: mastody'ny.

**Mastoidea'lgia,** *æ, f.* (*Mastoidēs* processus; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the mastoid process: masto-lea'lgŷ.

**Mastoideōcentēsis,** *is, or eos, f.* (*Mastoidēs* processus; *κέντησις*, a puncturing.) *Surg. Pathol.* Perforation of the mastoid process.

**Mastoidēs,** *adj.* (Μαστός; terminal-*idēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling the nipple: ma'stoid.

**Mastoidēus,** *a, um.* (*Mastoidēs* processus; terminal-*ideus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the mastoid process of the temporal bone: mastoi'dean.

**Mastolō'gia,** *æ, f.* (Μαστός; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* A treatise on the *mamma* or female breast: masto'logy.

**Mastōmēnia,** *æ, f.* (Μαστός; *μήν*, a month.) *Pathol.* Metastasis of the menstrual flow to the *mammæ*.

**Masto'neus,** *i, m.* (Μαστός; *γκός*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of the *mamma*, mammary and itself, or nipple.

**Mastōpāre'ctāma,** *ātis, n.* (Μαστός; *παρέκταμα*, immoderate exten-

sion.) *Pathol.* Excessive distension of the *mammæ*.

**Mastōpā'thia,** *æ, f.* (Μαστός; *πάθος*, disease.) *Pathol.* Pain in the female breast: masto'pathy.

**Mastōpā'thicus,** *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Mastopathia*: masto-pa'thic.

**Mastōpīmēlō'neus,** *i, m.* } (Μασ-  
**Mastōpio'neus,** *i, m.* } τός;  
*πιμελή*, fat; *όγκός*, a tumour.) *Pa-  
thol.* A fatty swelling or tumour in  
the *mamma*.

**Mastorrhā'gia,** *æ, f.* (Μαστός; *ρήγνυμι*, to break forth.) *Pathol.* Sudden hemorrhage from the *mamma*: masto'rrhagy.

**Mastorrhā'gicus,** *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Mastorrhagia*: mas-  
torrha'gic.

**Mastosci'rrihus,** *i, m.* (Μαστός; *σκιρρός*, a hard tumour.) *Pathol.* *Scirrhus* of the breast.

**Masturbātio,** *ōnis, f.* (*Mānus*, the hand; *stupro*, to dishonour.) Self-pollution, or secret vice; masturba'tion. See *Onanism*, *Manusstupratio*.

**Mateco.** See *Matico*.

**Mātē'ria Mē'dica.** A general arrangement or classification of substances, natural and artificial, used in the cure of diseases.

**Ma'tico.** *Bot.* A tree growing wild in the interior of Peru, the leaves of which are celebrated for their styptic properties. Called *Artanthe elongata* in the pharmacopœia (D.)

**Ma'trix,** *icis, f.* (Μήτηρ, a mother.) *Anat.* The *Uterus*, or womb: the ma'trix; also termed *Metra*.

**Matted.** See *Cespitosus*.

**Matter.** See *Materia*, *Pus*.

**Mātūrans,** *tis, part.* (*Mātūro*, to ripen.) Having power to ripen, or mature. *Pharm.* Applied to substances (pl. n.) which promote the suppuration of tumours: matu'ring: matu'rant.

**Matura'tion.** (Same.) *Surg.* The process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus or matter is formed in an abscess. *Mātūrātio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Maw.** See *Gaster*, *Ventriculus*.

**Maw-Worm.** *Zoöl.* The *Ascaris vermicularis*, or thread-worm; the *Oxyuris* of Rudolphi.

**Max'illa,** *æ, f.* (Μασσάομαι, to chew.) *Anat.* The upper or lower



jaw. *Comp. Anat.* See *Maxillary*.  
*Entomol.* See *Mandibula*, *Mandibles*.

**Maxillāris**, *is*, *e.* (*Maxilla*.)  
*Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Relating to the jaw : maxillary.

**Maxillary**. (*Maxilla*.) *Anat.*  
Belonging to the *Maxilla*. *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen especially to the *Maxilla superior*. *Maxillāris*, *is*, *e.*

**Maxillary Sinus**. See *Hig-morianum Antrum*.

**Mayhem**. (Old Fr. *Mehaigner*, to hurt.) *Med. Jur.* In English law, "the violently depriving another of the use of such of his members as may render him the less able in fighting, either to defend himself, or annoy his adversary:" maim, hurt, or wound.

**Mays**. (Ind.) See *Zea Mays*.

**Mead**. (Sax. *Mēdu*.) Water impregnated with honey, after it has undergone vinous fermentation.

**Meadow Crowfoot**. *M. Med.*  
The *Ranunculus Acris*.

**Meadow Sa'ffron**. *M. Med.* The *Colchicum autumnale*.

**Meal**. (Sax. *Mēlu*.) See *Farina*.

**Measles**. (Sax. *Mesall*, or *mysel*, leprous.) *Pathol.* The disease *Rubeola*.

**Meātus**, *ūs*, *m.* (*Meo*, to pass.)  
A passage. *Anat.* An opening, leading to a canal, duct, or cavity.

**Meātus Urinārius**. *Anat.* The orifice of the *urethra*; the urinary opening.

**Mechā'nica**, *æ*, *f.* } (*Μηχανική*;

**Mechā'nice**, *es*, *f.* } from *μηχανή*, a machine.) *Nat. Philos.*  
That part which determines the effect which the application of one or more forces ought to produce upon a body : mechanics.

**Mechā'nicus**, *a*, *um*. Belonging to mechanics, or to a machine : mechanical.

**Meckel's Ga'nglion**. *Anat.*  
The sphenopalatine ganglion, discovered by Meckel.

**Me'conate**. (*Mēcōnīcum acīdum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of meconic acid with a base. *Mēcōnas*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Meco'nic**. (*Μήκων*, the poppy; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the poppy; applied to an acid, a constituent of opium.

**Mecon'īn**. (*Μήκων*.) *Chem.* A white substance, a component principle of opium. *Mēcōnia*, *æ*, *f.*

**Mēcōnīōdēs**, *adj.* *Physiol.* Having, or full of *meconium* : meco'nious.

**Mēcōnīōidēs**, *adj.* (*Mēcōnium*; terminal-*ides*.) *Physiol.* Resembling *meconium* : meco'noid.

**Mēcōnīōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Mēcōnium*, λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on *meconium*, its nature and properties : meconio'logy.

**Mēcōniorrhœ'a**, *æ*, *f.* (*Mēcōnium*, ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A morbidly increased discharge of *meconium*.

**Mēcōnium**, *ī*, *n.* (*Μήκων*, from resemblance to the inspissated juice of the poppy.) *Physiol.* The dark green excrementitious substance found in the large intestine of the fetus.

**Mēcōnīōdēs**, *adj.* (*Μήκων*; terminal-*īdēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling the poppy : meco'noid.

**Mēcōnīōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Μήκων*, λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on the poppy, or on opium : meconio'logy.

**Me'dian**. (*Mēdius*, the middle.)  
In the middle : between others, medial, or mesial. *Mēdiānus*, *a*, *um*.

**Me'dian Basī'lic Vein**. *Anat.*  
The vein at the bend of the arm when proceeding inwardly from the basilic vein.

**Me'dian Cepha'lic Vein**. *Anat.*  
The vein at the bend of the arm when a branch of the cephalic vein.

**Me'dian Nerve**. *Anat.* The second branch of the brachial plexus.

**Me'dian Vein**. *Anat.* The vein under the flexure of the arm.

**Mēdiastīnum**, *ī*, *n.* (*Mēdio'stan*, standing in the middle.) *Anat.* The *septum*, or duplicature of the *pleura* which divides the cavity of the thorax into two parts; the *Septum thoracicum*.

**Mē'dica**, *Mālus*. *Bot.* The *Cy-rus medica*.

**Me'dical**. (*Mēdico*, to heal.)  
Belonging to medicine or the healing art, including both medicine and surgery; also, pertaining to medicine distinct from surgery. *Mē'dicus*, *um*.

**Me'dical Ju'rispru'dence**. The science which applies the principles of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in Courts of Ju-

ee; also termed Legal, or Forensic medicine; but, strictly, it expresses a knowledge of the regulations of medical education and practice.

**Me'dical Police.** Those medical receipts useful to the legislature or the magistracy.

**Mēdicāme'ntum**, *i*, *n*. (Same.) *Med.* A medicine, or medi'cament.

**Mēdica'trix**, *icis*, *f*. (Same.) A female that cureth, or healeth.

**Mēdicātus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Pharm.* Having the qualities of a medicine: me'dicated.

**Mēdicīna**, *æ*, *f*. (Same.) The science of medicine. *Pharm.* A medicine.

**Mēdicīna Diētētīca.** That department which regards the regulation of the non-naturals, especially diet: dietē'tic me'dicine.

**Mēdicīna Diāso'stica.** That branch which treats of the preservation of health: dias'o'stic me'dicine.

**Mēdicīna Gymna'stica.** That branch which trusts to exercise; gymn'a'stic me'dicine.

**Mēdicīna Prophyla'ctica.** That branch which treats of the proper means for preservation of the health: prophyla'ctic me'dicine.

**Medi'cinal.** (*Mēdicīna*.) Belonging to medicine. *Mēdicinālis*, *e*.

**Medi'cinal Hours.** Those in which medicines may be taken with most advantage; being in the morning fasting, an hour before dinner, four hours after it, and at bed time.

**Mē'dicus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Belonging to medicine: me'dical. See *Medical*.

**Mē'dicus**, *i*, *m*. (*Mēdico*.) *Med.* A healer of diseases; a physician.

**Mēdiōjura'ssicus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mēdius*, the middle; *jurassicus*, belonging to Jura.) *Bot.* Applied to a group of sedimentous pelagic strata comprehending the intermediary Silithic: mediojura'ssic.

**Mēditu'llium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Mēdius*, the middle; *tellus*, the earth.) *Anat.* The *Diploë*; also, the medullary tissue in the spongy tissue of the short bones, and extremities of the long bones.

**Mē'dium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Mēdius*.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* That particular region through which bodies move, as air,

water, etc.; the density of the medium is called its resistance.

**Mēdu'lla**, *æ*, *f*. (*Mēdius*.) *Anat.* The marrow. *Bot.* The pith or pulp of vegetables.

**Mēdu'lla Oblongāta.** *Anat.* The prolonged marrow; a name for the medullary substance which lies within the *cranium* on the basiliary process of the occipital bone.

**Mēdu'lla Spīnālis.** *Anat.* The spinal marrow, or spinal cord.

**Medu'llary.** (*Mēdulla*, marrow.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Belonging to marrow, or to pith. *Mēdullāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Medu'llary Sarco'ma.** *Pathol.* A name for *Fungus hæmatodes*.

**Medulli'n.** (*Mēdulla*.) *Bot.* The pith, particularly that of the *Helianthus*, or sun-flower. *Medullīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Mēdullitis**, *idis*, *f*. (*Mēdulla*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Same as *Myelitis*.

**Mēdullōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mēdulla*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of marrow, or pith: medu'llous.

**Mē'ga-** } (*Méγas*, great.) Pre-  
**Mē'gālo-** } fixes denoting largeness.

**Mēgacē'phālus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mēga-*; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have large calathidia, or flowers united into large heads. *Zoöl.* Applied to animals remarkable for the large size of their heads: megace'phalous.

**Mēgāla'nthus**, *a*, *um*. (*Méγas*, great; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large or ample leaves: megal'a'nthous.

**Mē'gālōca'rpūs**, *a*, *um*. (*Mēgālo-*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit: megaloca'rpous.

**Mēgālorh'izūs**, *a*, *um*. (*Mēgālo-*; ρίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having great thick roots: megalorh'izous.

**Mēgālōsau'rus**, *i*, *m*. (*Mēgālo-*; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Name for a large lizard.

**Mēgālospe'rmūs**, *a*, *um*. (*Mēgālo-*; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having large fruit or seeds: megalospe'r'mous.

**Mēgālosplēnia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Mēgālo-*; σπλήν, the spleen.) *Pathol.* Enlargement or tumefaction of the spleen.

**Megalotherium.** See *Megatherium*.



**Mēga'nthus**, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers: mega'nthous.

**Mēgāthērūm**, *ii, n.* (Μέγας; θηρίου, a beast.) *Comp. Anat., Zool.* A colossal beast, a genus of extinct *Edentata*, the type of the *Megatheridae*, or Megatherioids of Owen.

**Mc'grim.** (Fr. *Migraine.*) A kind of headache, affecting one side near the eye or temple. *Migræ'na*, *æ, f.* See *Hemicrania*.

**Meibō'mian Glands.** *Anat.* Small glands between the *conjunctiva* and tarsal cartilages, discovered by Meibomius.

**Mel**, *mellis*, *n.* (Μέλι.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the saccharine secretion of the *Apis mellifica*, obtained from flowers. Honey.

**Mel Aëreum.** } Aërial honey;

**Mel Roscidum.** } honey-dew;  
two names for the substance otherwise called *Aëromeli*, or manna.

**Mēlæ'na**, *æ, f.* (Μέλας, black.) *Pathol.* A vomiting of a concrete blackish blood, mixed with insipid acid, or viscid phlegm; the black vomit. See *Melanorrhagia*.

**Mēlæ'na Chōlæ'a.** *Pathol.* A name for *Icterus niger*, or black jaundice.

**Mēlænī'cus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Melæna*: mele'nic.

**Mēlāleu'ca**, *æ, f.* (Μέλας; λευκός, white.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyadelphia*, Ord. *Icosandria*. Juss. *Myrtaceæ*.

**Mēlāleu'ca Cajeputi.** } *M.*  
**Mēlāleu'ca Leucadē'n-** } *Med.*  
**dron.**

The plant (Pharm. U.S.A.) from which cajeput oil is obtained.

**Mēlāleu'ca Mī'nor.** *M. Med.* The plant (Pharm. L. E.) from which cajeput oil is obtained.

**Mēlāleu'cus**, *a, um.* (Μέλας; λευκός, white.) *Anat., Physiol.* That which is white and black: melaleu'cus.

**Mēlampō'dium**, *ii, n.* (Mēlampus, the shepherd who first used it.) *M. Med.* Another name for the *Helleborus niger*.

**Mēlānæ'mia**, *æ, f.* (Μέλας; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* A suffocative state, by which all the blood in the

body appears very dark or black: melane'ny.

**Mēlānanthērus**, *a, um.* (Μέλας; ἄνθηρος, an anther.) *Bot.* Having black anthers: melananthē'rous.

**Mēlanchō'lia**, *æ, f.* (Μέλας; χολή, bile; because supposed to proceed from over-secretion of bile.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised by gloomy thoughtfulness, ill-grounded fears, and general depression of mind: melancholy. A genus, Ord. *Vesaniæ*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Mēlanchō'licus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Melancholia*: melanchol'ic.

**Mēlāncēphidrōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Μέλας; ephidrōsis, morbid perspiration.) *Pathol.* Black ephidrosis, or the *Sudor Anglicus niger*, or black English sweating fever.

**Melani'n.** (Μέλας, black.) *Chem., Physiol.* A morbid and very dangerous morbid carbonaceous product of an (healthy or diseased) organ. *Mēlānī'na*, *æ, f.*

**Mēlānī'smus**, *i, m.* (Μέλας; terminal -ισμός.) *Pathol.* Black jaundice. See *Melasieterus*.

**Mēlāno-**. (Μέλας.) A prefix denoting a black or dark colour.

**Mēlānōcarcīnōma**, *ātis, n.* (Μέλας; carcīnōma, cancer.) *Pathol.* Black cancer; the same as *Melanoma*.

**Mēlānōca'rpus**, *a, um.* (Mēlāno-; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit of a black colour: melanoca'rpus.

**Mēlānōcēdēma**, *ātis, n.* (Mēlāno-; cēdēma, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Black cēdema, or melanosis of the lungs.

**Mēlānōma**, *ātis, n.* (Μελανόω, to grow black.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there are dark soot-coloured tubercles under the integuments and in the *viscera*: black cancer. See *Melanosechirrus*.

**Mēlānophtha'lmus**, *i, m.* (Μέλας; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* *Melanoma* of the eye.

**Mēlānōphyma**, *ātis, n.* (Μέλας; φῦμα, a tuber.) *M. Med.* Term applied to the *Secale cornutum*.

**Mēlānō'pīper**, *ēris, n.* (Μέλας; πέπερι, pepper.) *M. Med.* The *Piper nigrum*, or black pepper.

**Mēlānorrhā'gia**, *æ, f.* (Μέλας;

ἀγνυμι, to break forth.) *Pathol.* Same as *Melæna*.

**Mēlānosci'rrhus**, *i*, m. (Μέλας; σκίρρος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Same as *Melanoma*.

**Mēlānōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέλας.) *Pathol.* The progress of *melanoma*.

**Mēlānospe'rmus**, *a*, *um*. (Μέλανο; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having black seed or fruit: *melanospe'rmous*.

**Mēlāno'stōmus**, *a*, *um*. The same as *Melastomus*.

**Mēlānōsyphīlō'lēpis**, *īdis*, f. (Μέλανο-; syphīlis; λεπίς, a scale.) *Pathol.* Term for a black syphilitic scaly eruption.

**Mēlānōthā'nātos**. } (Μέ-  
**Mēlānōthā'nātus**, *i*, m. } λāno-;  
θάνατος, death.) *Pathol.* An epidemic disease of the middle ages; the black death.

**Melanotic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Melanosis*. *Mēlānōticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Melanourin**. *Chem.* See *Melanurin*.

**Mēlanthērus**, *a*, *um*. (Μέλας; ἀνθηρὸς, an anther.) *Bot.* Having black, or blackish anthers: *melanthē'rous*.

**Melanuri'n**. (Μέλας; οὖρον, the urine.) *Chem.* A new substance, in form of a black pigment, sometimes, but rarely, found in urine; *Mēlānūrīna*, *a*, f.

**Mēlāsī'etērus**, *i*, n. (Μέλας; ἱκτερος, the jaundice.) *Pathol.* Black jaundice.

**Mēlaspe'rmus**, *a*, *um*. (Μέλας; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having black seeds: *melaspe'rmous*. See *Melanospermus*.

**Melasses**. See *Molasses*.

**Mēla'stōmus**, *a*, *um*. (Μέλας; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Having a black mouth: *mela'stomous*. See *Melanostomus*.

**Meli**. (Μέλι, honey.) *M. Med.* See *Mel*.

**Mēlicēra**, *a*, f. } (Μέλι; κηρὸς,  
**Mēlicēria**, *a*, f. } wax.) *Surg.*

**Mēlicēris**, *īdis*, f. } *Pathol.* An encysted tumour, the contents of which are of the consistence and appearance of honey.

**Melice'rous**. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Meliceris*. *Mēlicērus*, *a*, *um*.

**Mēlīphy'llum**, *i*, n. (Μέλι; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Melissa officinalis*.

**Mēlī'ssa**, *a*, f. (Μέλισσα, a bee.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnosperma*. Juss. *Labiatae*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) for *Melissa officinalis*; (D.) the *Melissæ officinalis folia*, or balm-leaves.

**Mēlī'ssa Citrīna**. *M. Med.* A name for *Melissa officinalis*.

**Mēlī'ssa Officīnālis**. *M. Med.* The herb balm.

**Mēlītæ'mia**, *a*, f. (Μέλι; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* The presence of sugar in the blood.

**Mēlītāgra**, *a*, f. (Μέλος, a limb; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* A name for *Impetigo*. Pain of the limbs, arthritic or rheumatic.

**Mēlītūria**, *a*, f. (Μέλι; οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* Same as *Diabetes mellitus*.

**Melli'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mel*, honey; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Producing honey; *melli'ferous*.

**Melli'ficus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mel*; fācio, to make.) Making honey: *melli'fic*.

**Melli'tus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mel*.) Mixed with honey: *melli'tous*.

**Mc'llon**. *Chem.* A new radical substance obtained from the precipitate formed by the action of chlorine on solution of sulpho-cyanide of potassium.

**Mēlōe**, *es*, f. (Μηλέα, an apple tree.) *Entomol.*, *Pharm.* A genus of the *Coleoptera heteromera*.

**Mēlōe Vēsīcātōrius**. *M. Med.* The blister-fly. See *Cantharis*.

**Mēlo'neus**, *i*, m. (Μῆλον, the cheek; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of the cheek.

**Mēlotrīdŷmus**, *i*, m. (Μέλος, a limb; τριδύμος, threefold.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus, with threefold limbs.

**Membrāna**, *a*, f. (*Membra*, limbs.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The expanded, cellular texture or tissue; also called *Reticular membrane*: *mem'brane*. *Bot.* The fine delicate film, or *testa* of seeds.

**Membrāna Conjunctīva**. *Anat.* The united, or continued membrane, a thin, delicate, transparent membrane which lines the eyelids, and is continued over the forepart of the eyeball: the *conjunctiva*.

**Membrana Decidua**. *Anat.* See *Tunica Decidua Uteri*.

**Membrāna Jācōbi**. *Anat.* (Dr.



Jacob, Dublin, its describer.) A delicate membrane investing the external surface of the *retina*.

**Membrāna Nictitans.** *Comp. Anat.* A kind of third eyelid in quadrupeds and birds at the inner corner of the eye.

**Membrana Ruyschiana.** See *Ruyschiana Membrana*.

**Membrana Schneideriana.** See *Schneiderian Membrane*.

**Membrāna Sērōtīna.** *Physiol.* The lateward membrane. That portion of the *Membrana decidua reflexa*, which is formed later than the rest.

**Membrānāceus**, *a, um.* (*Membrāna*.) *Anat., Bot.* Of the nature of membrane: membrana'ceous.

**Membrane.** *Anat.* See *Membrana*.

**Membrānīfō'lius**, *a, um.* (*Membrāna*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having foliaceous membranous expansions: membranifo'lious.

**Membrānīfō'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Membrāna*; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having the form of membrane: membra'niform.

**Membrānoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Membrāna*; terminal *-ides*.) *Anat., Pathol., Physiol.* Resembling membrane: me'mbranoid.

**Membrano'logy.** (*Membrāna*; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of the membranes, their nature, quality, and purpose. *Membrānōlō'gia*, *a, f.*

**Membrānōsus**, *a, um.* (*Membrāna*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Anat.* Composed of, or full of membrane: me'mbranous.

**Membrānūla**, *a, f.* } (Dim.

**Membrānūlum**, *i, n.* } (*Membrāna*.) *Anat.* A little membrane: a me'mbranule.

**Me'mbrum Virile.** *Anat.* The male organ of generation. See *Penis*.

**Meni'geal.** (*Μηνιγξ*, a membrane.) *Anat.* Belonging to the membranes of the brain. *Mēni'ngēus*, *a, um.*

**Mēningītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Mēnīgium*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *Meningium*.

**Mēni'ngion.** } (Dim.

**Mēni'ngium**, *ii, n.* } (*Μηνιγξ*.) *Anat.* The arachnoid membrane.

**Mēningītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Μηνιγξ*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

**Mēni'ngo-**. (*Μηνιγξ*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A prefix denoting relation to the *meninges*, or membranes of the brain.

**Mēningōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (*Μηνιγξ*.) *Anat., Physiol.* A variety of *Syndesmosis*, consisting in the union of osseous pieces by membrane, as in the cranial bones of the fetus.

**Mēningūria**, *a, f.* (*Μηνιγξ*; οὔρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* The passing of urine containing membranous shreds.

**Mēningūrīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Meninguria*: menin-gu'ric.

**Mēninx**, *gis, f.* (*Μηνιγξ*.) *Anat.* A membrane of the brain; used by Chaussier specially for the *Dura mater*.

**Mēniscoīdēs**, *a, um.* (*Μηνίσκος*, a crescent; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling a crescent; applied to parts of this shape: me-ni'scoid.

**Mēni'scus**, *i, m.* (*Μηνίσκος*.) *Anat.* A crescent-shaped cartilage between the joints.

**Mēnispermāceus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a family (pl. f.) having the *Menispermum* for their type: menisperma'ceous.

**Menispe'rmate.** (*Mēnispermicum* acidum: terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of menispermic acid with a base. *Mēnispe'rmas*, *ātis, f.*

**Menispe'rmic.** *Chem.* Belonging to the *Menispermum cocculus*; applied to an acid. *Mēnispe'rmicus*, *a, um.*

**Mēnispe'rmum**, *i, n.* (*Μήνη*, the moon; σπέρμα, a seed.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diocia*, Ord. *Dodecandria*. Juss. *Menispermeæ*.

**Mēnispe'rmum Co'ccūlus.** *M. Med.* The moon-seed plant, the berries of which are called *Cocculus Indicus*.

**Mēnispe'rmum Palmātum.** *M. Med.* The *Cocculus palmatus*.

**Mēnobra'uchiæ**, *ārum, f. pl.* (*Μένω*, to remain; βράγχια, the gills of a fish.) *Zoöl.* The abiding respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals. See *Menopomatia, f.*

**Mēnōlī'psis**, *is*, or *eōs*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses; λείψις, a retention.) *Pathol.* Term for retention or absence of the *catamenia*.

**Mēnōpau'sis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῆνες; παῦσις, a cessation.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Cessation of the menses.

**Mēnoplā'nia**, *æ*, f. (Μῆνες; ἀνάμ, a deviation.) *Pathol.* A discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the womb; an aberration of the menstrual flow.

**Mēnōpōmā'tia**, *æ*, f. (Μένω, to remain; πωμάτιον, a lid.) *Zoöl.* The *operculum*, or lid of the respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals.

**Mēnorrhā'gia**, *æ*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Immoderate flowing of the *catamenia*, or menses, or of blood from the uterus; *me'norrhagy*; a *menstrual*, Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Mēnorrhā'gia Al'ba**. *Pathol.* *Menorrhœa*, or *Fluor albus*.

**Mēnorrhā'gia Lōchiā'lis**. *Obstet. Pathol.* An excessive flow of the *lochia*.

**Menorrhā'gic**. *Pathol.* (Μενorrhā'gia.) Belonging to *menorrhœa*. *Mēnorrhā'gicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Mēnostā'sia**, *æ*, f. } (Μῆνες; **Mēno'stā'sis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. } στάσις, standing.) *Pathol.* Suppression of the *catamenia*.

**Mēnoxē'nia**, *æ*, f. (Μῆνες; ἰός, strange.) *Pathol.* Irregular menstruation.

**Mens**, *tis*, f. (Μένος, force, length, or power.) See *Mind*.

**Menses**. (*Mensis*, a month.) *Physiol.* The periodical discharge from the uterus; the *catamenia*.

**Menses, Immoderate Flow of**. See *Menorrhagia*.

**Menses, Obstruction of**. See *Menorrhœa*.

**Menses, Retention of**. See *Menorrhœa*, *Emansio Mensium*, *Menorrhœa*.

**Menses, Suppression of**. See *Menorrhœa*, *Menostasia*.

**Me'nstrual**. (*Menses*.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the *catamenia*. *Menstrualis*, *is*, *e*.

**Menstruation**. (*Menses*.) *Physiol.*

*siol.* The monthly periods of the discharge of a red fluid from the uterus: the function of menstruating. *Menstruatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Menstrua'tion, Difficult**. See *Dysmenorrhœa*.

**Me'nstruum**, *i*, n. *Chem. Pharm.* A liquid used to dissolve, or extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction, etc.; a solvent.

**Mensura'tion**. (*Mensūro*, to measure.) *Med.* The act or process of measuring the thorax, abdomen, etc. *Mensuratio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Me'nta**, *æ*, f. *Anat.* A name for the *Membrum virile*; also called *Mentula*.

**Me'ntāgra**, *æ*, f. (*Mentum*, the chin; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* An herpetic eruption about the chin, forming a tenacious crust like that on a scald head; same as *Sycosis*.

**Me'ntal**. (*Mens*, the mind; *mentum*, the chin.) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the mind or to the chin. *Mentalis*, *is*, *e*.

**Mental Anxiety**. See *Alysmus*.

**Me'ntha**, *æ*, f. (*Minthe*, a daughter of Cocytus, changed into the herb.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Juss. *Labiatae*.

**Me'ntha Pipērīta**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) for the peppermint herb.

**Me'ntha Pipērītis**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the peppermint herb.

**Me'ntha Pūlē'gium**. *M. Med.* The plant pennyroyal; used as carminative, emmenagogue, and stomachic in hysterical disorders, etc.

**Me'ntha Sātīva**. } *M. Med.*

**Me'ntha Spīcāta**. } The plant

**Me'ntha Vī'rīdis**. } spearmint:

**Me'ntha Vulgāris**. } *M. viridis*, is adopted in the pharmacopœias (L. E. D. and U.S.A.)

**Mentīgo**, *inis*, f. (*Mentum*, the chin; terminal -īgo.) *Pathol.* Same as *Mentagra*.

**Me'ntūla**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Menta*.) *Anat.* The *Membrum virile*, or penis; same as *Menta*. Also formerly, and more aptly, applied to the *Clitoris*.

**Me'ntum**, *i*, n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The chin. *En-*



*tomol.* Applied to the lower and solid part of the proper *labium*.

**Mēnya'nthes**, *is*, f. (Μῆν, a month; ἄνθος, a flower.) Pharmacopœial name (E.) of the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*; (D.) the *Menyanthes trifoliatæ folia*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Gentianacæ* or *Gentianæ*, f.

**Mēnya'nthes Trifōliāta**. *M. Med.* The *Trefoil*, bog-bean, or buck-bean.

**Mēnyanthi'n**. *Chem.* A starch-like substance obtained from the *Menyanthes trifoliata*. *Mēnyanthina*, *æ*, f.

**Mephī'tic**. (*Mēphītis*.) Having a foul, heavy, poisonous smell or vapour. *Mēphīticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Mēphītis**, *is*, f. (A god among the Romans.) A foul, noxious, or poisonous exhalation.

**Mercu'rial**. (*Mercūrius*.) *Chem.* Belonging to mercury or quicksilver. *Mercūriālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Me'reurial Tre'mor**. *Pathol.* A disorder affecting those employed in trades, or occupations which expose them to mercurial vapours, consisting in convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles when in exercise. Popularly, the *Trembles*.

**Mercū'rico-**. (*Mercūrius*, mercury.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to or combination with mercury.

**Mercū'ricus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mercūrius*.) *Chem.* Belonging to mercury: mercuric.

**Mercū'rius**, *ii*, m. (The heathen god, Mercury.) *Astron.* The name of a planet. *Chem.* See *Hydrargyrum*, *Mercury*.

**Mereū'rius Corrōsīvus**. *Chem.*, *M. Med.*, *Pharm.* Corrosive mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri bichloridum*, or corrosive sublimate.

**Mercū'rius Corrōsivus Ruber**. *Chem.*, *M. Med.*, *Pharm.* Red corrosive mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*.

**Mercū'rius Dulcis Sublimātus**. *Chem.*, *M. Med.*, *Pharm.* Sublimated sweet mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri chloridum*, the chloride of mercury, or calomel.

**Mercū'rius Præcipitātus A'l-**

**bus**. *Chem.*, *M. Med.* A name for the chloride of mercury, or calomel.

**Mercūrius Præcipitātus Rūber**. *Chem.*, *M. Med.* Red precipitated mercury; a name for nitric oxide of mercury.

**Me'rcury**. (The god Mercury from its constant mobility.) *Chem.*, *M. Med.*, *Pharm.* The substance *Hydrargyrum*, or quicksilver.

**Mērica'rpium**, *ii*, n. (Μερίς, a portion; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to each of the two portions of fruit of the *Umbelliferae*; a *mericarp*.

**Mēridiā'lŷis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέρος, a part; διάλŷis, a dissolving.) *Chem.* Partial or incomplete dissolving of a substance.

**Meri'dian**. (*Mēdius*, the middle *dies*, a day.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* A line of which there are twenty-four usually drawn on the globes to correspond with the hours of the day, although one may be imagined for every place that lies east or west, by howsoever small a space, of any particular point *Mēridiānum*, *i*, n.

**Mēridiōnālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Mēridiānus*.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* That which is situated on a line to the south in relation to a place spoken of; southern: *meri'dional*.

**Mēridrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μερίς ιδρώς, sweat.) *Physiol.* Perspiration occurring in a particular part.

**Mēridrōtŷeus**, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Meridrosis*: *meridrotic*.

**Mērocēle**, *es*, f. (Μηρός, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Femoral hernia.

**Mērocēlŷeus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Merocele*: *merocelic*.

**Mērōpia**, *æ*, f. (Μέρος, a part; ὥψ, vision.) *Pathol.* Partial dullness or obscuration of sight.

**Mērōpiŷeus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Meropia*: *meropic*.

**Mēsencepha'lie**. (Μέσος, the middle; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Situated over the middle portion of the contents of the head. *Mēsencēphā'licus*, *a*, *um*.

**Mēsence'phālum**, *i*, n. (Same.) *Anat.* The middle or centre of the brain.

**Mēsēntēremphra'xis**, *is* or *eo* f. (Μεσεντέριον, the mesentery; ἐμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Pathol.* Obstruction of the mesentery.

**Ἰῆδοε' phälon**, *i*, *n*. (Μέσος; ἀλή, the head.) *Anat.* See *Va-*  
*i*, *Pons*.

**Mēsōtē'chium**, ii, n. (Μέσος; τοίχος, a wall.) *Anat.* Same as *Mediastinum*.



**Mesotympan'ic.** (Μέσος; *tympanicus*, tympanic.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the middle subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Mēsōtympan'icus*, *a, um*.

**Meso'xalate.** (*Mesoxalicum* acidum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of mesoxalic acid with a base. *Mēsō'xālas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Mesoxa'lic Acid.** *Chem.* A new substance formed on heating to boiling a concentrated solution of alloxanate of barytes. *Mēsōxāl'icum a'cidum*.

**Mētā'bāsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Μεταβαίνω, to go beyond.) *Pathol.* A change of disease, or of treatment; or from one thing to another, either in the symptoms of a malady, or in the indications for its cure.

**Mētā'bōla**, *a, f*. } (Μεταβάλλω,  
**Mētā'bōle**, *es*, *f*. } to change.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A change, or mutation; a change of place; also, same as *Metabasis*. See *Metallage*.

**Metabo'lic.** (Μεταβολικός; from μεταβάλλω, to change.) Capable of changing, or being changed. *Physiol.* Applied to phenomena which result from chemical changes either in the cell itself, or in the surrounding *cytoblastema*. *Mētābōl'icus*, *a, um*.

**Metacar'pal.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *Metacarpus*. *Mētācarpāl'is*, *is, e*.

**Mētācar'pus**, *i, m*. (Μέτα, after; καρπός, the wrist.) *Anat.* The group of five cylindrical bones situated between the *carpus* and fingers.

**Mētā'chŷsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Μετά, beyond; χύσις, an effusion.) *Surg.* Operation of transfusion.

**Mētācyēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Μετά; κύησις, uterine gestation.) *Obstet. Physiol.* Extra-uterine gestation.

**Me'tal.** (Μέταλλον.) *Nat. Hist.* A firm, heavy, opaque and hard substance, fusible by heat, malleable, and ductile. *Mēta'llum*, *i, n*.

**Mēta'llic.** (Μέταλλον.) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, metal. *Mēta'll'icus*, *a, um*.

**Mēta'llisātio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (Μέταλλον.) *Chem.* A conversion into metal: metallisation.

**Mēta'llōdŷ'nia**, *a, f*. (Μέταλλον; δόδυνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain or illness induced by working among metals,

as the lead-cholic, and mercurialisation.

**Mētallogrā'phia**, *a, f*. (Μέταλλον; γράφω, to write.) *Chem.* A description of metals: metallo-graphy.

**Meta'lloid.** (Μέταλλον; terminal -īdēs.) *Chem.* Resembling metal. *Mētalloīdēs*, *adj*.

**Mēta'llu'rgia.** (Μέταλλον; ἔργον, a work.) *Chem.* That branch relating to the treatment of, and operations connected with metal: metallurgy. *Mēta'llu'rgia*, *a, f*.

**Metame'ric.** (Μετά; μέρος, a part.) *Chem.* Applied to compounds where the ultimate elements are the same as in other well-known combinations, but considered to be arranged in a different way. *Mē-tāmē'ricus*, *a, um*.

**Mētāmorphō'psia**, *a, f*. (Μεταμορφόω, to transform; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* A state of vision in which objects appear distorted: metamorphopsy.

**Mētāmorphō'sis**, *eos*, *f*. (Μεταμορφόω.) *Zoöl.* The change or assimilation which every being, in greater or less degree, undergoes in the course of its growth: metamorphosis.

**Mētāphŷ'sica**, *a, f*. } (Μετά;  
**Mētāphŷ'sice**, *es*, *f*. } φύσις,  
nature.) The application of reason to the facts which observation discovers in reflecting on our sensations, ideas, and sentiments: metaphysics.

**Mēta'stāsis**, *eos*, *f*. (Μεθίστημι, to transpose.) *Pathol.* The translation, or shifting of a disease from one part of the body to another, or to some internal organ.

**Mētastā'ticus**, *a, um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metastasis*: metastatic.

**Metata'rsal.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *metatarsus*. *Mētātarsāl'is*, *is, e*.

**Mētāta'rsus**, *i, m*. (Μετά; τάρσος, the tarsus.) *Anat.* The group of five cylindrical bones of the foot, between the *tarsus* and the toes. *Ornithol.* A single bone ending in three pulley-like productions representing the *tarsus* and *metatarsus* together.

**Mētāthōrax**, *ācis*, *f*. (Μετά; θώραξ, the chest.) *Entomol.* The third, or posterior segment of the thorax.

**Mētatrō'phia**, *α*, *f*. (Μετὰ τροφή, nourishment.) *Pathol.* Morbid nutrition.

**Mētažōicus**, *α*, *um*. (Μετὰ ; ζώνη, life.) *Geol.* Applied to the *strata* of the more ancient rocks which contain the debris of organised bodies, so that one is compelled to regard them as posterior to the appearance of vegetables and animals on the surface of the globe : metazo'ic.

**Mēteōricus**, *α*, *um*. *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to a meteor : meteo'ric. Applied to stones which fall from the heavens in certain circumstances, and to waters which accrue from condensation of the vapours suspended in the atmosphere.

**Meteorism**. (Μετεωρίζω, to raise up ; terminal -ισμός.) *Pathol.* The secretion of gas or air in the abdomen. *Mēteorismus*, *i*, *m*.

**Mēteōrō'litēs**, *is*, or *α*, *m*. (Μετεώρεος, on high ; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* Certain stones which fall from the heavens after the appearance of meteors : a meteo'rolite ; an *Aërolite*.

**Mēteōrōlō'gia**, *α*, *f*. (Μετεώριον ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* That part which treats of the history of meteors : meteorology.

**Mēteōrum**, *i*, *n*. (Μετεώρος.) *Nat. Philos.* A body suspended, or in motion in the atmosphere, there becoming the agent of some phenomenon ; also, the phenomena which arise in the atmosphere, so that the word expresses both cause and effect : a meteor.

**Metho'dic Me'dicine**. Medicine as practised by the sect called *Methodici*, by exact rules, in opposition to empirical practice. *Mēthēica Mēthō'dica*.

**Mēthōgastrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Μέθη, drunkenness ; gastrōsis, disease of the stomach.) *Pathol.* Disease of the stomach, the effect of indulgence in stimulating drinks.

**Mēthōmā'nia**. *α*, *f*. (Μέθη ; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* *Mania a potu*, or insanity resulting from drunkenness.

**Mēthylē**, *es*, *f*. (Μετὰ, after ; ἄλη, material.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for secondary material : inethyl.

**Mēthylēnum**, *i*, *n*. (Μεθύλη.) *Chem.* A certain hypothetical base,

supposed to be the radical base of a series of organic compounds.

**Mēthýsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Μέθυσις.) Drunkenness, ebriety, or intoxication by stimulating drinks.

**Mētōpantra'lgia**, *α*, *f*. (Μετōπαντρον ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the frontal sinuses.

**Mētōpantritis**, *idis*, *f*. (Μετōπαντρον ; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation in the frontal sinuses.

**Mētōpa'ntron**. } (Μέτω-  
**Mētōpa'ntrum**, *i*, *n*. } πον, the forehead ; ἄντρον, a cave.) *Anat.* The frontal sinus.

**Mētōpon**. } (Μέτα, beyond ;  
**Mētōpum**, *i*, *n*. } ὦψ, the face.) *Anat.* The front, or forehead.

**Mētra**, *α*, *f*. (Μήτρα.) *Anat.* The *matrix*, *uterus*, or womb.

**Mētrae'mia**, *α*, *f*. (Μήτρα ; αἷμα, blood.) *Med. Pathol.* Turgescence or swelling of blood in the womb : metre'my.

**Mētraemorhā'gia**, *α*, *f*. (Μήτρα ; αἱμορραγία, an eruption of blood.) *Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the *uterus*.

**Mētra'lgia**, *α*, *f*. (Μήτρα ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *uterus*. See *Hysteralgia*.

**Mētra'lgicus**, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metralgia* : metra'lgic.

**Mētranæ'mia**, *α*, *f*. (Μήτρα ; anæmia, deficiency of blood.) *Pathol.* Want of blood in the *uterus* : metrane'my.

**Mētrana'strōphe**, *es*, *f*. (Μήτρα ; ἀναστροφή, an inversion.) *Pathol.* Inversion of the *uterus*.

**Mētranastrō'phicus**, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metranastro'phe* : metranastro'phic.

**Mētratrēsia**, *α*, *f*. (Μήτρα ; ἀτρητος, unpierced.) *Surg.* Imperviousness of the *uterus*. See *Hysteratresia*.

**Mētraux'e**, *es*, *f*. (Μήτρα ; αύξη, increase.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hypertrophy of the *uterus*.

**Metre**. (Μέτρον, a measure.) A French measure equal to 39·371 or nearly 39½ inches, or about one and one-ninth of an English yard.

**Mētrectō'pia**, *α*, *f*. (Μήτρα ; ἔκτοπος, out of place.) *Surg. Pathol.* Displacement, or deviation from the normal position of the womb : metre'ctopy.



**Mētrectō'pīcus**, *a, um. Pathol., Surg.* Belonging to *Metrectopia*: metrecto'pic.

**Mētreleōsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Μήτρα; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Hysterelcosis*.

**Mētrēlōsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Μήτρα; ἐλῆω, to roll round.)* Same as *Metranastrophe*.

**Mētremp'hra'xis**, *is, or eos, f. (Μήτρα; ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct.) Pathol.* Congestion, or an overloaded condition of the blood-vessels and substance of the *uterus* or womb.

**Mētremp'hysēma**, *ātis, n. (Μήτρα; ἐμφύσημα, a windy swelling.)* Same as *Physometra*.

**Mētrē'nchŷtes**, *is, f. (Μήτρα; ἐγχύω, to pour in.) Surg.* An *instrument and syphon*, or a syringe with which medicated liquors were injected into the *uterus*.

**Mētrītīcus**, *ā, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metritis*: metri'tic.

**Mētrītis**, *īdis, f. Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb. See *Hysteritis, Uteritis*.

**Mētro-**. (*Μήτρα*.) A prefix denoting reference to the womb.

**Mētrō'cācē**, *es, f. (Μήτρα; κακή, vice or evil.) Pathol.* Decay of the *uterus* or womb.

**Mētrōca'rcīnōma**, *ātis, n. (Μήτρα, the womb; καρκίνωμα, the disease cancer.) Pathol.* *Carcinoma* or cancer of the womb.

**Mētrōcarcīnōmā'tīcus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metrocarcinoma*: metrocarcinoma'tic.

**Mētrōdŷ'nia**, *α, f. (Μήτρα; δόδυνη, pain.) Pathol.* Pain in the *uterus*. See *Metralgia*.

**Mētrōmālācōma**, *ātis, n. (Μήτρα; μαλακός, soft.) Pathol.* Softening of the womb.

**Mētrōmālācōsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Same.) Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Metromalacoma*.

**Mētrōmā'nia**, *α, f. (Μήτρα; μανία, madness.) Med.* Same as *Nymphomania*.

**Mētrōmānī'ācus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metromania*: metromani'al.

**Mētrō'mētrum**, *i, n. (Μήτρα; μέτρον, a measure.)* Same as *Hysterometrum*.

**Mētrōneu'ria**, *α, f. (Μήτρα;*

*νέυρον, a nerve.) Pathol.* A nervous affection of the womb.

**Mētrōpā'thia**, *α, f. (Μήτρα; πάθος, disease.) Pathol.* An affection of the womb.

**Mētrōpērītōnītis**, *īdis, f. (Μήτρα; περītōnītis.) Pathol.* Inflammation of the *uterus* and peritoneum.

**Mētrōphlēbītis**, *īdis, f. (Μήτρα; phlēbītis.) Pathol.* Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

**Mētrō'phthīsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Μήτρα; φθίσις, wasting.) Pathol.* *Tabes* or wasting of the *uterus*.

**Mētrōplēthōra**, *α, f. (Μήτρα; πληθώρα, fulness.) Pathol.* A plethoric or congested state of the *uterus*. See *Metryperæmia*.

**Mētrōpō'lŷpus**, *i, m. (Μήτρα; πόλŷpus.) Pathol.* *Polypus* of the womb: a metropo'lyp.

**Mētrōpyo'phthīsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Μήτρα; πύον, pus; φθίσις, consumption.) Pathol.* Purulent *tabes* of the *uterus*.

**Mētrorrhā'gīcus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metrorrhagia*: metrorrha'gic.

**Mētrō'r'rhagy**. (*Μήτρα; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) Pathol.* Excessive discharge (hemorrhage) from the womb. *Mētrorrhā'gia*, *α, f.*

**Mētrorrhē'ctīcus**, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metrorrhexis*: metrorrhe'ctic.

**Mētrorrhē'xis**, *is, or eos, f. (Μήτρα; ῥήξις, a rupture.) Surg.* Rupture of the *uterus*.

**Mētrorrhæ'a**, *α, f. (Μήτρα; ῥέω, to flow.) Pathol.* A discharge from the *uterus*, as of blood, mucus, etc.

**Mētrorrhōis**, *īdis, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ῥέω, to flow.) Surg.* Hemorrhoidal affection of the womb.

**Mētroscī'r'rhū**, *i, m. (Μήτρα; σκίρρος, a hard tumour.) Pathol.* Scirrhus of the *uterus*.

**Mētroscō'pia**, *α, f. (Μήτρα; σκοπέω, to examine.) Surg. Pathol.* Investigation of the *uterus*: metro'scopy.

**Mētroscō'plūm**, *īi, n. (Same.) Surg. Pathol.* An instrument for examining the *uterus*: a metro'scope.

**Mētrostērēsis**, *is, or eos, f. (Μήτρα; στέρησις, privation.) Surg.* Extirpation or removal of the *uterus*.

**Me'trotome**. (*Μήτρα; τέμνω, to*

t.) Same as *Hyteratome*. *Metrō-*  
*nus*, *i*, m.

**Mētrōtō'mia**, *æ*, f. (Same.) Same  
*Hysterotomy*: metro'tomy.

**Mētrōtō'micus**, *a*, *um*. *Surg.*  
or belonging to *Metrotomia*: me-  
tro'tmic.

**Mētrypēraesthēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f.  
(μήτρα; *hyperaesthesia*, excessive  
sensitivity.) *Pathol.* Too great  
sensitivity of the womb.

**Mētrypertrō'phia**, *æ*, f. (μήτρα;  
*pertrōphia*, hypertrophy.) *Pathol.*  
Hypertrophy of the womb: metry-  
per'trophy.

**Mezērēon**. } *M. Med.*

**Mezērēum**, *i*, n. } Pharmacopœial  
names (E. L. and U.S.A.) of the  
bark of *Daphne mezereum*, or  
*mezezon*; the *Cortex Daphnes Me-*  
*rei* (D.): meze'reon bark.

**Miasm**. (Μιαίνω, to pollute.)  
*Med.* Floating and impalpable efflu-  
via or particles; product of decay, or  
decomposition of animal and vegetable  
substances: corruption; pollution.  
*Miasma*, *ātis*, n.

**Miasmā'ticus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.*  
Belonging to *Miasma*: miasma'tic.

**Mī'ca**, *æ*, f. (Μίκο, to glisten.)  
*Geol.*, *Mineral*. A mineral of a la-  
minated and glittering appearance.  
(μικρός, Doric for μικρός, little.)  
*harm*. A crumb or small portion  
broken off from anything.

**Mica'ceous**. (Μίκα.) *Geol.*,  
*Mineral*. Belonging to *Mica*. *Mī-*  
*ceus*, *a*, *um*.

**Micā'tio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Mica*, a grain  
of dust; as if the cause.) *Pathol.*  
Rapid winking of the eyelids: mica'-  
tion.

**Micrānātō'mia**, *æ*, f. (Μικρός,  
small; *anātōmia*, anatomy.) *Anat.*  
Microscopic anatomy: micrana'tomy.

**Micrānātō'micus**, *a*, *um*. Be-  
longing to *Micranatomia*: micrana-  
mic.

**Micristōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (Μικρός;  
*stōlōgia*, the doctrine of the ulti-  
mate structure of organised bodies.)  
*Physiol.* The doctrine of the minu-  
est organic fibres: micristo'logy.

**Mī'cro-**. (Μικρός.) A prefix de-  
signating smallness.

**Micrōca'rpus**, *a*, *um*. (*Micro-*;  
*carpos*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having small  
fruit. Also applied to mosses that  
have small urns: microca'rpous.

**Micrōcē'phālus**, *a*, *um*. (*Micro-*;  
*κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Having  
flowers disposed in small heads. *En-*  
*tomol.*, *Zoöl.* Having a small head:  
microce'phalous.

**Micrōchēmia**, *æ*, f. (*Micro-*;  
*chēmia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Chemi-  
cal investigation of the more minute  
and finer varieties, as the constitu-  
tion of the atmosphere, organic, ve-  
getable, and animal juices: micro-  
che'mistry.

**Micrōchēmīcus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.*  
Belonging to *Microchemia*: micro-  
che'mical.

**Mī'rocosm**. (Μικρός; κόσμος,  
a world.) *Physiol.* Man, as pre-  
sented in his mind or organisation a  
little world, a similitude of the great  
world, or *Macrocosm*. *Micrōco'smus*,  
*i*, m.

**Microco'smic Salt**. *Chem.* A  
triple salt of soda, ammonia, and  
phosphoric acid, obtained from urine.

**Micrōco'smīcus**, *a*, *um*. *Med.*  
Belonging to *Microcosmus*: micro-  
co'smic.

**Micrōcosmogrā'phia**, *æ*, f.  
(*Micrōcosmus*; γράφω, to write.)  
*Med.* A description of the micro-  
cosm, or human body: mī'rocosmo'-  
graphy.

**Micrōcosmōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Micrō-*  
*cosmus*; λόγος; a discourse.) *Med.*  
A treatise on the human body:  
mī'rocosmo'logy.

**Mī'crōdon**, *ontis*, adj. (Μικρός,  
small; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.*  
Having short or small teeth.

**Microgrā'phic**. *Nat. Philos.*  
Belonging to *Micrographia*. *Micro-*  
*grā'phicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Micro'graphy**. (Μικρός; γράφω;  
to write.) *Physiol.* A history or nar-  
rative of microscopic investigations.  
*Microgrā'phica*, *æ*, f.

**Micrōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (Μικρός;  
λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The  
doctrine of minute objects, as mi-  
croscopical animals and plants: mi-  
cro'logy.

**Micro'meter**. (Μικρός; μέτρον,  
a measure.) *Physiol.* An instru-  
ment for ascertaining the dimensions  
of very minute objects under the  
microscope. *Micrōmētrum*, *i*, n.

**Micromē'tric**. *Physiol.* Belong-  
ing to the micrometer.

**Micrōpē'tālus**, *a*, *um*. (*Micro-*;



πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having petals very short or very small: micrope'talous.

**Microphtha'lmia**, *α, f.* (Μικρός; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* A morbid shrinking or wasting of the eye-balls: microphtha'lmy.

**Microphy'llus**, *α, um.* (Μικρός; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having small leaves: microphy'llous.

**Micro'pŷla**, *α, f.* (Μικρός; πύλη, a gate.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Exostoma*: a mi'cropyle.

**Microscope**, (Μικρός; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Nat. Philos.* An optical instrument by which minute objects, scarcely or not at all visible to the naked eye, may be distinctly seen. *Microscō'pium*, *i, n.*

**Microscō'pius**, *α, um.* (Μικρός; scō'pium; terminal -icus.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the microscope: microscō'pie; microscō'pical.

**Microspe'rmus**, *α, um.* (Μικρός; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having very small seeds or grains, as the *Trichlochoa microsperma*: microspe'rmous.

**Microsphy'xia**, *α, f.* (Μικρός; σφύξις, the pulse.) *Med.* Smallness and weakness of pulse.

**Microstā'chyus**, *α, um.* (Μικρός; στάχυς, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in small spikes or ears: microstā'chyous.

**Microstēmōn**, *ōnis*, *adj.* (Μικρός; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having small stamens: microste'monous.

**Mic'tion**, (*Mingo*, to pass water.) *Physiol.* The act of passing water. *Mic'tio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Micturi'tion**, (*Mictito*, to pass water often.) *Pathol.* A constant inclination to pass water. *Mictūri'tio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Midrib**, (*Sax. Mid*, the middle; *rib*.) *Bot.* The large vein, nerve, or rib, which divides a leaf into two halves from base to apex.

**Midriff**, (*Sax. Mid*; *hrif*, the belly.) *Anat.* The diaphragm.

**Midwife**, (*Sax. Mid*; *wif*, a woman or wife.) *Obstet.* A woman who delivers women with child; a female obstetrician. *Obstetrix*, *icis*, *f.*

**Migrātio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Migro*, to depart.) *Ornithol., Zool.* The passage or flight from one country to another: migra'tion.

**Migrātōrius**, *α, um.* (Same.)

*Ornithol., Zool.* Quitting one country to pass into another at certain seasons: mi'gratory.

**Miliāria**, *α, f.* (*Milium*, the millet.) *Pathol.* A disease attended with eruption of small red pimples; miliary fever; a genus, *Ord. Exanthemata*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*; also called *Febris miliaris*.

**Military Medicine.** } *Med.* The  
**Military Surgery.** } treatment of the diseases and wounds of soldiers; some of the former, and most of the latter, of which are peculiar to military life. *Mēdicīna Militāris*.

**Milk, Deficiency of.** See *Agalactatio*.

**Milk, Excessive Flow of.** See *Galactirrhœa*.

**Milk of Sulphur.** *M. Med.* Precipitated sulphur. *Lac Sulphuris*.

**Milk-Bearing.** See *Galactophorus*.

**Milk-Blotch.** See *Porrigo Larvalis*.

**Milk-Pump.** See *Antlia Lactea*.

**Milk-Scab.** See *Porrigo Larvalis*.

**Milk-Teeth.** *Anat.* The first or temporary teeth.

**Milky Way.** *Astron.* The broad whitish zone seen in the heavens on any clear night, being formed by numberless *nebulae*, or clusters of fixed stars. See *Galaxa*.

**Millepes**, *edis*, *m.* (*Mille*, a thousand; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* A name applied to several insects, from their numerous feet: millepede.

**Milligramme.** (*Mille*, a thousand; *gramme*.) A *Fr.* weight, the 1000th part of a *gramme*, equal to 0.015 of a grain avoirdupois, or one sixty-sixth of a grain troy.

**Millilitre.** (*Mille*; *litre*.) A *Fr.* metrical measure, the 1000th part of a *litre*; equal to 0.0610 of an English cubic inch.

**Millimetre.** (*Mille*; *metre*.) A *Fr.* measure, the 1000th part of a *metre*, equal to 0.039, or one twenty-sixth of an English inch.

**Mimetic.** (*Mίμησις*, an imitation.) *Pathol.* Resembling or imitating others. *Mimēticus*, *α, um.*

**Mimogrā'phia**, *α, f.* (*Μιμέομαι*,

to gesticulate; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A treatise or dissertation on gesticulation or expression by signs: mimnographiy.

**Mīmōsa**, *æ*, f. (Μῖμος, an actor, or mimic.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Monœcia*. The sensitive plant.

**Mīmōsa Că'tēchu**. *M. Med.* The *Acacia catechu*.

**Mīmōsa Nilo'tica**. } *Bot.*, *M.*  
**Mīmōsa Se'negal**. } *Med.* The *Acacia vera*.

**Mīmōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mīmōsa*.) Applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) having the *Mimosa* for their type: mi'mose.

**Mindērēri**, **Spīritus**. (*Miner*, who first exhibited it.) *M. Med.* The *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*.

**Mī'nera**, *æ*, f. (*Mīna*, a barbarous term for a mine whereout metals are dug.) *Geol.*, *Mineral*. The place or bed of minerals in the bosom of the earth, and the excavations made in order to raise minerals from their bed; a mine. Also a mineral which contains a shining metallic substance.

**Mī'neral**. (*Mīnera*, a mine.) Every substance which contains a metal. *Mīnerāle*, *is*, *n*. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to substances which are inorganic, forming a particular division of the productions of nature, styled the mineral kingdom, and comprising earths, salts, inflammable fossils, metals and their ores. *Mīnerālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Mī'neral Oil**. A common name for *Petroleum*.

**Mī'neral Pitch**. A species of solid bitumen.

**Mī'neral Tar**. *M. Med.* The substance *Petroleum Barbadiense*.

**Mineraliza'tion**. (*Mīnerāle*.) *Chem.* The state or process of a metallic substance being deprived of its usual properties by combination with some other substance. *Mīnerālizātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Mīnerālō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. (*Nat. Hist.*) Belonging to *Mineralogia*; mineralogical.

**Mineralogist**. (*Mīnerāle*, a mineral.) *Nat. Hist.* One who devotes himself specially to the history of minerals.

**Mineral'ogy**. (*Mīnerāle*; λόγος, discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That department which treats of the properties and relations of minerals; divided

into two branches, viz., Mineralogy properly so called, and Geology. *Mīnerālō'gia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Mīnerogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Mīnerāle*; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* The same as *Mineralogia*: minero'graphy.

**Mī'nim**. (*Mīnimus*, least of all.) *Pharm.* The 60th part of a fluid drachm, nearly equivalent to a drop. *Mī'nimum*, *i*, *n*.

**Mī'nium**, *i*, *n*. *Chem.* The red oxide of lead; red lead.

**Mint**. (*Mentha*.) *M. Med.* The genus *Mentha*; also *Mentha piperita*, or peppermint.

**Minūtiflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mīnūtus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small flowers: minu'tiflo'rous.

**Mī'ocene**. (*Μείων*, less; *καινός*, recent.) *Geol.* The middle tertiaries, as containing fewer recent shells than the *Pliocene*, or upper tertiaries.

**Mirage**. *Nat. Philos.* An optical phenomenon, occurring at sea rather than on land, created by the deceptive play of the reflected rays of light, and by which, under certain circumstances, distant objects very near the horizon appear double, one of the images being correct and the other in a reversed position. Also called *Looming*.

**Misanthrōpīa**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μισέω*, to hate; *ἄνθρωπος*, man.) *Med.* Hatred of men, or their society: misa'nthropy.

**Miscarriage**. See *Abortion*.

**Misērēre Mei**. *Pathol.* Name for *Ileac passion*, because of its torments.

**Mislacta'tion**. *Med.* Defective or vitiated condition of milk; the same as *Galactia*. *Mislactātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Misō'gynus**, *a*, *um*. (*Μῖσος*, hatred; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Med.* Hating women: miso'gynous.

**Misōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μισολογία*.) *Med.* Hatred of literary or intellectual matters: miso'logy.

**Misopsy'chia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μῖσος*, hatred; *ψυχή*, life.) *Pathol.* Hatred or weariness of life; melancholy, with disgust of life.

**Misozoīa**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μῖσος*; *ζωή*, life.) *Pathol.* Hatred or disgust of life.

**Mist**. For *Mistura*, a mixture.

**Mistūra**, *æ*, *f*. (*Misceo*, to mingle.) *Pharm.* A fluid composed of two or more ingredients: a mixture.

**Mistūra Diābō'lica**. *Med. Jur.*, *Pharm.* A nauseous mixture sometimes given to persons feigning dis-



case, in small doses, but so frequently repeated as to maintain the taste of its nauseous components, and so provoke a confession.

**Mite.** See *Acarus Siron*.

**Mithridatium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Mithridates*, king of Pontus.) *Pharm.* A preparation of numerous ingredients still prescribed by some against nervous irritation.

**Mitigans**, *antis*, *part*. (*Mitigo*, to assuage.) *Pharm.* Allaying; assuaging; palliative. Applied (*pl. n.*) to remedies which lulled, assuaged, or soothed pain: mit'igating.

**Mitra**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μίτρα*, a mitre.) *Bot.* Applied to the hat of mushrooms when it is low, thick, round, and plaited. *Surg.* A fillet or bandage applied on the head.

**Mitraefo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Mitra*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Having the form of a mitre: mi'treform.

**Mitral**. (*Mitra*.) Belonging to a mitre. *Mitrālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Mitral Valves**. *Anat.* Applied to the left auriculo-ventricular valves, from their shape.

**Mixed Fever**. *Pathol.* A mixture of the symptoms of inflammatory and typhus fever, being a combination of *Synocha* and *Typhus*. *Synōchus i*, *m*.

**Mixtin'ervis**, *is*, *e*. (*Mixtus*, mixed; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Applied to eaves of which the nerves rise at once from the base and lateral parts of the middle nerve.

**Mixture**. See *Mistura*.

**Mnēmō'nica**, *æ*, *f*. } (*Μνήμη*, the  
**Mnēmō'nice**, *es*, *f*. } memory.)

*Physiol.* The art of memory, or of remembering: mnemo'nics.

**Mnēmō'nicus**, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to Mnemonics: mnemo'nic.

**Mobility**. (*Mōbilis*, movable.) *Nat. Philos.* A faculty by which a body may be transported from one place to another. *Mōbīlitas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Mo'chlium**, *ii*, *n*. (Dim. *Μόχλος*, a vectis, or lever.) *Surg.* A small vectis.

**Mo'chlus**, *i*, *m*. (*Μοχλός*.) *Surg.* The Vectis, or lever.

**Moc-Main**. *Surg.* The produce of the *Bombax heptaphyllum*, being a white shining substance of great lightness and elasticity.

**Modiolāris**, *is*, *e*. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Modiolus*: modi'olar.

*Bot.* Having the form of the nave of a wheel.

**Modi'olifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Mōdiolus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the shape or form of the nave of a wheel: modi'oliform.

**Mōdi'olus**, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Mōdius*, a measure.) The nave of a wheel. *Anat.* The central pillar of the cochlea of the ear.

**Moist**. See *Hygrus*.

**Mōla**, *æ*, *f*. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The *Patella*, or kneepan. *Physiol.* A shapeless, fleshy mass in the uterus. See *Mole*.

**Mo'lar**. (*Mōla*, a mill.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Molares* (*dentes*), or grinder-teeth. *Mōlāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Mōlārifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Mōlāris*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling the molar teeth: mola'riform.

**Mola'sses**. The uncrystallisable part of the juice of the *Saccharum officinale*, or sugar cane; also called *Melasses* and *Treacle*.

**Mole**. (*Sax. Māl*.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* A small brownish spot on the skin, generally presenting a few hairs. (*Mōles*, a mass.) *Physiol.* See *Mola*. *Mōla*, *æ*, *f*. *Zoöl.* The genus *Talpa*.

**Molecula**. See *Molecule*.

**Mo'lecular**. (*Mōlēcula*.) Belonging to a molecule; consisting of molecules. *Mōlēculāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Mo'lecular Attraction**. *Nat. Philos.* The power supposed inherent in molecules of matter, which exerts itself at distances inappreciable, or at the point of contact, and inclines them to combine one with the other. *Attractio Mōlēculāris*.

**Mo'lecule**. (Dim. *Mōlēs*, a mass.) A little mass. *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.*, *Physiol.* The smallest particle of matter conceivable. *Pathol.* Applied to that exceedingly minute body, in morbid products, in which we can discover no determinate external circle and internal centre. *Mōlēcula*, *æ*, *f*.

**Mo'lecules, Consti'tuent**. *Chem.* Those of each element comprised in an integrant molecule of a compound.

**Mo'lecules, I'ntegrant**. *Chem.* The smallest particles into which it is conceivable to divide a simple body, or a compound body without resolving it into its elements.

**Mölendinæus**, *a, um.* (*Möndinum*, a mill.) *Bot.* Resembling a wind-mill: molendinæous.  
**Mölimen**, *inis, n.* (*Mölior*, to endeavour.) An effort or enterprise: deavour.

**Mölimen Hæmorrhæ'gi-** } *Phy-*  
**cum.** } *siol.*

**Mölimen Menstruåle.** } The menstrual period or effort.

**Mollit'ies**, *ei, f.* (*Mollis*, soft.) softness; tenderness.

**Mollit'ies O'ssium.** *Pathol.* disease in which the bones become eternaturally flexible, either from an inordinate absorption, or an imperfect secretion of the phosphate of lime.

**Mollu'scum**, *i, n.* (*Mollis*.) *Patol.* A disease of the skin in which numerous tubercles grow slowly, of various size and with little sensibility, without constitutional disturbance, and having apparently no natural termination.

**Mollu'scus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Zoöl.* applied to the second great division (l. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprising animals without either an articulated skeleton or a vertebral canal: mollu'scous.

**Mölucce'ne Li'gnum.** *Bot.* the wood of the *Croton tiglium*; so called *Lignum Pavanæ*.

**Möly**, *yos, n.* (*Mōλυ.*) *Bot.* Specific name of a species of garlic, the *livum moly* of Linnæus.

**Molybdæ'na**, *æ, f.* } (*Mόλυβ-*  
**Molybdæ'num**, *i, m.* } *dos*, lead.)

*Chem.* A metal which exists, mineralised by sulphur, in the ore *Sulphuret of molybdæna*, closely resembling *Plumbago*.

**Molybdate.** (*Molybdicum acide*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of molybdic acid with a base. *Möly'bdas*, *ätis, f.*

**Möly'bdic.** *Chem.* Belonging to *molybdænum*; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Möly'bdicus*, *a, um.*

**Möly'bdo-**. (*Mόλυβδος*.) A prefix denoting reference to lead.

**Mölybdöcölica**, *æ, f.* (*Mölybdo-*; *-ca*.) *Pathol.* Lead-colic, or colic complaint, the effect of lead-poison: moly'bdocolic.

**Mölybdöcös**, *adj.* (*Mόλυβδος*; *-cös*, *-idēs*.) Resembling lead: molybdoic.

**Mölybdö'nösos.** } (*Mölybdo-*;  
**Mölybdö'nösus**, *i, f.* } *vosos*, disease.) *Pathol.* Lead disease, or lead-colic.

**Mölybdospa'smus**, *i, m.* (*Mölybdo-*; *spasmus*, a spasm.) *Pathol.* Cramp or spasm caused by the poisonous influence of lead.

**Möly'bdous.** (*Molybdænum*; terminal *-ous*.) *Chem.* Belonging to *Molybdænum*; applied to an acid obtained from it, which forms salts with different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases. *Möly'bdösus*, *a, um.*

**Möme'ntum**, *i, n.* (*Mōmen*, a motion.) *Nat. Philos.* The product of a force by the perpendicular falling upon its direction in departing from a determinate point. Also, the quantity of movement that a body takes in the first instant when the equilibrium becomes broken.

**Mömo'rdica**, *æ, f.* (*Morleo*, to bite.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monæcia*, Ord. *Syngenesia*. Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

**Mömo'rdica Elätërium.** *M. Med.* The plant which produces the wild or squirting cucumber.

**Mon-**. (*Móvos*.) A prefix denoting singleness.

**Mönäca'nthus**, *a, um.* (*Móvos*, single; *ἄκανθα*, a spine.) Having but one spine: monaca'nthus.

**Mö'nad.** (*Movàs*, a single point.) *Physiol.* In pl., minute animalcules that are easily seen by aid of the microscope. *Mönas*, *ädīs, f.*

**Mönäde'lphius**, *a, um.* (*Móvos*; *ἀδελφός*, a brother.) *Bot.* Having a single brotherhood; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): monade'lphious, or monade'lphous.

**Möna'ndrius**, *a, um.* (*Móvos*; *ἀνὴρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Having a single stamen; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): mona'ndrious, or mona'ndrous.

**Möna'ptërus**, *a, um.* (*Móvos*, single; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Bot.* Having but one wing: mona'pterous.

**Mönëpīgý'nus**, *a, um.* (*Móvos*; *ἐπιγῆνυς*, upon the pistil.) *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Cl. (pl. f.) of the *Monocotyledons*, having the stamens resting upon the pistils: monepigý'nous.

**Mönili'fer.** } (*Mönile*,  
**Mönili'fërus**, *a, um.* } a necklace; *fëro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied



to plants from the form of their legumes, the arrangement of their seeds; resembling or bearing a necklace: monili'ferous.

**Mōnīlīfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Mōnīle*; *forma*, resemblance.) Formed like a necklace: moni'liform.

**Mōnīlīgērus**, *a, um.* (*Mōnīle*; *gēro*, to carry.) *Zoöl.* Same as *Moniliferous*: monili'gerous.

**Monīlioidēs**, *adj.* (*Mōnīle*; *terminal-īdēs*.) Resembling a necklace: moni'lloid.

**Monk's-hood.** *M. Med.* The *Aconitum napellus*, aconite, or wolf's bane.

**Mōno-**. Same as prefix *Mon-*.

**Monoba'sic.** (*Mónos*; *bāsīs*, a base.) *Chem.* Having a single base. *Mōnōbā'sicus*, *a, um.*

**Mōnoble'psis**, *is, f.* (*Mónos*, single; *βλέπω*, to behold.) *Pathol.* A state of vision in which objects are distinct when only one eye is used.

**Mōnoea'rpūs**, *a, um.* (*Mónos*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which bear only once during their existence: monoca'rpous.

**Monoca'rpus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having only single or solitary fruit: monoca'rpous.

**Mōnoē'phālus**, *a, um.* (*Mónos*; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Having only one head; applied to plants which have the flowers disposed in *calathidia*; to capitules, or to solitary umbels: monoce'phalous.

**Mōnochlāmý'deus**, *a, um.* (*Mónos*; *χλαμύς*, a short cloak.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, in the flowers of which there is only one whorl or floral envelope: monochlamý'deous. See *Monoperiantheus*.

**Monochro'nic.** (*Mónos*; *χρόνος*, time.) *Geol.* Of one or the same time; applied to organic remains. *Mōnochrō'nīcus*, *a, um.*

**Mōno'clādus**, *a, um.* (*Mónos*; *κλάδος*, a branch.) *Bot.* Bearing but one branch: monoclādous.

**Mōnoclinius**, *a, um.* (*Mónos*; *κλίμη*, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) bearing flowers with both sexes, and so synonymous with *Hermaphroditicus*: monocli'nious.

**Mōnoclīnus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Hermaphroditicus* and *Monoclinius*: monocli'nous.

**Mōnocōtýlēdon**, *ōnis, f.* (*Mó-*

*nos*; *κοτυληδών*, a cotyledon) *Bot.* Consisting of one cotyledon; applied to a tribe (pl.) thus provided.

**Mōnoē'cōtýlēdō-neus**, *a, um.* (*Mōnoē'cōtýlēdon*.) *Bot.* Be-

**Mōnoē'cōtýlēdō-nus**, *a, um.* } longing to a *Monocotyledon*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.); monocotyledōneous: monocotyle'donous.

**Mōnocrānus**, *i, m.* (*Mónos*; *κρανίον*, the cranium.) *Obstel.*; *Physiol.* A monster-fetus with a single mass of brain.

**Mōno'cūlus**, *i, m.* (*Mónos*; *ὄculus*, the eye.) *Surg.* A bandage used in *fistula lachrymalis* and other diseases of the eye, to cover one eye.

**Mōnōdī'dýmus**, *i, m.* (*Mónos*; *δίδυμος*, twin.) *Physiol.* One of twins.

**Mōno'e'cius**, *a, um.* (*Mónos*; *οἰκία*, a house.) *Bot.* Having one house; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): mono'e'cious.

**Mōnōgā'mius**, *a, um.* (*Mónos*; *γάμος*, marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.) comprising syngenesious plants, of which the flowers are isolated from each other: monoga'mious.

**Mōnōgē'neus**, *a, um.* (*Mónos*; *γένος*, a race.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.*, *Physiol.* Of one or the same race or family: monoge'neous.

**Mōnō'gēnus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having but one surface of increase: mono'genous.

**Mōnōgy'nnius**, *a, um.* (*Mónos*; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having one pistil or style; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): monogy'nious.

**Mōnō'gýnus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to a gynaphore when it bears but a single ovary; and especially to flowers which contain only one pistil: mono'gynous.

**Monolo'cular.** (*Mónos*; *λόculus*, a little cavity.) *Bot.* Having only one cavity or cell; one-celled. *Pathol.* Applied to cystic tumours so constituted. *Mōnōlōcūlāris*, *is, e.*

**Mōnōmā'nia**, *α, f.* (*Mónos*; *μαίνομαι*, to rage.) *Pathol.* A kind of insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject only; on all others clear and correct.

**Mōnōmānī'aeus**, *i, m.* (*Mōnōmānia*, madness on one subject.)

*Pathol.* One labouring under *Monomania*: a monoma'niac.

**Mönö'myus**, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; ὤς, a muscle.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Having but one muscle; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Conchifera*: monomyous.

**Mönöperia'ntheus**, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; περὶ, around; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having but one perianth, a single floral envelope: monoperia'ntheous. See *Monochlamydeus*.

**Mönöpē'tā'leus**, *a, um.* (Μόνος; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having but one petal; single-petalled; applied to a subsection (pl. f.) of *Dicotyledoneæ*: monopeta'leous or monope'talous.

**Mönöpē'tā'lus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having but one petal: monope'talous.

**Mönophy'llous**. (Μόνος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having but one leaf. *Mönöphy'llus*, *a, um.*

**Mönopneu'mēnos**, } (Μόνος;   
 **Mönopneu'mēnus**, *a, um.* { νός;   
 πνέω, to breathe.) *Physiol.* Having breathed once: monopneu'menous.

**Mönöpō'dia**, *a, f.* (Μόνος; πούς, foot.) *Physiol.* A genus of monsters having only one foot.

**Monopterus**. See *Monapterus*.

**Mön'öpus**, *pōdis*, adj. Same as *Monopodius*.

**Mönö'rehis**, *īdis*, adj. (Μόνος; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Physiol., Surg.* Applied to one in whom a single testicle has descended into the scrotum, or who has been deprived of one by accident or operation.

**Mönösē'pālus**, *a, um.* (Μόνος; ἐπέpalum.) *Bot.* Having the sepals united by their margins: monose'palous.

**Monospē'rmal**. } (Μόνος;   
 **Monospē'rmatous**. } σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having only one seed.

*Monospē'rmas*, *a, um.* *Mönospē'r-mātus*, *a, um.*

**Mönö'spōrus**, *a, um.* (Μόνος; πορὰ, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied to any concepticle of a cryptogamious plant which contains but a single sporule: mono'sporous.

**Mönöstā'chyus**, *a, um.* (Μόνος; τάχυσ, an ear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in but one spike: monosta'chyous.

**Mönosti'gmātus**, *a, um.* (Μόνος;

στίγμα, a mark, or spot.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, ovary, or style which has but one stigma: monosti'gmatus.

**Mönostylus**, *a, um.* (Μόνος; στυλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having but one style: monostylous.

**Mönöthä'lāmus**, *a, um.* (Μόνος; θάλαμος, a bed.) *Zoöl.* Having but one unilocular shell: monotha'lamous.

**Mono'tomous**. (Μόνος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Having a single cleavage-face. *Mönö'tomus*, *a, um.*

**Mönotrēmātus**, *a, um.* (Μόνος; τρήμα, an opening.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Having only one opening or vent for semen, urine, and excrements.

**Monotre'me**. *Comp. Anat.* A name for a monotrematous animal. See *Monotrematus*. *Mönotrēma*, *ātis*, n.

**Monro's Fora'men**. *Anat.* An oval aperture below the anterior margin of the *Fornix* of the brain, first pointed out by Monro.

**Mons Vē'nēris**. *Anat.* The triangular eminence in the upper and anterior part of the *pubes* of women.

**Mo'nstrum**, *i, n.* (*Monstro*, to show, or declare.) *Physiol.* A misshapen thing that exceedeth, lacketh, or is disordered in natural form: a monster. A child born with a redundancy, or multiplicity—a deficiency, or want—a confusion or transposition of parts, is so termed; a *Lusus naturæ*.

**Monti'cōlus**, *a, um.* (*Mons*, a mountain; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) Living or growing on mountains: monti'colous.

**Moorhead**. See *Alembic*.

**Mo'ral Insa'nity**. *Med. Jur., Pathol.* That in which the intellectual faculties appear to have sustained but little injury, but the feelings and affections are perverted and depraved.

**Mo'rbid Té'mperature**. *Pathol.* The difference either above or below the natural temperature of the body, as ascertained by the thermometer placed in the *axilla* or under the tongue of a patient; the natural temperature is from 96° to 98° Fahr.

**Morbi'fic**. (*Morbus*, disease; *fācio*, to make.) *Pathol.* Inducing, or causing disease. *Morbi'ficus*, *a, um.*

**Morbi'lli**, *ōrum*, m. pl. (Dim. *Morbus*.) *Pathol.* Name for the rash of *Rubeola*, or measles.



**Mo'rbus**, *i*, *n*. (Μόρος; βίου, a decay of life.) *Pathol.* A disease, sickness, or sore.

**Morbus Brightii.** See *Bright's Disease*.

**Morbus Cæruleus.** See *Cyanosis*.

**Morbus Coxarius.** See *Coxalgia*.

**Mo'rbus Ga'llicus.** A name for *Syphilis*.

**Mo'rbus Hercu'leus.** *Pathol.* A name for epilepsy.

**Mo'rbus Indicus.** *Pathol.* A name for *Syphilis*.

**Mo'rbus Infantilis.** } *Pathol.*

**Mo'rbus Ma'gnus.** } Names for epilepsy.

**Morbus Niger.** See *Melæna*.

**Mo'rbus Rēgius.** *Pathol.* A name for *Icterus*, or jaundice.

**Mo'rbus Să'cer.** *Pathol.* A name for epilepsy.

**Mo'rdant.** (*Mordeo*, to bite.) *Chem.* A substance used by dyers which combines with the fabric to be dyed in order to fix the colouring matter.

**Mo'rdax**, *ācis*, *adj.* (*Mordeo*, to bite.) *Pathol.* That which biteth; pungent: morda'cious.

**Morga'gni, Colu'mnæ Re'ctæ.** *Anat.* The longitudinal *plivæ* of the *rectum*.

**Morga'gni Li'quor.** *Anat.* A small quantity of fluid between the crystalline lens and its capsule; discovered by Morgagni.

**Morga'gni, Si'nuses of.** *Anat.* Three small dilatations at the commencement of the *aorta*, first pointed out by Morgagni.

**Mōri'fo'rmis.** (*Mōrum*, a mulberry; *forma*.) *Bot.* Having the form of a mulberry: mo'riform.

**Mōrōcō'mium**, *ii*, *n*. (Μώρος, idiotic; κομῆω, to cure.) *Pathol.* A lunatic asylum, or house for reception and treatment of the insane. See *Morodochium*.

**Mōrōdō'chium**, *ii*, *n*. (Μώρος; δέχομαι, to admit.) *Pathol.* The same as *Morocomium*.

**Mo'rphia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Morpheus*, who presided over sleep.) *Chem.*, *M. Med.* A vegetable alkali, the narcotic principle of opium: morphi'n.

**Morphīnia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Morphia*.) *Pathol.* Proposed as distinctive of

disease caused by extensive use of the salts of morphin.

**Morphogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μορφή*, form; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description or history of external form: morpho'graphy.

**Morphogrā'phicus**, *a*, *um*. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Morphographia*: morphogra'phic.

**Morphōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μορφή*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The doctrine of the form and formation of natural bodies: morpho'logy.

**Morphōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Morphologia*: morpho'logy.

**Morphōmē'tria**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μορφή*; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Hist.* The art of measuring or ascertaining the external form of objects: morpho'metry.

**Morphōmē'tricus**, *a*, *um*. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Morphometria*: morphome'trical.

**Morphōnō'mia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Μορφή*; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Hist.* The science of the laws of formation: morpho'nomy.

**Morphōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Μορφώω*, to form.) *Pathol.* A morbid formation; organic disease.

**Mo'rrhuæ Ol'eum.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for oil prepared from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*; cod-liver oil.

**Mors**, *tis*, *f*. (Μόρος, fate or destiny.) *Med.* The absolute cessation of life; death.

**Mo'rsus Diā'bōli.** *Anat.* The devil's bite; a significant name for the *fimbriæ* of the Fallopian tubes, from their peculiar function.

**Mortifica'tion.** (*Mors*, death; *fācio*, to make.) *Pathol.* The loss of vitality in, or death of a part. *Mortificātiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Moschī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Moschus*, musk; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing or yielding musk: moschī'ferous.

**Mo'schus**, *i*, *m*. (Arab. *Mosch*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for musk.

**Mo'schus Moschī'fērus.** *Zoöl.* The animal resembling an antelope, from which musk is obtained.

**Moss, Pe'ctoral.** *Bot.* Common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius*.

**Mo'ther-Water.** *Chem.* The residual fluid after evaporating sea-

ater, or any other solution containing salts, and taking out the crystals.

**Mo'ther's Mark.** *Physiol.* Any of the appearances named *Nævus ater-nus*.

**Mōtor, ōris, m.** (*Mōveo*, to move.) *Nat.* A mover; applied to muscles, &c.

**Mōtōres Oculōrum.** *Anat.* The third pair of nerves distributed on muscles that move the eyeball.

**Mouth.** See *Os*, *Faux*.

**Mo'xa, æ, f.** (Japan.) *Surg.* A soft woolly substance prepared from the dried young leaves of *Artemisia chinensis* and *A. Indica*, and burned on the skin to produce an eschar, or scab of the part.

**Moxibūrium, ii, n.** (*Moxa*; *mo'xō*, as if cont. *bene ūro*, to burn well.) *Surg.* The remedial application of the *moxa*.

**Moxosphŷra, æ, f.** (*Moxa*; *būpa*, a hammer.) *Surg.* An iron hammer plunged into boiling water for one or two minutes, and the face of the hammer then applied to the skin as a counter-irritant or rubefacient.

**Mucarum.** See *Mucharum*.

**Muc'ate.** (*Mūcicum acīdum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of mucic acid with a base. *Muc'at'as, ātis, f.*

**Muc'ic.** (*Mūcus*, gum; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to gum; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Muc'ic'us, a, um.*

**Muc'ilage.** (*Mūcus*, gum.) *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of gum. *Muc'il'ago, inis, f.*

**Mucila'ginous,** (*Mūcīlāgo*, mucilage; terminal -ōsus.) Belonging to mucilage, or to gum; gummy. *Mūcīl'agīnōsus, a, um.*

**Muc'īn.** (*Mūcus*.) *Chem.* The peculiar animal matter of mucus. *Muc'īn'ā, æ, f.*

**Muc'iparous.** (*Mūcus*; *pārio*, to produce.) *Physiol.* Producing or secreting mucus. *Mūc'ipārus, a, um.*

**Muc'itis, idis, f.** (*Mūcus*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* The disease of the bladder, otherwise variously named *Baptoria*, *Blennorrhagia*, *Gonorrhœa*, etc.

**Muc'ivorus, a, um.** (*Mūcus*; *oro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Eating mucus: mucivorous.

**Muc'oid.** (*Mūcus*, mucus; terminal

-īdēs.) *Physiol.* Resembling mucus. *Mūcōīdēs, adj.*

**Muc'co-Pu'rulent.** } (*Mūcus*,  
**Muco'so-Pu'rulent.** } *Mūcōsus*,  
mucous; pus, matter.) *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature of mingled mucus and pus. *Mūco-* or *Mūcōso-pūrūl'entus, a, um.*

**Muc'ous.** (*Mūcus*; terminal -ōsus.) *Physiol.* Belonging to, or resembling mucus. *Mūcōsus, a, um.*

**Mucrōnāta Cartilāgo.** *Anat.* The ensiform cartilage of the sternum.

**Mucrōnātus, a, um.** (*Mucro*, a sharp point.) Having a sharp point: mucronated. See *Cuspidatus*.

**Mucrōnīfērus, a, um.** (*Mucro*; *fēro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing straight, stiff points: mucroniferous.

**Mucrōnīfōlius, a, um.** (*Mucro*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having mucronated leaves: mucronifolious.

**Mucrōnīfōrmis, is, e.** (*Mucro*; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the form of a point: mucroniform.

**Mucrōnūlātus, a, um.** (*Mucrōnūla*, dim. *mucro*, a point.) *Bot.* Having a little point: mucronula'tous.

**Mucūna, æ, f.** A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*, Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U. S. A.) for the hairs from the pod of *Mucuna pruriens*.

**Mucūna Prūriens.** *M. Med.* The plant which yields cowhage or cowitch, formerly the *Dolichos pruriens*.

**Mūcus, i, m.** (Μύξα.) *Physiol.* Animal mucus, one of the primary fluids of an animal body. See *Phlegm*. Also, vegetable mucus or gum.

**Mu'lberry.** (Teut. *Maulbeer*.) The fruit of *Morus nigra*.

**Mu'lberry Tree.** *M. Med.* The *Morus nigra*.

**Mūlo-mēdīcus, i, m.** (*Mūlus*, a mule; *mēdīcus*, a physician.) A veterinary surgeon, or horse-doctor.

**Multa'ngular.** (*Multus*, many; *angulūs*, a corner.) Pertaining to many corners. *Multangūlāris, is, e.*

**Multangūlātus, a, um.** (*Multus*; *angūlus*, a corner.) *Nat. Hist.* Many cornered; having many corners or angles, as the shell of the *Tellina multangulata*: multa'ngulate.

**Multi-.** (*Multus*.) A prefix denoting number.

**Multīaxīfērus, a, um.** (*Multus*;



*axis*; *fěro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to inflorescence when it presents more than three *axes* of vegetation: multi-*axi'ferous*.

**Multibulbōsus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *bulbōsus*, having bulbs.) *Bot.* Having numerous bulbs: multi-*bu'lbous*.

**Multicapsulāris**, *is, e.* (*Multus*; *capsula*, a capsule.) *Bot.* Having many capsules: multi-*ca'psular*.

**Multicaudus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *cauda*, a tail.) *Bot.* Having numerous prolongations in form of tails: multi-*cau'date*.

**Multicaulis**, *is, e.* (*Multus*; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having numerous stems: multi-*cau'line*.

**Multicoecus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *coccus*, a cell or capsule.) *Bot.* Having many cells: multi-*co'ccous*.

**Multicornis**, *is, e.* (*Multus*; *cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.* Having numerous sterile peduncles that resemble horns: multi-*co'rnatē*.

**Multidigitatus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *digitus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf, of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine folioles: multi-*di'gitate*.

**Multiembryonatus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *embryo*.) *Bot.* Applied to seeds which contain more than one embryo.

**Multifērus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *fěro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers and fruits many times in the course of a year: multi-*'ferous*.

**Multifidus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *findo*, to divide.) Divided into many parts. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the spine which has numerous attachments: multi-*'fidous*.

**Multiflorus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having numerous flowers: multi-*flo'rous*, or multi-*flo'rate*.

**Multifoliatus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a digitated leaf of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine folioles: multi-*fo'liate*.

**Multiforus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *fōro*, to pierce.) *Zoöl.* Pierced by a great number of holes: multi-*'forous*.

**Multigeminus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *gemma*, a bud.) *Bot.* Applied to a tubercle containing many buds, as those of the *Solanum tuberosum*: multi-*ge'mmious*.

**Multijugatus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *jūgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf, of which the common petiole bears more than five pairs of folioles: multi-*'jugate*.

**Multilobatus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Divided into many lobes: multi-*'lobate*.

**Multilocular**. (*Multus*; *loculus*, a little cell.) Having many little cells: many-celled. *Multiloculāris*, *is, e.*

**Multinervatus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves having many nerves, departing from their base, or their surface covered with numerous nerves: multi-*ne'rvate*.

**Multiovulatus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *ovulum*, a little egg.) *Bot.* Applied to the cells or compartments of the ovary when they contain a great many ovules: multi-*o'vulate*.

**Multipartitus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *partitus*, divided.) *Bot.* Having numerous divisions: multi-*pa'rtite*.

**Multiparus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *pārio*, to bring forth young.) *Physiol.* Applied to animals (pl. f.) bringing forth several young ones at a birth: multi-*'parous*.

**Multipes**, *pēdis*, adj. (*Multus*; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having many feet. Applied to the *Oniscus asellus*: multi-*'pede*. See *Millepes*.

**Multipetalatus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *pētalum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, of which the corol is composed of an indefinite number of petals: multi-*pe'talous*.

**Multiplex**, *icis*, adj. (*Multus*; *plīco*, to plait.) *Bot.* Applied to the ovary when there are many in the same flower: mani-*'fold*.

**Multiplicatus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which double by increase of the rows of floral *verticelli*, or of the parts of these rows and their transformation into petals: multi-*'plicate*.

**Multiplinervatus**, *a, um.* (*Multus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf of which the median nerve gives origin to many of the lateral nerves, a little above the base of the *lamina*: multi-*pline'rvate*.

**Multisiliquosus**, *a, um.* } (*Mul-*  
**Multisiliquus**, *a, um.* } *tus*;  
*siliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having nume-

*ous siliquæ*, or pods : multisi'liquose, multisi'liquous.

**Multi'vorous**, (*Multus*; *vōro*, to devour.) Devouring much : voracious. *Multi'vorus*, *a*, *um*.

**Mūmīsātio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Mūmia*, a mummy.) The preservation of a dead body ; also called *Balsamatio* : mummisa'tion. See *Embalming*.

**Mummy**. A body which has undergone the process of embalming. *Mūmia*.

**Mumps**. *Pathol.* The affection of *parotitis*.

**Mure'xan**. *Chem.* Name given by Liebig to the *purpuric acid* of Prout.

**Mure'xia**. *Chem.* Term applied by Liebig, etc., to what Prout named *the purpurate of ammonia*.

**Muriate**. (*Mūriaticum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* Applied to the chlorurets and hydrochlorates, when muriatic acid was ranged among the acids. *Mūrias*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Muriatic**. (*Mūria*, brine; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to sea-salt; applied to acid prepared from common salt by the action of aqueous sulphuric acid. See *Hydrochloric*. *Mūriaticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Mūriātīfērs**, *a*, *um*. (*Mūria*, brine; *fēro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to bodies containing chlorine or a compound of chlorine : muriati'rous.

**Mūriātus**, *a*, *um*. *Mineral.* Combined with chlorine : muriated.

**Mūricātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Mūrica*, a sharp point.) *Bot.*, *Nat. Hist.* Full of sharp points or prickles : mu'ricate.

**Mūriculātus**, *a*, *um*. (Dim. *Mūrica*.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Furnished with small points : muri'culate.

**Mūridæ**, patron. nom. pl. m. Applied by Gray to a Family of the *Amniifera Rodentia*, having the *mus* for their type.

**Muride**, *m*. (Fr.) Ballard at first designated Brome by this name.

**Murmur**. See *Respiratory Murmur*.

**Mu'sca**, *æ*, *f*. (*Múζω*, to murmur.) *Entomol.* A genus of the *iptera Athericera*; the fly.

**Mu'sca Hispāniōla**. *M. Med.* The blistering fly. See *Cantharis*.

**Musci'colus**, *a*, *um*. (*Muscus*, moss; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Inhabiting the mosses : musci'colous.

**Musci'gēnus**, *a*, *um*. (*Muscus*; *gigno*, to produce.) *Bot.* That which is produced among mosses : musci'genous.

**Muscle**. See *Musculus*.

**Muscoīdēs**, *adj*. (*Muscus*; terminal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling moss : mu'scoid.

**Muscōlō'gĩa**, *æ*, *f*. (*Muscus*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* That branch which treats of the history of mosses : musco'logy.

**Muscōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Belonging to *Muscologia* : muscolo'gic.

**Muscō'philus**, *a*, *um*. (*Muscus*; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Living or growing among mosses : musco'philous.

**Mu'scular**. (*Musculus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a muscle or muscles. *Musculāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Mu'scular Fi'bre**. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The fibres composing the body of a muscle, disposed in distinct *fasciculi*, or bundles, divisible into smaller, and these into less ; fleshy fibre.

**Mu'scular Mo'tion**. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Muscular motions are of three kinds, voluntary, involuntary, and mixed, according to the character of the muscles by which they are performed. *Mōtio Musculāris*.

**Muscūlōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Musculus*; terminal -ōsus.) *Anat.* Having or full of muscle : mu'sculous.

**Mu'scūlus**, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Mus*, a mouse; from some resemblance to a flayed mouse.) *Anat.* A distinct portion of flesh, susceptible of contraction and relaxation, by which motion and action, voluntary, involuntary, and mixed, are performed.

**Mu'scūlus Cūtāneus**. *Anat.* The *Platysma myodes*.

**Mu'scus**, *i*, *m*. (*Μύσχος*, tender.) *Bot.* The plant Moss.

**Mu'scus Crānii Hūmāni**. *Bot.* The *Lichen saxatilis* or *Usnea*.

**Mu'scus Isla'ndicus**. *M. Med.* The *Cetraria islandica* or *Lichen islandicus*.

**Mu'shroom**. See *Agaricus Fun-gus*.

**Mūsico-Mā'nia**. *Med.*, *Pathol.* A species of *Melancholia*, characterised by an extreme fondness for music. See *Muso-Mania*.

**Musk**. See *Moschus*.

**Muso-Mā'nia**. *Med.*, *Pathol.* Applied to the variety of Tarantism



in which the patients were music-mad. See *Musicomania*.

**Mussel.** See *Mytilus*.

**Mu'ssel, E'dible.** *Zoöl.* The *Mytilus edulis*.

**Mussitatio, ōnis, f.** (*Mussito*, to mutter.) *Pathol.* Muttering; a morbid symptom consisting in movement of the lips of the sick without the production of articulate sounds: mussita'tion.

**Must.** Juice of the grape newly expressed; by fermentation it becomes wine. *Mu'stum, i, n.*

**Mu'stard.** (Fr. *Moutarde*.) *M. Med.* The seeds of *Sinapis alba* and *S. nigra* reduced to flour and deprived of their fixed oil by expression.

**Mūtaci'smus, i, m.** (*Mūtus*, dumb; terminal-*ismus*.) *Med.* Inability to enunciate properly the labial consonants, as B, P, and M; leading to their frequent repetition or the substitution of other letters for them: mu'tacism.

**Mūtilatio, ōnis, f.** (*Mūtilo*, to cut off.) *Med.* The condition of parts which remain after the loss or excision of a member, or part of a member, or of an organ or appendage of an organ: mutila'tion.

**Mūtitas, ātis, f.** (*Mūtus*, dumb.) *Pathol.* Inability to articulate: dumbness; a genus, Ord. *Dyscinesia*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Mūtitas Atō'nica.** *Pathol.* Dumbness from affection of the nerves of the tongue: ato'nic dumbness.

**Mūtitas Orgā'nica.** *Pathol.* Dumbness from removal or injury of the tongue: orga'nic dumbness.

**Mūtitas, Surdōrum.** *Pathol.* Dumbness from being born deaf, or having become so in infancy: dumbness of deaf persons.

**Mya'lgia, æ, f.** (*Mūs*, a muscle; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the muscles: mya'lgy.

**Mya'lgicus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to myalgia: mya'lgic.

**Myasthēnīa, æ, f.** (*Mūs*, a muscle; ἀσθένεια, imbecility.) *Pathol.* Muscular debility: myasthe'ny.

**Myasthē'nicus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myasthenia*: myasthe'nic.

**Mycēlium, ii, n.** (*Mύκης*, a fungus.) *Bot.* The filamentous

expansion from which the fructification is developed.

**Mýcētōgē'nēsis, is, or eos, f.** (*Μύκης*; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* The origin or first developement of mushrooms.

**Mýcētōidēs, adj.** (*Μύκης*; terminal-*idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a mushroom; myce'toid.

**Mýcētōlō'gia, æ, f.** (*Μύκης*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on mushrooms: myceto'logy.

**Mýcōde'rma, ātis, n.** (*Μῦκος*, mucus; δέρμα, the skin.) *Anat.* The mucous membrane: my'coderm.

**Mýcōde'rmi's, idis, f.** (*Μύκης*; δέρμα.) *Pathol.* A genus of fungous growths, forming the crusts of *favus*.

**Mýcōdermī'tis, idis, f.** (*Μýcōderma*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

**Mýcōdermosphā'cēlus, i, m.** (*Μýcōderma*; sphā'cēlus.) *Pathol.* *Sphacelus*, or gangrene of a mucous membrane.

**Mýcōdiarrhœ'a, æ, f.** (*Μῦκος*; διάρροια, a flow from the bowels.) *Pathol.* Mucous or pituitous diarrhœa.

**Mýcōdysentē'ria, æ, f.** (*Μῦκος*; δυσεντερία, dysentery.) *Pathol.* Mucous or pituitous dysentery.

**Mýcōdyspnœ'a, æ, f.** (*Μῦκος*; δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing.) *Pathol.* Mucous or pituitous dyspnœa.

**Mýcōgastrī'tis, idis, f.** (*Μῦκος*; gastritis, inflammation of the stomach.) *Pathol.* Mucous gastritis.

**Mýcōidēs, adj.** (*Μύκης*, a fungus; terminal-*idēs*.) *Bot., Pathol.* Resembling a fungus; fungoid: my'coid. See *Spongoides*.

**Mýcōlō'gia, æ, f.** (*Μύκης*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on mushrooms: myco'logy.

**Mýcōphtha'lmīa, æ, f.** (*Μύκης*; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* Fungous inflammation of the eye: mycophtha'lmia.

**Mýcōsis, is, or eos, f.** (*Μῦκος*.) *Pathol.* A mucous polypus.

**Mýcōsis, is, or eos, f.** (*Μύκης*.) *Pathol.* A fungous fleshy tumour.

**Myēla'lgia, æ, f.** (*Μυελός*, marrow; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the spinal marrow: myela'lgy.

**Myēla'lgicus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelalgia*: myela'lgic.

**Myēlanālōsis, is, or eos, f.**

μελός; ἀνάλωσις, wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes dorsalis*, or wasting of spinal marrow.

**My'elapople'xia**, *æ*, *f.* (Μυελός; σπληξία, stupor.) *Pathol.* Apoplexy of the spinal marrow: myeloplexy.

**My'elārius**, *α*, *um.* (Μυελός.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having a spinal marrow; vertebrated: myela'rious.

**My'elatrō'phia**, *α*, *f.* (Μυελός; ὀφία, wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes dorsalis*, or wasting of the spinal marrow: myela'trophy. See *Myelalosis*, *Myelophthisis*.

**My'elatrō'phēus**, *α*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelatrophia*: myela'phic.

**My'elau'xe**, *es*, *f.* (Μυελός; αὔξη, increase.) *Pathol.* Morbid increase of the spinal marrow.

**My'eleneē'phālus**, *α*, *um.* (Μυελός; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is within the head.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having or belonging to the brain: myelence'phalous.

**My'elētērōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Μυελός; ἐτέρωσις, alteration.) *Pathol.* Morbid alteration of the spinal marrow.

**My'elītēus**, *α*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelitis*: myeli'tic.

**My'elītis**, *idis*, *f.* (Μυελός; τερματική.) Inflammation of the spinal cord.

**My'elo-**. (Μυελός.) A prefix denoting reference to the brain, or the spinal marrow.

**My'elōdia'stāsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Μυελός; διάσπασις, a separation.) *Pathol.* Separation or disintegration of the spinal marrow, or marrow generally.

**My'elōidēs**, *adj.* (Μυελός; τερματική.) Resembling marrow: myeloid.

**My'elōma**, *ātis*, *n.* (Μυελός.) *Pathol.* Medullary tumour or enlargement.

**My'elōmālā'cia**, *α*, *f.* (Μυελός; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the spinal marrow.

**My'elōmēningītis**, *idis*, *f.* (Μυελός; μῆνιγξ, a membrane; τερματική.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *theca* or membrane investing the spinal marrow.

**My'elōmēninx**, *gis*, *f.* (Μυελός; μῆνιγξ.) *Anat.* The *theca*, or

tough hard membrane of the spinal marrow.

**My'elō'mŷca**, *α*, *f.* } (Μυελός; **My'elō'mŷces**, *ētis*, *m.* } μύκης, a fungus.) *Pathol.* Same as *Myeloma*.

**My'elon**. (Μυελός.) *Comp. Anat.* Term by Owen for the *Medulla spinalis*.

**My'elonal**. *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to the *myelon*. *My'elōnālis*, *is*, *e.*

**My'elō'phthīsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Μυελός; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Same as *Myelalanosis*.

**My'elōphthī'steus**, *α*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelophthisis*: myelophthi'sical.

**My'elōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* *Pathol.* The formation or growth of *Myeloma*.

**My'elospō'ngus**, *i*, *m.* (Μυελός; σπόγγος, a sponge or fungus.) *Pathol.* Medullary fungus; the same as *Myelomyces*.

**My'ēne'rgia**, *α*, *f.* (Μῦς, a muscle; ἐνέργεια, energy.) *Physiol.* Muscular energy; mye'nergy.

**My'ēne'rgīcus**, *α*, *um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Myenergia*: myene'rgic.

**Mye'ntāsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Μῦς; ἔντασις, a stretching.) *Physiol.* A stretching or extending of the muscles.

**My'ītis**, *idis*, *f.* (Μῦς; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a muscle.

**Mŷlo-**. (Μύλη, a mill.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting reference to the *molars*, or grinder teeth, or their vicinity.

**Mŷ'lōdon**, *ontis*, *m.* (Μύλη; ὀδὸν, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* A gigantic animal, some fossil remains of which have been discovered, judged by the monstrous molar teeth.

**Mŷ'lōdus**, *ontis*, *m.* *Anat., Physiol.* A molar tooth.

**Mŷloglōssus**, *α*, *um.* (Μύλη; γλώσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* Applied to some muscular fibres, considered as a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior*.

**Myo-**. (Μῦς.) A prefix denoting reference to a muscle, or muscularity.

**My'ōcēphālītis**, *idis*, *f.* (Μῦς; κεφαλή, the head; ἰtis, inflammation.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

**My'ōcēlia'lgia**, *α*, *f.* (Μῦς;



κοιλία, the belly; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the muscles of the abdomen: myocelia'gy.

**Myōcālītis**, ἰdis, f. (Mūs; κοιλία; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

**Myōdēs**, adj. (Μυώδης, from μūs; terminal -ώδης.) *Anat.* Having, or full of muscle: my'ous; fleshy; applied to a fleshy expansion on the side of the neck, called *Platysma myodes*.

**Myōdŷnāmīa**, α, f. (Mūs; δύναμις, power.) *Physiol.* Muscular strength or power: myody'namy.

**Myōdŷnāmīō'mētrūm**, ī, n. (Mūs; δύναμις; μέτρον, a measure.) *Surg.* An instrument for ascertaining the amount of muscular power: a myody'namio'meter.

**Myōdŷnīa**, α, f. (Mūs; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a muscle: myody'ne.

**Myōga'stēr**, trīs, f. (Mūs; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Anat.* The belly or thick portion of a muscle.

**Myōga'strīcus**, α, um. *Anat.* Belonging to the belly of a muscle: myoga'stric.

**Myograp'hīa**, α, f. (Mūs; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the muscles: myo'graphy.

**Myograp'hīcus**, α, um. *Anat.* Belonging to *Myographia*: myograp'hic.

**Myōīdēs**, adj. (Mūs; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling muscle or flesh: my'oid.

**Myōlē'mma**, ātis, n. (Mūs; λέμμα, a covering.) *Anat., Physiol.* The delicate membranous envelopment of each fibril of fleshy or muscular fibre: the my'oleme. See *Sarcolemma*.

**Myōlō'gia**, α, f. (Mūs; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the muscles, their nature, structure, and functions: myo'logy.

**Myōlō'gīcus**, α, um. *Anat.* Belonging to *Myologia*: myolo'gic.

**Myōmālā'cia**, α, f. (Mūs; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the muscles or flesh.

**Myō'nōsos**. } (Mūs; νόσος, disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of a muscle. See *Myopathia*.

**Mýōpa'lmus**, ī, m. (Mūs; παλ-

μὸς, a rapid motion.) *Pathol.* A nervous movement or twitching of the muscles or tendons; *subsultus tendinum*.

**Myōpā'thīa**, α, f. (Mūs; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Severe muscular pains in the neighbourhood of the womb, and interfering with its action.

**Myōpā'thīcus**, α, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myopathia*: myopa'thic.

**Myōpia**, α, f. (Μύω, to contract; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* Near-sightedness: myo'py.

**Myōpīcus**, α, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Myopia*: myo'pic.

**Myōpōlyplāsīa'smus**, } (Mūs; ī, m. πολὺς, many; πλάσις, a moulding.) *Anat.* A modelling of the numerous muscles, represented lying over each other.

**Myōpōly'plāsis**, īs, or eos, f. } many; πλάσις, a moulding.) *Anat.* A modelling of the numerous muscles, represented lying over each other.

**Myorrheu'ma**, ātis, n. (Mūs; ῥεῦμα, a flow.) *Pathol.* The lancinating pains of rheumatism.

**Myorrhe'xis**, īs, or eos, f. (Mūs; ῥήξις, a rupture.) *Surg. Pathol.* Laceration of one or more muscles.

**Myoscēnogrā'phīa**, α, f. (Mūs; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene-painting.) *Anat.* Pictorial representation of the muscles: myosceno'graphy.

**Myōsis**, īs, f. (Μύω, to contract.) *Pathol.* A disease of the eye, consisting in contraction, or too small perforation of the pupil.

**Myōsītis**, ἰdis, f. (Mūs; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a muscle or of muscular substance.

**Myospa'smus**, ī, m. (Mūs; σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Spasm or cramp of a muscle: my'o-spasm.

**Myo-teno'tomy**. (Mūs; τένων, a tendon; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The division or section of tendons when *muscular retraction* is present. *Myōtēnōtō'mīa, α, f.*

**Myo'tomy**. (Mūs; τέμνω.) *Anat.* Dissection of the muscles. *Myōtō'mīa, α, f.*

**Mŷriāca'nthus**, α, um. (Μύριος, numberless; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having numerous spines: myria-ca'nthous.

**Mŷria'nthus**, α, um. (Μύριος; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having numerous flowers: myria'nthous.

**Mýriā'pōdus**, *a, um.* (Μυρίος; ποῦς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having an indeterminate number of feet; centipede: myriapodous.

**Myriogramme**. (Μύριοι, ten thousand; *gramme*.) A French weight equal to 22 pounds, 1 ounce, and 2 drachms avoirdupois.

**Myriolitre**. (Μύριοι; *litre*.) A French measure equal to 2200 gallons, 7 pints, 13 fluid ounces, 4 fluid drachms, and 48 minims imperial.

**Myriometre**. (Μύριοι; *mètre*.) A French measure of length equal to 4 miles, 1 furlong, 156 yards, and 6 inches.

**Mýriōphy'llus**, *a, um.* (Μυρίος; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having leaves or divisions very much insected: myriophyllous.

**Mýristica**, *æ, f.* (Μυρίζω, to oint with ointment.) The nutmeg-tree. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the kernel of the fruit of the *Myristica officinalis*, or (U.S.A.) *Myristica moschata*, (D.) the *Myristicæ Moschatæ Nuclei*, or nutmeg. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia*, Ord. *Monadelphîa*. Juss. *Myristicææ*.

**Mýristica Arōmā'tica**. *M. Med.* The nutmeg-tree.

**Mýristica Moschāta**. } *M.*  
**Mýristica Officīnālis**. } *Med.*  
The systematic name of the tree which produces the nutmeg and mace.

**Mýristiceus**, *a, um.* (Μýristica, the nutmeg-tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement like the genus *Myristica*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): myristiceous.

**Myristicin**. *Chem.* Name given to *Stearoptene*, which is deposited by the oil of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. *Μýristicina*, *æ*.

**Mýrō'phōrum**, *i, n.* (Μύρον, an ointment; φέρω, to carry.) *Pharm., Surg.* An instrument for applying ointment through the narrow inter-al openings: an ointment-bearer.

**Mýrosp'ermum**, *i, n.* (Μύρον; σπέρμα, a seed.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

**Mýrosp'ermum Peru'f'c'rum**. *M. Med.* The tree which yields *Balsamum Peruvianum*, according to the pharmacopœia (E.)

**Mýrosp'ermum Tolūtānum**.

*M. Med.* The tree which affords *Balsamum Tolutanum*, according to the pharmacopœias (L. E.)

**Mýro'xylon**, *i, n.* (Μύρον; ξύλον, wood.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*, Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

**Mýro'xylon Peru'f'c'rum**. *M. Med.* The tree (now said, *Pharm. L.* 1851, to be an uncertain species of *Myrospermum*) which yields *Balsamum Peruvianum*, and *Tolutanum*; the latter since stated to be from the *Myrospermum Tobuiferum*.

**Mýrrha**, *æ, f.* (Heb.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the gum-resin, from the *Balsamodendron Myrrha*.

**Myrtæcus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Myrtus*; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.): myrtæceous.

**Myrtifor'mis**, *is, e.* (*Myrtum*, a myrtle-berry; *forma*.) Like the myrtle-berry: myrtiform. See *Carunculæ Myrtiformes*.

**Myrtle**. *Bot.* The *Myrtus communis*.

**Myrtle, Dwarf**. *Bot.* A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*. *Chamæmyrtus*, *i, m.*

**Myrtoidēs**, *adj.* (Μύρτος, the myrtle; terminal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Myrtus*: myrtoid.

**Myrtus**, *i, m.* (Μύρτος.) The myrtle-tree. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Myrtaceæ*.

**Myrtus Pīme'nta**. *M. Med.* The tree which produces Jamaica pepper, or allspice.

**Mysta'chial**. (Μύσταξ, the upper lip.) *Anat.* Belonging to the upper lip. *Μystāchiālis*, *is, e.*

**My'stax**, *ācis, f.* (Μύσταξ.) *Anat.* The upper lip; also, the hair on the upper lip, or moustache.

**Mýtiloidēs**, *adj.* (*Mytilus*, the mussel; terminal -īdēs.) *Zoöl.* Resembling the *Mytilus* or mussel: mytiloid.

**Myxōcōlīca**, *æ, f.* (Μύξα, mucus; cōlīca, the colic.) *Pathol.* A mucous or pituitous colic: a myxo-colic.

**Mýŷ'drōcy'stis**, *īdis, f.* (Μῦς; *hydrōcystis*, a hydatid.) *Pathol.* A muscular hydatid, or hydatid in the flesh.



## N.

**N.** } For *Numero*; in number.  
**No.** }  
**Nabothi Gl'andŭlæ.** } *Anat.*  
**Nabothi O'vŭla.** } Glands,  
**Nabothi Vēsīcŭlæ.** } ovules or  
 vesicles of Naboth; applied to small  
 glandular bodies within the mouth  
 of the *uterus*; first described by  
 Naboth.

**Nabothi, Mēnorrhā'gia.** *Pathol.*  
 A serous discharge from the *vagina*  
 of pregnant women, first noticed by  
 Naboth.

**Na'creous.** (Fr. *Nacre*, mother  
 of pearl.) *Conchol.* Belonging to  
 mother of pearl. *Na'creus*, *a*, *um.*

**Nādir.** (Arab.) *Astron.*, *Geog.*  
 The point in the heavens directly  
 under our feet, and so opposed to  
 the zenith.

**Na'vus**, *i*, *m.* (As if *Genævus*,  
 from *gēno*, to beget.) A natural mark  
 or blemish.

**Na'vus Māter'nus.** *Physiol.*  
 A mark on the skin from birth, the  
 effect, as is said, of the mother's  
 longing for, or aversion to particular  
 objects, or of some accidental occur-  
 rence affecting her own person during  
 pregnancy.

**Nail.** (Sax. *Nægel.*) See *Un-  
 guis*.

**Nāni'smus**, *i*, *m.* (*Nāvos*, stunted;  
 terminal -ισμός.) *Physiol.* A genus  
 of anomalies which characterise the  
 dwarfs: na'nism.

**Nānōcē'phālus**, *i*, *m.* (*Nāvos*;  
 κεφαλή, the head.) *Physiol.* A  
 dwarfish or diminutive head.

**Nānoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Nāvos*; terminal  
 -īdēs.) *Physiol.* Resembling a dwarf;  
 dwarf-like: na'noid.

**Nānō'mēlus**, *i*, *m.* (*Nāvos*; μέλος,  
 a limb.) *Physiol.* A monster with  
 dwarfish limbs.

**Nānus**, *a*, *um.* (*Nāvos.*) *Bot.*,  
*Zoöl.* Dwarf; of small stature;  
 stunted in stature, so as to be below  
 the ordinary height and size of those  
 of the same species.

**Nape of the Neck.** *Anat.* The  
 back part of the neck, including the  
 projecting spinous process of the  
 seventh cervical *vertebra*.

**Naphta'lidī'n.** (*Naphtālīna.*)

*Chem.* A new base produced by the  
 action of reducing agents on naphtha-  
 lin. *Naphtālīdīna*, *æ*, *f.*

**Naph'tha**, *æ*, *f.* (Νάφθα.) *Chem.*  
 A pale yellow, but very pure, clear,  
 inflammable liquid of the bituminous  
 kind.

**Naph'tha Vitri'ōli.** *Chem.*, *M.*  
*Med.* A name for sulphuric ether.

**Naphthalī'n.** (*Naphtha.*) *Chem.*  
 A greyish white substance formed in  
 the rectification of the petroleum of  
 the coal-gas works. *Naphtālīna*,  
*æ*, *f.*

**Nāpīfō'lius**, *a*, *um.* (*Nāpus*, a  
 turnip; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having  
 leaves like the turnip: napifo'lious.

**Narcōma**, *ātis*, *n.* (Νάρκη, stu-  
 por.) *Pathol.* Stupor, or the state  
 of being under the influence of nar-  
 cotic medicine.

**Narcōdēs**, *adj.* (Νάρκη; terminal  
 -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of  
 stupor: na'rcose, or na'rcous.

**Narcōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Same.)  
*Med.* The progress of *Narcoma*.

**Narcospa'smus**, *i*, *m.* (Νάρκη;  
 σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Pathol.*  
 Cramp or spasm, with an appearance  
 of stupor.

**Narco'tic.** *Pharm.* Belonging  
 to *Narcosis*; applied to a medicine  
 that induces sleep. *Narcōticus*, *a*,  
*um.*

**Narcoti'n.** (Ναρκόω, to stupify.)  
*Chem.* An active principle of opium,  
 also called *Derosne's Salt*. *Narcō-  
 tīna*, *æ*, *f.*

**Narcōtī'smus**, *i*, *m.* (Νάρκη,  
 stupor; terminal -ισμός.) *Pathol.*  
 The influence produced by narcotic  
 substances: na'rcotism.

**Nāris**, *is*, *f.* (Heb.) *Anat.* The  
 nostril, a cavity of a pyramidal form  
 in each side of the nose, or of the  
*septum* of the nostrils.

**Na'rthex**, *ēcis*, *m.* (Νάρθηξ.)  
*Bot.* The *Ferula*, a tall umbellifer-  
 ous plant, with a slight knotted pithy  
 stalk. See *Narthex Ferula*.

**Na'rthex Fērŭla.** *M. Med.*  
 Name (*Pharm. L.*) of the plant the  
 root of which yields *assafoetida*.

**Nasal Duct.** *Anat.* See *Ductus  
 Nasalis*.

**Nāsālis**, *is, e.* (*Nāsus*, the nose.) *Anat.* Belonging to the nose: nasal.

**Nāsus**, *i, m.* (Heb. *nasaf*, to blow.) *Anat.* The nose, composed of the *dorsum* or *bridge*, the *alæ* or wings, the *septum*, or partition, the *apex* or tip, and the *columna* or lower thickened portion of the *septum*.

**Nātans**, *tis*, part. (*Nāto*, to swim.) *Bot.* Floating on the surface; swimming: natant.

**Nātātōres**. (Same.) *Ornithol.* Swimmers. An Ord. having webbed feet for swimming. Pl. of *Nātātor*, *is, m.*

**Nātes**, *is, f.* (Same.) *Anat.* The testis.

**Nātes Cē'rēbri**. *Anat.* The two lobes of the *Tubercula quadrigemina*.

**Nā'tural**. (*Nātūra*, nature.) Belonging to nature. *Nātūrālis, is, e.*

**Nā'tural His'tory**. The science of particular physics. See *Physics*.

**Nā'tural O'rders**. *Nat. Hist.* Classification of the objects of nature, in which beings of the same genus are placed nearer to each other than to those of the other *genera*.

**Nā'tural Philo'sophy**. The science of natural bodies and their properties; physics. See *Physics*.

**Nātūrālia**. (Pl. n. of *Nātūrālis*, natural.) *Anat.* The parts of generation; the privities.

**Naturals**. See *Res Naturales*.

**Nau'sea**, *æ, f.* (*Naūs*, a ship; because like sea-sickness.) *Med.* Disgust and loathing, with only inclination to vomit, but not its accomplishment.

**Nauseōsus**, *a, um.* (*Nausea*; terminal -ōsus.) *Pharm.* Having, full of nausea: nau'seous.

**Nau'ticus**, *a, um.* (*Naūs*.) *Patol.* Belonging to a ship; applied to a sickness, termed *Morbus nauticus*: nau'tical.

**Nau'ticus Mu'scūlus**. *Anat.* The *Tibialis posticus*, because chiefly exerted in climbing, as sailors do.

**Nautiloīdēs**, adj. (*Nautilus*; terminal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Nautilus*: nau'tiloid.

**Nau'tilus**, *i, m.* (*Naūs*, a ship.) *Zool.* A genus of *Testacea*, of which there are several species.

**Navel**. See *Umbilicus*.

**Na'vel-String**. *Obstet.* The *Fundus umbilicus*, or umbilical cord.

**Navel, Without the**. See *Anomphalus*.

**Navi'cular**. (*Nāvicūla*, a little boat.) Having the appearance of a small boat. *Nāviculāris, is, e.* See *Cymbiformis*, *Naviformis*, *Scaphoid*.

**Nāviculāre, Os**. *Anat.* A bone of the *Carpus*, and of the *Tarsus*, from their fancied likeness.

**Navicularis**. See *Navicular*.

**Nāvifo'rmis, is, e. (*Nāvis*, a ship, or boat; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a boat; navieular: na'viform.**

**Near-Sightedness**. See *Myopia*.

**Nē'būla, æ, f. (As if *Nābūla*, dim. *nābes*, a cloud.) A little white cloud, or dewy exhalation, thinner than a cloud. *Astron.* Applied to clusters of stars (pl.), as in the milky way. *Surg. Pathol.* A small cloud-like spot on the *cornea*. See *Nephela*.**

**Nēbūlī'ferus, a, um. (*Nēbūla*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zool.* Having nebulous spots: nebuli'ferous.**

**Nēbūlōsus, a, um. (*Nēbūla*; terminal -ōsus.) *Nat. Philos.* Having, or full of little clouds: nebulous. See *Nephelodes*.**

**Neck**. (Sax. *Necca*.) *Anat.* See *Cervix*. *Bot.* The point between the root and stem of plants; the life-knot; likewise the point between the radicle and gemmule; the *collet*.

**Necklace-Like**. See *Moniliformis*.

**Necrōcō'mium, ii, n. (*Νεκρὸς*, a dead body; *κομέω*, to take care of.) *Med.* A dead-house, as the *Morgue* at Paris.**

**Necrōdō'chium, ii, n. (*Νεκρὸς*; *δοχῆ*, a reception.) Same as *Necrocomium*.**

**Necrōlō'gium, ii, n. (*Νεκρὸς*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on the dead body. Also, a register of the dead, the causes of death, and particulars presented on *post-mortem* examination.**

**Necrō'phāgus, a, um. (*Νεκρὸς*; *φάγω*, to eat.) *Entomol.* Devouring dead animals, or animal substances in a state of decomposition: necro'phagous.**

**Necrōphō'bia, æ, f. (*Νεκρὸς*; *φοβέω*, to hate.) *Med.* Aversion to look upon the dead: necropho'by.**



**Necrophōbīcus**, *a, um.* *Med.* Belonging to *Necrophobia*: necrophobic.

**Necro'psy.** (Νεκρός; ὀπτομαι, to behold.) Synonymous with Necroscopy. *Necro'psia*, *æ, f.*

**Necroscō'pic.** } *Med.* Belong-

**Necroscō'pical.** } ing to necroscopy. *Necroscō'picus*, *a, um.*

**Necro'scopy.** (Νεκρός; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Anat.* The examination of a dead body. *Necroscō'pia*, *æ, f.*

**Necrōsis**, *is, f.* (Νεκρώω, to kill.) *Surg. Pathol.* Death of a bone or part of a bone; analogous to ulceration of the soft parts.

**Necroto'mie.** *Surg.* Belonging to necrotomy. *Necroto'micus*, *a, um.*

**Necro'tomy.** (Νεκρός; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Dissection of a dead body; otherwise termed *Sectio cada-veris*. *Necro'tomia*, *æ, f.*

**Nectārī'ferus**, *a, um.* (*Nectar*; φέρο, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing nectar, or secreting a saccharine liquor: nectari'ferous.

**Neetā'rium**, *ii, n.* (Νεκτάριον.) *Bot.* That part of the *corolla* which contains, or secretes honey: the ne'ctary, or honey-cup.

**Nectārōthēca**, *æ, f.* (Νέκταρ; θήκη, a covering.) *Bot.* Any part which enwraps the organ for secreting nectar.

**Ne'cticus**, *a, um.* (Νηκτής, a swimmer.) *Geol.* That which swims: ne'ctic.

**Neeto'pōdus**, *a, um.* (Νηκτής; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having the *tarsi* flattened in form of fins: necto'podous.

**Ne'gative Polc.** *Nat. Philos.* The extremity, terminated by a disc of copper, of the galvanic battery.

**Nēmātōeērātus**, *a, um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having filiform *antennæ*: nematoce'ratous.

**Nēmātōidēs**, *adj.* (Νῆμα, a thread; terminal -ιδēs.) Resembling a thread: ne'matoid. See *Filiformis*.

**Nemātōneu'rus**, *a, um.* (Νῆμα; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Physiol.* Having thread-like nerves: nematoneu'rous.

**Nemazōon.** Incorrectly put for *Nematozoon*. Also synonymous with *Nemazōarium*.

**Nēmēus**, *a, um.* (Νῆμα, a thread.)

*Bot.* Applied by Fries to cryptogamous, cellular, sporidean, or sporiferous vegetables, because their reproductive corpuscles are lengthened like a thread at the time of germination: ne'mean: ne'meous.

**Nēmōbla'stus**, *a, um.* (Νῆμα; βλαστός, a germ.) *Bot.* Applied to filiform embryos, as of mosses and ferns: nemobla'stous.

**Nēmō'cērus**, *a, um.* Same as *Nematoceratus*.

**Nēmoglōssātus**, *a, um.* (Νῆμα; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Entomol.* Having a filiform tongue: nemoglossa'tous.

**Nēmōrōsus**, *a, um.* (Νῆμος, a grove.) *Bot.* Belonging to a wood or grove: ne'morose.

**Neō'gāla**, *actis, n.* (Νέος, new; γάλα, milk.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The *Colostrum*, or first milk of the mother on each occasion of child-birth.

**Neōgāla'cticus**, *a, um.* *Obstet., Physiol.* Belonging to the *Neogala*: neogala'ctic.

**Nē'phēla**, *æ, f.* (Νεφέλη, dim. νέφος, a cloud.) Same as *Nebula*.

**Nēphē'licus**, *a, um.* *Surg.* Belonging to the *Nephelium*: nephe'lic.

**Nēphē'lium**, *ii, n.* (Dim. Νεφέλη, a little cloud.) *Surg. Pathol.* A spot on the *cornea*.

**Nēphēlōdēs**, *adj.* (Νεφέλη; terminal -ώδης.) Same as *Nebulosus*.

**Nēphēlōdō'mētrum**, *i, n.* (Νεφέλη; δόμετρον, an instrument for measuring distances.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the distances of the clouds: a nephelo-do'meter.

**Nēphēlōidēs**, *adj.* (Νεφέλη; terminal -ιδēs.) *Med.* Resembling a little cloud: ne'pheloid.

**Nēphēlōlō'gia**, *æ, f.* (Νεφέλη; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine or theory of clouds.

**Nēphēlōphōrō'mētrum**, *i, n.* (Νεφέλη; φέρω, to carry; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the direction, order, and speed of clouds: a nephelophoro'meter.

**Nephre'morrhā'gia**, *æ, f.* (Νεφρός, the kidney; αἱμορραγία, hemorrhage.) *Pathol.* Hemorrhage of the kidney: nephre'morrhage.

**Nephra'lgia**, *æ, f.* (Νεφρὸς;

γος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the kidney: nephralgy.

**Nephra'lgicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephralgia*: nephralgic.

**Nephra'nūria**, *æ, f.* (Νεφρός; *a, iv.*; οὔρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* Renal *anuria*, or non-secretion of urine.

**Nephra'nūricus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephra'nuria*: nephra'nūric.

**Nephra'pō'stāsis**, *is*, or *eos, f.* (Νεφρός; ἀπόσταισις, suppurative inflammation.) *Pathol.* Renal abscess, or suppurative inflammation of the kidney.

**Nephrapostā'ticus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephrapostasis*: nephraposta'tic.

**Nephra'tō'nia**, *æ, f.* (Νεφρός; *a, iv.*; τόνος, tone.) *Pathol.* Renal palsy, or paralysis of the kidneys.

**Nephra'tō'nicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephra-tonia*: nephra'tonic.

**Nephrau'xe**, *es, f.* (Νεφρός; ἔχω, to increase.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the kidney.

**Nephre'lcus**, } (Νεφρός; *a, iv.*; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* A renal ulcer.

**Nephre'lcōsis**, *is*, or *eos, f.* *Pathol.* The progress of *Nephre'lcus*: renal ulceration.

**Nephre'lcōticus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephre'lcosis*: nephre'ltic.

**Nephremphra'cticus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephremphra'ctis*: nephremphra'ctic.

**Nephremphra'xis**, *is*, or *eos, f.* (Νεφρός; ἔμφραξις, obstruction.) *Pathol.* Obstruction of the vessels of the kidney.

**Nephria**, *æ, f.* (Νεφρός.) *Pathol.* Proposed as a synonyme for Bright's disease, or granulated kidney.

**Nephricus**, *a, um.* (Νεφρός.) *Nat.* Belonging to the kidney: nephric.

**Nephrit'ic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephritis*. *Nephrit'icus*, *a, um.*

**Nephritis**, *idis, f.* (Νεφρός; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the kidneys; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Nephrocēle**, *es, f.* (Νεφρός; ἄλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* *Hernia* of the kidney: nephrocele.

**Nephrocēlicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephrocele*: nephrocēlic.

**Nephro'lithos**. } (Νεφρός; *a, iv.*; λίθος, a stone.) *Med.* Old term for a renal calculus or stone in the kidney.

**Nephro'pyōsis**, *is* or *eos, f.* (Νεφρός; πύωσις, suppuration.) *Pathol.* Suppuration of the kidney.

**Nephro'tomy**. (Νεφρός; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The dangerous and difficult operation of cutting into the kidney to extract a calculus. *Nephro'tō'mia*, *æ, f.*

**Nerve**. (*Nervus*.) *Anat., Physiol.* A long, medullary cord originating from the brain and spinal marrow, by which sensation and volition are conveyed to and from the *sensorium*. *Bot.* The cord, vein, or rib which runs from base to apex of certain leaves: the midrib. *Nervus*, *i, m.*

**Nerveless**. See *Enervis*.

**Nervine**. (*Nervus*, a nerve.) *Anat., Pharm.* Belonging to the nerves. *Nervinus*, *a, um.*

**Nervōrum, Rēsōlūtio**. *Pathol.* Term for *Apoplexy* and *Paralysis*.

**Nervous**. (*Nervus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to, or connected with nerves. *Bot.* Having a nerve, rib, or vein; ribbed. *Pathol.* Applied to fevers and affections of the nervous system, and to medicines that act on the latter. *Nervōsus*, *a, um.*

**Nervures**. (*Nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* The divisions of the petiole which run through the limb of the leaf, and form in some sort its skeleton. *Entomol.* The kind of tracheal tubes which traverse the two membranes of the wings in various directions.

**Nervus**. See *Nerve*.

**Nervus Vā'gus**. *Anat.* The pneumogastric nerve.

**Nestling**. See *Nidulans*.

**Nettle**. (Sax. *Netell*.) *Bot.* The genus *Urtica*; also, the genus *Lamium*. See *Acalephe*.

**Nettle-Rash**. See *Urticaria*.

**Neurādŷnā'mia**, *æ, f.* (Νεύρον, a nerve; *a, priv.*; δύναμις, strength.) *Pathol.* Nervous debility: neurady'namiy. See *Neurasthenia*.

**Neurādŷnā'micus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuradynamia*: neuradyna'mic.



**Neu'ral.** (Νεύρων.) *Anat., Bot.* Belonging to nerves. *Neurālis, is, e.*

**Neu'ral Axis.** *Comp. Anat.* Used by Owen for the trunk of the nervous system lodged in the extensive canal formed by the chain of the *vertebræ*.

**Neu'ral Spine.** *Comp. Anat.* Used by Owen for the autogenous part in the *vertebra*, above the *neurapophysis*, or parts lodging the neural axis; the homologue of the spinous process of a *vertebra*.

**Neura'lgia, æ, f.** (Νεύρων; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a nerve: *neura'lgy*. See *Neurodynia*.

**Neura'lgicus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuralgia*: *neura'lgic*.

**Neurānāgeunēma, ātis, n.** (Νεύρων, a nerve; ἀναγεννάω, to regenerate.) *Physiol.* A renewed or regenerated portion of a nerve.

**Neurānāgeunēsis, is, or eos, f.** (Same.) *Physiol.* Regeneration or renewal of nerves.

**Neurānāphŷsis, is, or eos, f.** (Νεύρων; ἀνάφυσις, a growing again.) *Physiol.* Similar to *Neuranagenesis*.

**Neurapophŷsial.** *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to *Neurapophysis*. *Neurāpophŷsialis, is, e.*

**Neurāpōphŷsis, is, or eos, f.** (Νεύρων; ἀποφύω, to be generated from.) *Comp. Anat.* That part of the occipital bone about the great foramen, distinct in the human embryo and permanently so in cold-blooded *Vertebrata*; also the part forming the vertebral canal, or lodging the trunk of nervous systems.

**Neurartēria, æ, f.** (Νεύρων; ἀρτηρία, an artery.) *Physiol.* The intimate association of minute nerves with minute arteries, distributed over the whole body.

**Neurasthēnia, æ, f.** (Νεύρων; ἀσθένεια, debility.) *Pathol.* Nervous debility: *neurasthe'ny*. See *Neuradynamia*.

**Neurasthē'nicus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neurasthenia*: *neurasthe'nic*.

**Neure'ctōmē, es, f.** } (Νεύρων;

**Neurectō'mia, æ, f.** } ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) *Surg.* Excision of a nerve, or part of a nerve: *neure'ctomy*.

**Neurectō'micus, a, um.** *Surg.* Belonging to *neurectomy*: *neurectō'mic*.

**Neu'ria, æ, f.** (Dim. Νεύρων.)

*Anat., Physiol.* Fine nervous tissue or membrane, as the *retina*.

**Nen'ricus, a, um.** (Νεύρων.) *Anat.* Belonging to a nerve: *neu'ric*.

**Neurilēma, ātis, n.** } (Νεύρων;

**Neurilē'mma, ātis, n.** } 1. εἴλημα, a wrapper; 2. λέμμα, bark of plants.) *Anat., Physiol.* The membranous sheath encasing each nerve or filament of a nerve: a *neu'rilēme*. See *Neurymen*.

**Neurilēmītis, īdis, f.** (Neurilēma, terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *Neurilema*. See *Neurymenitis*.

**Neuri'n.** (Νεύρων, a nerve.) *Anat., Physiol.* The matter of which nerves are composed. *Neurīna, æ, f.*

**Neuriorrha'bdiūm, ī, n.** (Νεύριον, a little nerve; ῥάβδιον, a little rod.) *Anat.* Pl., the rod-like bodies of the *retina*, the *corpora virgæformia retinae*.

**Neurītēs, adj.** (Νεύρων.) *Anat.* Same as *Nervosus* and *Neurodes*.

**Neurīticus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuritis*: *neurī'tic*.

**Neurītis, īdis, f.** (Νεύρων; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a nerve.

**Neuro-.** (Νεύρων.) A prefix denoting relation to a nerve or nervous substance.

**Neuroasthenia.** See *Neurasthenia*.

**Neurōde-.** (Neurōdēs.) A prefix denoting nervous substance, or reference to nerves.

**Neurōdea'Igia, æ, f.** (Neurōdēs tunīca, the *retina*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain or excessive sensibility of the *retina*: *neuro'dea'lgy*.

**Neurōdeatrō'phia, æ, f.** (Neurōdēs tunīca; atrō'phia, want of nutrition.) *Pathol.* Atrophy of the *retina*: *neuro'dea'trophy*.

**Neurōdēs, adj.** (Νεύρων; terminal-ώδης.) *Anat.* Having or full of nerves or nervous substance; applied to the *retina* or *tunica neurodes*: *neu'rous*.

**Neurōdŷnā'micus, a, um.** *Physiol.* Belonging to *Neurodynamis*: *neurodyna'mic*.

**Neurōdŷnā'mis, is, or eos, f.** (Νεύρων; δύναμις, strength.) *Physiol.* Nervous strength or energy.

**Neurōdŷ'nia, æ, f.** (Νεύρων; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a

ve, and so, similar to *Neural-*, but rather implying chronic in; neu'rodynny.

**Neurōdŷ'nŷcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neurodynia*: neuro-nic.

**Neurōgē'nia**, *æ, f.* (*Νεῦρον*; *γενεσις*, generation.) *Physiol.* The formation of nerves: neuro'geny.

**Neurogrā'phia**, *æ, f.* (*Νεῦρον*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the nerves: neuro'graphy.

**Neurohymenitis**. See *Neury-nitis*.

**Neurohy'pnotism**. (*Νεῦρον*; *ύπν*, sleep.) A term for the state induced by the staring, thumbing, &c., of mesmerism, intended to signify total sleep of the nervous system.

*Neurōhypnōtī'smus*, *i, m.*

**Neuroīdēs**, *adj.* (*Νεῦρον*; *τερμα* *-ιδēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a nerve or nervous substance: neu'roid.

**Neurolemmātītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Νεῦρον*; *λέμμα*, a skin; *terminal -ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *retina*.

**Neurolemmitis**. See *Neurolem-titis*.

**Neurōlō'gicus**, *a, um.* *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to *Neurologia*: neurolo'gical.

**Neuro'logy**. (*Νεῦρον*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The consideration of the nature, construction, and functions of the nerves. *Neurōlō'gia*, *æ, f.*

**Neurōma**, *ātis, n.* (*Νεῦρον*.) *Pathol.* A knotty swelling, or tumour in the course of a nerve: nervous tumour.

**Neurōmālā'cia**, *æ, f.* (*Νεῦρον*; *λακία*, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the nerves.

**Neurōmatous**. *Pathol.* Having the nature of a *Neuroma*, or nervous tumour. *Neurōmātōsus*, *a, um.*

**Neurōmyēlītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Νεῦρον*; *μαρ* *-ως*, marrow; *terminal -ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of nervous or medullary substance.

**Neurōmy'elōdēs**, *adj.* (Same; *terminal -ōdēs*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Being or full of medullary substance: neuromy'elous.

**Neurōmy'elōidēs**, *adj.* (Same; *terminal -īdēs*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Resembling nervous or medullary substance: neuromy'eloid.

**Neurō'nōsos**. } (*Νεῦρον*; *νόσος*, a dis-

**Neurō'nōsus**, *i, f.* } *nos*, a dis-

ease.) *Pathol.* Nervous disease, or disease of a nerve. See *Neuropathia*.

**Neurōpā'thia**, *æ, f.* (*Νεῦρον*; *πάθος*, disease.) *Pathol.* Same as *Neuronosus*: neuro'pathy.

**Neurōpā'thicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuropathia*: neuro-pā'thic.

**Neurophthī'sicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Neurophthisis*: neurophthī'sical.

**Neuro'phthisis**, *is, or eos, f.* (*Νεῦρον*; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Nervous *tabes*, or wasting.

**Neuroptērōlō'gia**, *æ, f.* (*Neuroptērus*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Entomol.* A treatise on the *Neuroptera*: neuroptero'logy.

**Neuroptērōlō'gicus**, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Belonging to *Neuroptero-logia*: neuropterolo'gical.

**Neuro'ptērus**, *a, um.* (*Νεῦρον*; *πτέρων*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Nerve-winged; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of *Insecta*, in which the surface of the wings is finely reticulated: neuro-pterous.

**Neurōscēnogrā'phia**, *æ, f.* (*Νεῦρον*; *σκηνογραφία*, the art of scene painting.) *Anat., Physiol.* Pictures or representations of the nerves: neurosceno'graphy.

**Neurōsis**, *is, f.* (*Νεῦρον*.) *Pathol.* A nervous affection or disease; (pl.) a Class of Cullen's Nosology.

**Neurosthē'nia**, *æ, f.* (*Νεῦρον*; *σθένος*, strength.) *Physiol.* Great nervous power or excitement. See *Neurodynamis*.

**Neurōthēlē**, *es, f.* (*Νεῦρον*; *θηλή*, the nipple.) *Anat.* A nervous *papilla*.

**Neurōthēlēītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Neurōthēlē*; *terminal -ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of nervous *papillæ*.

**Neurō'ticus**, *a, um.* (*Νεῦρον*.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the nerves; nervous: neuro'tic.

**Neuro'tomy**. (*Νεῦρον*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the nerves. *Surg.* The cutting or division of a nerve. *Neurōtō'mia*, *æ, f.*

**Neurotrōma**, *ātis, n.* (*Νεῦρον*; *τρώμα*, for *τραῦμα*, a wound.) *Surg. Pathol.* A wound of a nerve.

**Neurotrōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* *Surg. Pathol.* The progress of *Neurotroma*.



**Neurymen**, *ēnis*, m. (Νεῦρον; ὑμῆν, a membrane.) Same as *Neurilema*.

**Neurymēnitis**, *īdis*, f. (*Neurymen*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* See *Neurilemitis*.

**Neu'tral**. (*Neuter*, neither of the two.) *Bot.* Having neither stamens nor pistils, and so producing no seed. *Chem.* Applied to saline compounds of an acid and an alkali, having the character of neither. *Neutrālis*, *is*, e.

**Neutralisa'tion**. (*Neutrālis*.) *Chem.* Applied to the complete loss of characteristic properties frequently attending combinations in particular proportions, so that the one ingredient is neutralised or saturated by the other. *Neutrālisatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Neutriflorus**, *a*, *um*. (*Neuter*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having neutral flowers: neutriflorous.

**Nevrasthenia**. See *Neurasthenia*, etc.

**Niccolate**. (*Niccōlicum oxidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* Niccolic oxide being a base or acid, this name has been given to the compounds which it produces, when it plays the second part. *Niccōlas*, *ātis*, f.

**Niccōlico-**. A prefix, the same as *Niccolicus*.

**Niccōlicus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Belonging to *Niccolum* or nickel: niccolic.

**Nickel**. *Chem.* A metal generally found in the metallic state, sometimes as an oxide; of great hardness, uniform texture, and a colour between silver and tin.

**Nicōtiāna**, *ae*, f. (*Nicot*, who first brought it into Europe.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solanaceae*.

**Nicōtiāna Amēricāna**. *M. Med.* The *Nicotiana tabacum*.

**Nicōtiāna Tā'bācum**. *M. Med.* The Virginian tobacco plant.

**Nicotianin**. (*Nicōtiāna*.) *Chem.* A solid, volatile substance discovered in tobacco, which gives its characteristic odour. *Nicōtiānina*, *ae*, f. See *Nicotin*.

**Nicōticus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Belonging to *Nicotina*: nicotic.

**Nicotin**. (*Nicōtiāna*.) *Chem.* Same as *Nicotianin*.

**Nictita'tion**. (*Nictito*, to wink often.) A quick and frequent closing

of the eyelids: frequent winking. *Nictitatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Nidifica'tion**. (*Nidus*, a nest; *facio*, to make.) *Ornithol.* The process of forming a nest. *Nidificatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Nidulans**, *antis*, adj. (*Nidulor*, to nestle.) *Bot.* Nestling: nidulant.

**Nidulatio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Nidulor*.) *Ornithol.* The act of sitting on a nest: nidulation.

**Nidulatus**, *a*, *um*. (*Nidulus*, a little nest.) *Bot.* Nestled; in a nest: nidulate.

**Night-Blindness**. See *Hemeralopia*.

**Night-Sight**. See *Nyctalopia*.

**Nightmare**. See *Ephialtes*, *Incubus*, *Oneirodynia* *Gravans*.

**Nightshade**, *Dea'dly*. *M. Med.* The *Atropa belladonna*.

**Nightshade**, *Woody*. *M. Med.* The *Solanum dulcamara*.

**Nigricalis**, *is*, e. (*Niger*, black; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a black stem: nigricaline.

**Nigripes**, *pēdis*, adj. (*Niger*; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a black foot, or *stipes*: nigripede.

**Nigrispermus**, *a*, *um*. (*Niger*; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having black seeds: nigrispermous.

**Nigrities**, *ei*. (*Niger*.) *Pathol.* Applied to *caries*, as being *nigrities ossis*, blackness of a bone.

**Niphablepsia**, *ae*, f. (*Nípha*, snow; *ἀλεψία*, blindness.) *Pathol.* Blindness caused by the glaring reflection of sunlight upon the snow: snow-blindness.

**Niphotyphlōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Niphotyphlotes*.

**Niphotyphlōtes**, *is*, f. (*Nípha*; *τυφλός*, blind.) *Pathol.* Blindness produced by exposure to the glare of sunlight upon the snow, and so the same as *Niphablepsia*.

**Nipple**. (Sax. *Nypele*.) *Anat.* The small conical projection in the centre of the breasts. See *Mammilla*, *Papilla*.

**Nisus**, *us*, m. (*Nitor*, to endeavour.) *Physiol.* The vernal generative impulse of birds, etc.

**Nitidiflorus**, *a*, *um*. (*Nitidus*, shining; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having brilliant flowers: nitidiflorous.

**Nitidifolius**, *a*, *um*. (*Nitidus*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having shining leaves: nitidifolious.

**Nitrate.** (*Nitricum acidum*; mineral -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of nitric acid with a base. *Nitras*, *s*, f.

**Nitrate of Potash.** *Chem.* Nitre, saltpetre.

**Nitrate of Silver.** *Chem.* The *tras argenti*, or lunar caustic.

**Nitratus, a, um.** *Mineral.* Applied to a base converted into a salt combination with nitric acid: nitrated.

**Nitre.** (*Nίτρον*.) *Chem.* The rate of potash, or saltpetre. *Nitrum*, *i*, n.

**Nitric.** (*Nitrum*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to nitre; applied to an acid. *Nitricus*, *a, um*.

**Nitrification.** (*Nitrum*; *fācio*, make.) *Chem.* The becoming of a nitrate. *Nitrificatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Nitrite.** (*Nitrōsum acidum*; mineral -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of nitrous acid with a base. *Nitris*, *itis*, f.

**Nitro-** (*Nitrum*.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence of nitre, nitric acid.

**Nitrobenzide.** *Chem.* A peculiar, yellow, oleaginous substance, produced by the partial decomposition, on distillation, of nitrobenzine d.

**Nitrobenzine.** *Chem.* Name given to a new nitrogenous acid, into which benzoic acid is transformed when acted upon by strong nitric acid; also termed Benzoinitric. *Nitrobenzineus*, *a, um*.

**Nitrogen.** (*Nίτρον*, nitre; *γεννάω*, generate.) *Chem.* An important elementary principle, forming about one-fifth of atmospheric air; azote. *Nitrogēnium*, *ii*, n.

**Nitrous.** (*Nitrum*, nitre; terminal -ous.) *Chem.* Belonging to nitre; applied to an acid. *Nitrōsus*, *um*.

**Nitrūretum, i, n.** (*Nitrum*; mineral -ūret.) *Chem.* A combination of nitrogen with a simple body; nitruret.

**Nivalis, is, e.** (*Nix*, snow.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which flower during winter, to those which grow upon mountains covered with eternal snows, and those that grow on the snow itself: nival.

**Nobilis, is, e.** (As if *Novibilis*,

from *nōvi*, I have known; because famous for excellence.) *Nat. Hist.* Noble; applied to many objects by way of eminence.

**Noctambulation.** (*Nox*, night; *ambūlo*, to walk.) *Med.* Sleepwalking, or walking during sleep; *Onecrodynia activa*. *Noctambulatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Noctiflorus, a, um.** (*Nox*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Flowering at night: noctiflorous.

**Noctilucus, a, um.** (*Nox*; *lūceo*, to shine.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which open at night, and close during its course.

**Nocturnal Blindness.** See *Hemeralopia*.

**Nocturnal Emission.** } *Med.*

**Nocturnal Pollution.** } The *gonorrhœa dormientium*. *Emissio Nocturnal*.

**Nocturnal Light.** See *Nyctalopia*.

**Nocturnus, a, um.** (*Nox*.) Belonging to the night-time: nocturnal. *Bot.* Applied to flowers which remain open during the night, and close themselves in the day-time, or shed an agreeable odour at night, and are inodorous in the day. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of the *Lepidoptera*, which fly only at night, or after sunset. *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of the *Accipitres*, which are chiefly on the wing in the twilight, and when the moon shines; they form but one genus, the owls.

**Nodalis, is, e.** (*Nodus*, a knot.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to lines produced by the series of points of rest at the surface of a rigid rod made to vibrate, and to those resulting from the vibrations.

**Nodding.** See *Annuens*, *Cernuus*, *Nutans*.

**Node.** (Heb. *Anad*, to tie.) A knob, knot, or joint. *Astron.* The point of intersection of the orbit of a planet with the ecliptic. *Bot.* A slight thickening at a joint, as in certain grasses. *Pathol., Surg.* A hard, circumscribed tumour on a bone, arising from a swelling of the periosteum. *Nodus*, *i*, m.

**Nodiferus, a, um.** (*Nodus*; *fēro*, to carry.) Charged with nodosities: nodiferous.

**Nodiflorus, a, um.** (*Nodus*;



*flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers with nodes or joints: *nodiflorous*.

**Nōdipes**, *pēdis*, adj. (*Nōdus*; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet thickset with nodosities: *no'dipede*.

**Nōdōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Nōdus*.) *Pathol.* The progress or formation of nodes: the node disease.

**Nōdōsitas**, *ātis*, f. (*Nōdus*.) *Bot.* Applied to the concretions on certain points of the surface of plants, rendering it knotted or crumpled: a *node'sity*.

**Nōdōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Nōdus*; *terminal-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of nodes: *no'dose*.

**Nōdular**. *Med.* Belonging to a nodule. *Nōdūlāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Nōdūlārius**, *a*, *um*. (*Nōdūlus*.) *Conchol.* Charged with nodules: *nodula'rious*.

**Nōdūle**. (Dim. *Nōdus*.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* A little node. *Nōdūlus*, *i*, *m*.

**Nōdūliferus**, *a*, *um*. (*Nōdūlus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing nodosities: *noduli'ferous*.

**Nōdūlōsus**, *a*, *um*. Having, or full of nodules: *no'dulous*.

**Nōli me Ta'ngēre**. *Pathol.* A malignant disease affecting the skin, and sometimes the cartilages of the nose.

**Nōma**, *æ*, f. (*Néμω*, to eat away.) *Pathol.* A corroding, ulcerous disease of the skin, frequently of the cheek, and *vulva*, of young girls.

**Nōmenclature**. (*Nōmen*, a name; *cālo*, to call.) The proper arrangement and application of a set of distinctive and significant words as names of particular objects in science or language. *Nōmenclātūra*, *æ*, f.

**Non Co'mpos Me'ntis**. *Med.* *Jur.* Applied to those "who lose their intellects by disease, that grow deaf, dumb, and blind, not having been born so; or such, in short, as are judged by the Court of Chancery incapable of conducting their own affairs."

**Non-Co'mpōtes**. *Med.* *Jur.* Not having ability or purpose; madmen.

**Nooth's Appara'tus**. *Chem.* For impregnating water with carbonic acid or other gases.

**No'rmal**. (*Norma*, a rule.) Applied to the natural condition of a thing. *Normālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Nose**. See *Nasus*.

**Nose, Bleeding of the**. See *Epistaxis*.

**Nosoco'mial**. *Med.* Belonging to a *Nosocomium*. *Nōsōcōmiālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Nōsōcō'mium**, *ii*, n. (*Nóσος*, a disease; *κομέω*, to take care of.) *Med.* An hospital or infirmary for the sick.

**Nōsōdōchium**, *ii*, m. (*Nóσος*; *δοχεῖον*, a receptacle.) Same as *Nosocomium*.

**Nōsōgē'nia**, *æ*, f. } (*Nóσος*;

**Nōsōgē'nēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *σος*; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Med.* The occurrence and progress of disease.

**Noso'graphy**. (*Nóσος*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* A description of diseases, their characters, nature, and course. *Nōsogrā'phia*, *æ*, f.

**Nōsōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nosologia*: *nosolo'gical*.

**Noso'logy**. (*Nóσος*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine of diseases, chiefly confined, however, to their classification, or methodical arrangement. *Nōsōlōgia*, *æ*, f.

**Nosta'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*Νοστέω*, to return; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* An intense longing for return to one's native country; a disease of such as circumstances have placed in foreign climes; longing for home; homesickness; a genus, Ord. *Dysorexia*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology*: *nosta'ly*.

**Nosta'lgicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nostalgia*: *nosta'lgic*.

**Nostōmā'nia**, *æ*, f. (*Νοστέω*; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* A kind of madness, forming the highest degree of *Nostalgia*.

**Nostril**. See *Naris*.

**No'strum**. (N. of *Noster*, *a*, *um*, ours.) A significant term for any quack or patent medicine.

**Nōta'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*Νῶτον*, the back; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the back: *nota'ly*.

**Nōta'lgicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Notalgia*: *nota'lgic*.

**Notched**. See *Erosus*, *Crenatus*.

**Nōtencē'phālōccēle**, *es*, f. (*Νῶτον*, the back; *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain; *κῆλη*, a tumour.) *Physiol.* Protrusion of the brain (in a monster-fetus) from a cleft in the back of the head: *notence'phaloccele*.

**Nōtencēphālus**, *i*, m. (*Νῶτον*;

κεφάλων.) *Physiol.* A monster-tetus, with the brain in a hernial mass on the back.

**No'tochord.** (Νῶτον; χορδή, a string.) *Comp. Anat.* The extremely delicate fibrous, cellular, gelatinous, cylindrical column, in and around which are developed the elements by which the vertebral column is established in every class of *Myelencephala*.

**Nōtōmy'ēlos.** } (Νῶτον; }  
**Nōtōmy'ēlus,** *i, m.* } μῆλος, }  
(narrow.) *Anat., Physiol.* The *Medulla spinalis*, or spinal marrow.

**Nōtorrhī'zeus,** *a, um.* (Νῶτον; ρίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having the radicles turned up against one of the faces of the cotyledons: notorrhī'zeous.

**Nōvācūlāris,** *is, e.* (Νόvακύλα, a razor.) *Geol.* Applied to a variety of schist with which razor-stones are made; pertaining to a razor: nova'cular.

**Nōvemcostātus,** *a, um.* (Νόvεμ, nine; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having nine ribs or longitudinal projections: novemco'state.

**Nōvemdīgītātus,** *a, um.* (Νόvεμ; *dīgītus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf, of which the common petiole terminates in nine folioles: novemdi'gitate.

**Nōvemlōbātus,** *a, um.* (Νόvεμ; *lōbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Divided into nine lobes: novemlo'bate.

**Nōvemne'rvis,** *is, e,* } (Νόvεμ; }  
**Nōvemne'rviu,** *a, um.* } *nervus.* }  
*Bot.* Applied to leaves of which the base is divided into nine nerves: novemne'rvate.

**Nūbēcūla,** *æ, f.* (Dim. *Nūbes*, a cloud.) *Pathol.* The little cloud-like appearances suspended in certain disordered conditions of the urine.

**Nūbēcūlātus,** *a, um.* Presenting appearances resembling *nubeculae*: nube'culate.

**Nūbī'gēnus,** *a, um.* (*Nūbes*, a cloud; *gēno*, to beget.) *Bot.* Growing upon mountains at a very great height; cloud-born: nubi'genous.

**Nūcāme'ntum,** *i, n.* (*Nux*, a nut; *amentum*, a catkin.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Amentum*.

**Nū'cha,** *æ, f.* (Arab.) *Anat.* The nape, or back part of the neck.

**Nuchālis,** *is, e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *Nucha*.

**Nūcī'fērus,** *a, um.* (*Nux*, a nut; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing nuts: nuci'ferous.

**Nūcīfo'rmis,** *is, e.* (*Nux*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a nut: nu'ciform.

**Nucleātus,** *a, um.* (*Nucleus.* *Bot.* Having *nuclei*: nu'cleated.

**Nūcī'fērus,** *a, um.* (*Nucleus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing kernels: nucleī'ferous.

**Nucleīfo'rmis,** *is, e.* (*Nucleus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a nucleus: nucleī'form.

**Nūcle'olus,** *i, m.* (Dim. *Nucleus.*) A little nucleus: a nu'cleole.

**Nū'cleus,** *i, m.* (*Nux.*) *Astron.* That portion of a *macula*, which is much darker than the rest; also a small and brilliant part in the centre of a comet. *Bot.* The kernel of a nut or of the stone of fruit. *Crystall.* Any solid substance, or thread, suspended in crystallising matter, to afford points of contact for the commencement of crystallisation. *Physiol.* Synonymous with *Cytoblast*. *Surg. Pathol.* Anything about which a substance or matter gathers, as a cherry-stone forming the centre of a *calculus*.

**Nū'cūla,** *æ, f.* (Dim. *Nux.*) *Bot.* A little nut: a nu'cule.

**Nūcūlōsus,** *a, um.* (*Nūcūla*; *terminal-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of nucules.

**Nūdibranchiātus,** *a, um.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *branchiātus.*) *Zoöl.* Having exposed *branchiae*: nudibra'nchiate.

**Nūdicau'dātus,** *a, um.* (*Nūdus*; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having the tail without hairs: nudicau'date.

**Nūdicau'lis,** *is, e.* (*Nūdus*; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a leafless stem: nudicau'line.

**Nūdiflōrus,** *a, um.* (*Nūdus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having a naked corol: nudiflō'rous.

**Nūdifō'lius,** *a, um.* (*Nūdus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves: nudifo'lious.

**Nūdīpellī'fērus,** *a, um.* (*Nūdus*; *pellis*, the skin; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having the skin entirely bare: nudīpellī'ferous.

**Nūdīpes,** *pēdis,* *adj.* (*Nūdus*; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having naked feet: nu'dipede.



**Nulline'rvīs**, *is, e.* (*Nullus*, no one; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves which have neither true nor false nerves: nulline'rvate.

**Nullipōrus**, *a, um.* (*Nullus*; *pōrus*, a pore.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having pores on their surface: nulli'porous.

**Nūmismālis**, *is, e.* (*Nūmisma*, a coin.) Like a piece of money: numi'smal.

**Numisma'tic.** (*Nūmisma*, a coin.) Belonging to a coin or medal. *Nūmismā'ticus, a, um.*

**Nummifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Nummus*, a medal or coin; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a piece of money: nummiform.

**Nu'mmulated.** (*Nummūlus*, a little coin.) *Pathol.* Having likeness to a piece of coin; applied to thick roundish sputa. *Nummūlātus, a, um.*

**Nut.** See *Cupula, Nux.*

**Nūtans**, *tis, part.* (*Nūto*, to nod.) *Bot., Pathol.* Nodding; drooping: nutant; applied to stems; also to *Eclampsia*.

**Nuta'tion.** (*Nūto*.) *Astron.* A kind of swinging of the axis of the earth owing to the attraction of the sun, and especially of the moon, which causes it to describe periodically a small ellipsis about the mean poles. *Bot.* The faculty which certain flowers have of following the apparent movement of the sun. *Nūtātio, onis, f.*

**Nūtātor**, *ōris, m.* (*Nūto*, to nod.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Sterno-cleido-mastoides*, because nodding is performed chiefly by its exercise.

**Nu'tmeg.** *M. Med.* The seed of the *Myristica moschata*; the *Nux Aromatica*, *Moschata* or *Myristica*.

**Nutrīmen**, *inis, n.* } (*Nutrio*, to  
**Nutrimentum**, *i, n.* } nourish.)  
*Physiol.* Nourishment or nutriment. See *Aliment*.

**Nutrit'ion.** (*Nutrio*, to feed young.) *Physiol.* The assimilation or identification of nutritive matter to or with our organs. *Nutritio, onis, f.*

**Nutrition, Excessive.** } See *Alo-*  
**Nutrition, Morbid.** } *gotro-*  
*phia*.

**Nutrix**, *icis, f.* (*Nutrio*, to nourish.) *Med.* A nurse or attendant upon the sick or infirm; or one who

has the charge and suckling of an infant, and then termed a wet-nurse.

**Nux Arōmā'tica.** *Bot.* The nutmeg, or seed of the *Myristica moschata*.

**Nux Mēte'lla.** *Bot.* The seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

**Nux Moschāta.** } *M. Med.* The  
**Nux Myri'stica.** } nutmeg, or  
fruit of the *Myristica moschata*.

**Nux Vō'mīca.** Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

**Nyctālōpia**, *æ, f.* (*Nūξ*, night; *ᾠψ*, vision.) *Pathol.* Defect of vision, except in the evening and at night; nocturnal sight; day-blindness: nyctalō'py.

**Nyctalo'pic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nyctalopia*. *Nyctālōpicus, a, um.*

**Nyctōphōnia**, *æ, f.* (*Nūξ*; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Pathol.* Loss of voice during the day: nycto'phony.

**Nyctōtyphlōsis**, *is, oreos, f.* (*Nūξ*; *τύφλωσις*, a making blind.) *Pathol.* A term for nocturnal blindness. See *Nyctalopia*.

**Ny'mpha**, *æ, f.* (*Νύμφη*, a water nymph.) *Anat.* The membranous folds descending, one on each side, from the prepuce of the *Clitoris*; also termed *Labia minora*, in distinction from the *L. pudendi*. *Entomol.* A nymph, pupa, or *chrysalis*, being the second condition in the metamorphosis of insects.

**Nymphitis**, *idis, f.* (*Nymphæ*; terminal *-itis*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the *nymphæ*.

**Ny'mphium**, *ii, n.* *Bot.* A part of the flower which extends from the extremity of the ovary to the floral envelope, when situated under the free ovary or above the adherent ovary.

**Ny'mphius**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having a *nymphium*: ny'mphious.

**Nymphoidēs**, *adj.* (*Νυμφαία*, the water-lily; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Nymphæa*, or water-lily; applied to a species of *Menyanthes*, etc.: ny'mphoid.

**Nymphōmā'nia**, *æ, f.* (*Νύμφη*; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Excessive desire for coition in females; a genus, *Ord. Dysorexia*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Furor uterinus*, and *Hysteromania*.

*Andromania, Metromania, Stromania.*

**Nympho'neus**, *i, m.* (*Nymphæ*; *κός*, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A tumour or swelling of the *nymphæ*.

**Nympho'tomy.** (*Νύμφη*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting away the *nymphæ*, when diseased or greatly enlarged. *Nympho'tomia*, *æ, f.*

## O.

**O.** *Pharm.* For *Octarium*, a pint.  
**Oak.** (*Sax. Ac.*) *M. Med.* The *ercus robur*.

**Ovarialgia.** See *Ovarialgia*.

**Oa'ricus**, *a, um.* (*Ὠάριον*, a small egg.) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the ovary: *oa'ric*.

**Oa'riocēle**, *es, f.* (*Ὠάριον*; *κήλη*, tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour of the ovary: *oa'riocēle*.

**Oa'rio'neus**, *i, m.* (*Ὠάριον*; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour of the ovary; a tumid ovary.

**Oa'rium**, *ii, n.* (*Ὠάριον*.) *Anat., Physiol.* The same as, and more etymologically correct than, *Ovarium*; an ovary.

**Oats.** *M. Med.* The seeds of *ena sativa*.

**Ocla'vātus**, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inclining; *clāva*, a club.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a reversed club: *obcla'vate*.

**Oco'nicus**, *a, um.* (*Ob*; *cōnical*.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a reversed cone; that is, the summit turned downwards: *obco'nical*.

**Oco'rdātus**, *a, um.* (*Ob*; *cor*, heart-shaped.) *Bot.* Shaped like a heart, having its apex to the base: *obco'rdate*.

**Oco'rdifo'r'mis**, *is, e.* (*Ob*; *cor*, heart; *forma*.) *Bot.* Having the form of a heart reversed: *obco'r'mis*.

**Obdormitio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Ob*; *dormire*, to sleep.) *Med.* The state of being asleep; also what is meant by being applied to the limbs: *obdormitio*.

**Obe'sity.** (*Obēdo*, to eat all up.) Fatness or grossness of the body generally. *Obēsitas, ātis, f.*

**Obfuscatio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Obfusco*, to make black.) *Pathol.* Darkening, obscurity, or obscurity. Applied to the sight: *obfuscatio*.

**Oblimbricātus**, *a, um.* (*Ob*; *imbricare*, to imbricate.) *Bot.* That

which is imbricated contrariwise: *obl'imbricate*.

**Objective.** (*Objicio*, to cast against.) *Med.* Applied to symptoms as noted by the practitioner. *Objectivus*, *a, um.*

**Oblīquus**, *a, um.* (*Oblique*, to turn aside.) *Anat., Bot.* Crooked; indirect: *oblique*; applied to muscles, stems, leaves, etc.

**Oblit'eratio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Oblit'ero*, to scrape out.) *Med.* The alteration in appearance or function of a part, by which it no longer serves its original purpose: *obliteration*.

**Oblit'erātus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Anat., Bot.* Altered so that the natural condition has disappeared: *oblit'rated*.

**Oblivio Iners.** } *Pathol.*

**Oblivium Iners.** } Lethargy: sluggish or inactive oblivion.

**Oblongātus**, *a, um.* (*Oblongo*, to prolong.) *Anat.* Continued further, or prolonged.

**Oblongifo'lius**, *a, um.* (*Oblongus*; *fo'lium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oblong leaves or folioles: *oblongifo'lious*.

**Obōvālis**, *is, e.* (*Ob*; *ōvālis*, oval.) *Bot.* Having the figure of a longitudinal section of an egg: *obo'val*.

**Obōvātifo'lius**, *a, um.* (*Ob*; *ovātus*, ovate; *fo'lium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oboval leaves: *obovatifo'lious*.

**Obōvātus**, *a, um.* (*Ob*; *ōvum*, an egg.) *Bot.* Egg-shaped, but having the smallest end to the stem; applied to leaves: *obo'vate*.

**Obōvoidēs**, *adj.* (*Ob*; *ōvum*, an egg; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling an egg of which the small end is turned downwards: *obo'void*.

**Obsole'scencē.** (*Obsolesco*, to decrease.) *Pathol.* The state of ceasing to grow, and undergoing no further change. *Obsolesce'ntia*, *æ, f.*

**Obsōlētus**, *a, um.* (*Obsoleo*, to grow out of fashion.) *Bot.* Indistinct: *ob'solete*.



**Obste'tric.** (*Obstētrix.*) Belong-  
ing to midwifery. *Obstētricus*, *a*, *um.*

**Obstētr'icius**, *a*, *um.* (*Obstētrix.*)  
*Obstet.* Belonging to an *obstetrix*:  
obstetri'cian.

**Obstetr'icius Mēd'icus.** *Obstet.*  
An accoucheur, or man-midwife: an  
obstetri'cian physi'cian.

**Obste'trics.** (*Obstetrix.*) The art  
of assisting women in childbirth, and  
of treating their diseases during preg-  
nancy and after delivery: midwifery.  
*Obstētrica*, *æ*, *f.* *Obstetr'icium*, *n*, *n.*

**O'bstētrix**, *icis*, *f.* (*Obsto*, to stand  
in the way.) *Obstet.* A midwife or  
obstetrician woman.

**Obstipa'tion.** (*Obstipo*, to stop  
chinks.) *Med.* Obstinate costive-  
ness, there being no relief by evacua-  
tion; distinguished from constipa-  
tion; a genus, *Ord.* *Epischeses*, *Cl.*  
*Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. *Ob-*  
*stipatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**O'bstruens**, *tis*, *part.* (*Obstruo*,  
to shut up.) *Pharm.* Shutting or  
closing up: o'bstruent.

**Obsūbūlātus**, *a*, *um.* (*Ob*; *sūbū-*  
*lātus*, pertaining to an awl.) *Bot.*  
Applied to leaves gradually decreas-  
ing in thickness from the base to the  
summit: obsu'bulate.

**Obsūtūrālis**, *is*, *e.* (*Ob*; *sūtūra*,  
a suture.) *Bot.* Epithet given to the  
*placentarium*, when applied against or  
opposed to the suture; to *septa* when  
their border is empty: obsutu'ral.

**Obtc'ctus**, *a*, *um.* (*Obtēgor*, to  
be covered.) *Entomol.* Applied to  
a *chrysalis*, in which all the parts of  
the insect are perfectly indicated on  
the outside, and as delineated by  
compartments of the horny case, as  
in the *Lepidoptera*.

**Obtu'ndens**, *tis*, *part.* (*Obtundo*,  
to make blunt.) *Pharm.* Having  
power to dull or overcome irritation:  
obtu'ndent.

**Obtūrātor**, *ōris*, *m.* (*Obtūro*, to  
stop up.) *Anat.* A stopper up of  
any cavity; applied to two muscles  
and a nerve of the thigh.

**Obturbūnātus**, *a*, *um.* (*Ob*;  
*turbo*, a gig or top.) *Bot.* Having  
the form of a gig or top reversed:  
obtu'rbinated.

**Obtūsātus**, *a*, *um.* (*Obtundo*, to  
blunt.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves the  
summits of which are round: obtu'-  
sate.

**Obtūsif'idus**, *a*, *um.* (*Obtundo*;  
*fido*, to cleave.) *Bot.* That which  
is cleft into very obtuse segments:  
obtusif'id.

**Obtūsiflōrus**, *a*, *um.* (*Obtundo*;  
*flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having obtuse  
petals: obtusiflo'rous.

**Obtūsifol'ius**, *a*, *um.* (*Obtusus*,  
blunt; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Hav-  
ing obtuse leaves: obtusifol'ious.

**Obtūsifol'bus**, *a*, *um.* (*Obtusus*;  
*lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having leaves  
divided into round and obtuse; ob-  
tusi'lobous.

**Obtusus**, *a*, *um.* (*Obtundo*, to  
blunt.) *Bot.* Rounded at the apex:  
blunt: obtu'se.

**Obvolūtus**, *a*, *m.* (*Obvolvo*, to  
wrap about.) *Bot.* Enrolled one with-  
in another: obvolu'tous: o'bvolute.

**O'ccidens**, *tis*, *part.* (*Occido*, to  
fall down.) Going down; declining:  
o'ccident. *Astron.* Applied (sing.  
*m.*) to the place where the sun hides  
itself under the earth or sea, sinking  
from our view: o'ccident.

**O'ccidens**, *tis*, *m.* (Same.) *As-*  
*tron.*, *Geog.* The west, or place of  
sunset.

**O'ccidentālis**, *is*, *e.* (Same.)  
*Astron.*, *Geog.* Belonging to the  
west; western: occide'ntal.

**O'ccipital**. *Anat.*, *Ornithol.*,  
*Zoöl.* Belonging to the occiput. *Oc-*  
*cipitalis*, *is*, *e.*

**O'ccipito-**. (*Occiput*.) *Anat.* A  
prefix denoting connection with the  
*Os occipitis*.

**O'cciput**, *itis*, *n.* (*Ob*, against;  
*cāput*, the head.) *Anat.* The back  
part of the head: the o'cciput.

**O'cclosure**. (*Oclūdo*, to shut  
up.) A closing or shutting up. *Oc-*  
*clūsio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**O'ccūsus**, *a*, *um.* (*Oclūdo*, to  
shut up.) *Bot.* Enclosed; shut up:  
occlu'se.

**O'ccultātio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Occulto*, to  
hide.) *Astron.* The momentary  
eclipse of a star or planet by the in-  
terposition of the body of the moon  
between it and the earth: occulta'tion.

**O'cea'nicus**, *a*, *um.* (*Oceānus*, the  
ocean.) *Bot.*, *Nat. Hist.* Living or  
growing in the ocean, or waters of  
the sea: ocea'nic.

**O'cellātus**, *a*, *um.* (*Ocellus*.) *Bot.*  
Marked by spots imitating the pupil  
of the eye: ocell'late.

**Ocelli'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Ocellus*; *ro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing spots resembling eyes: ocelli'ferous.

**Ocellus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Ocūlus*, an eye.) Applied to rounded spots of which the centre is of a different colour from the circumference, giving some resemblance to the pupil of an eye.

**Ochlēsis**, *eos, f.* (*Ὀχλησις*, from *λέω*, to disturb by a mob.) *Pathol.* A general condition of disease produced by a vast number of sick persons under one roof.

**Ochōpētālus**, *a, um.* (*Ὀχρός*, spacious; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having broad and ample petals: ochope'talous.

**O'chra**, *æ, f.* (*Ὀχρός*, pale.) *Chem.* An argillaceous earth, impregnated with iron, of a red or yellow colour: o'chre.

**Ochro'pŷra**, *æ, f.* (*Ὀχρός*; *πύρ*, fire.) *Pathol.* Yellow fever: ochropyre.

**Octagon**. (*Ὀκτώ*, eight; *γωνία*, angle.) *Geom., Mineral.* A figure of eight angles. *Octāgōnum*, *i.*

**Octa'gonal**. *Geom., Mineral.* Belonging to an octagon. *Octāgōnus*, *um.*

**Octāgŷ'nius**, *a, um.* (*Ὀκτώ*, eight; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having eight pistils; applied to a Linn. d. (pl. n.): octagy'nious.

**Octahe'dral**. *Geom., Mineral.* Belonging to an octahedron. *Octāhēdrus*, *a, um.*

**Octahe'dricus**. Same as *Octahēdrus*.

**Octahe'drifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Octahēdrum*; *forma*.) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* Having the appearance of an octahedron irregularly and differently modified: octahe'driform.

**Octahe'dron**. (*Ὀκτώ*, eight; *βάσις*, a basis.) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* A solid figure, having eight equal bases. *Octāhēdron*, *i.*

**Octa'ndrius**, *a, um.* (*Ὀκτώ*; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.) *Bot.* Having eight stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): octa'ndrious or octa'ndrous.

**Octanthērus**, *a, um.* (*Ὀκτώ*, eight; *ἄνθος*, an anther.) *Bot.* Having eight anthers: octanthē'rous.

**Octārius**, *i, m.* (*Octāvus*, the

eighth.) *Pharm.* The eighth part of a gallon, or twenty fluid ounces; a pint.

**Octo-**. (*Ὀκτώ*.) A prefix denoting the number eight.

**Octōfidus**, *a, um.* (*Octo-*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Presenting eight clefts or cuts, of which the depth is equal, at least, to half of the total length: octo'fidous.

**Octōfōrus**, *a, um.* (*Octo-*; *forāmen*, an opening.) *Zoöl.* Having eight holes or openings: octo'forous.

**Octogynius**. See *Octagynius*.

**Octōne'rvius**, *a, um.* (*Octo-*; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Having eight nerves: octone'rvious.

**Octōpētālus**, *a, um.* (*Octo-*; *pētālum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having eight petals: octope'talous.

**Octophy'llus**, *a, um.* (*Ὀκτώ*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Composed of eight folioles: octophy'llous.

**Octostēmonis**, *is, e.* - (*Ὀκτώ*; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having eight free stamens: octostemo'nate.

**Oculāris**, *is, e.* (*Ocūlus*.) *Med.* Belonging to the eye: o'cular.

**Oculātus**, *a, um.* (*Ocūlus*.) *Bot.* Having spots like eyes. *Entomol.* Having very large eyes: o'culate.

**Oculi'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Ocūlus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing an eye, or eyes: oculi'ferous.

**Oculifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Ocūlus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of an eye: o'culiform.

**Ocūlus**, *i, n.* (*Ὀκος*, hence; *ὄμμα*, the eye.) *Anat., Physiol.* The organ of vision.

**Odaxe'smus**, *i, m.* (*Ὀδαξισμός*, a sharp or acrid biting.) *Pathol., Physiol.* This obsolete term has been re-introduced for the purpose of being applied to the bitten tongue, lip, or cheek, which occurs as a symptom, and one of the most pathognomonic character, of the epileptic seizure. Commonly spelled *Odaxismos*, but this is the correct form.

**Odaxēticus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Odaxesmus*: odaxe'tic.

**Odaxismos**. See *Odaxesmus*.

**-Ode**. *Pathol., Physiol.* A terminal generally similar to *-odes*.

**-Odēs**. (*-ώδης*.) A terminal similar to the Latin *-ōsus*, or English



-ous, denoting much, many, or fullness.

**Odo'ntāgra**, *æ*, f. ('Οδοὺς, a tooth; ἄγω, to draw.) *Pathol.* Toothache, arising from retrocedent gout. *Surg.* A kind of forceps or pincers, for extracting teeth.

**Odonta'lgia**, *æ*, f. ('Οδοὺς; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Violent pain in a tooth, usually from caries, by which the nerve is exposed to the cold air, etc.; toothache: odonta'lgy; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Odonta'lgic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Odontalgia*, or toothache. *Odonta'lgicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Odo'ntia**, *æ*, f. ('Οδοὺς.) Same as *Odontalgia*.

**Odo'nticus**, *a*, *um*. ('Οδοὺς.) Belonging to the teeth: odo'ntic.

**Odontit'icus**, *a*, *um*. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Odontitis*: odontit'ic.

**Odontitis**, *idis*, f. ('Οδοὺς; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a tooth.

**Odo'nto-**. ('Οδοὺς.) A prefix denoting reference to the teeth.

**Odo'ntōbothritis**, *idis*, f. (*Odontōbothrium*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an *alveolus*, or tooth-socket.

**Odo'ntōbo'thrium**, *ii*, n. ('Οδοὺς, a tooth; βοθρίον, a little hole or cavity.) *Anat.* Same as *Alveolus*.

**Odontōdēs**, adj. ('Οδοὺς; terminal -ώδης.) *Anat.*, *Nat. Hist.* Having or full of teeth: odo'ntous.

**Odontōgē'nia**, *æ*, f. ('Οδοὺς; γεννάω, to produce.) *Physiol.* That branch which treats of the development of the teeth: odonto'geny.

**Odontogrā'phia**, *æ*, f. ('Οδοὺς; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description or history of the teeth: odonto'graphy.

**Odo'ntoid**. ('Οδοὺς; terminal -ιδēs.) Resembling a tooth. *Odontōidēs*, adj.

**Odontō'lithos**. } ('Οδοὺς;

**Odontō'lithus**, *i*, m. } λίθος, a stone.) *Physiol.* The tartar or stone-like incrustation on the teeth.

**Odontōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. ('Οδοὺς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A dissertation on the structure of the teeth: odonto'logy.

**Odontōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to *Odontologia*: odontolo'gical.

**Odontōlō'xia**, *æ*, f. ('Οδοὺς; λοξός, slanting or oblique.) *Anat.*, *Surg.* Irregularity or obliquity of the teeth: odonto'loxy.

**Odo'ntōnecrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οδοὺς; νέκρωσις, a killing.) *Pathol.* *Necrosis*, or deadness of the tooth.

**Odo'ntōnōsōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. ('Οδοὺς; νόσος, a disease; λόγος, a discourse.) *Surg. Pathol.* A treatise on the diseases of the teeth: odo'ntonoso'logy.

**Odontopr'isis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οδοὺς; πρίσις, a sawing.) *Pathol.* *Stridor dentium*, or grinding of the teeth.

**Odontōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οδοὺς.) *Physiol.* The formation, growth, or development of a tooth.

**Odo'ntothērāp'ia**, *æ*, f. ('Οδοὺς; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) *Surg.* The treatment or care of the teeth: odo'ntothe'rapy.

**Odōrātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Odor*, smell.) That which has or gives out odour; odorous: o'dorate.

**Odōrātus**, *us*, m. (*Odor*.) *Physiol.* The sense, also the act of smelling.

**Odōrī'fērans**, *antis*, adj. } (*Odor*;  
**Odōrī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. } fēro, to bear.) Having an agreeable odour; odoriferant: odoriferous.

**Ecōnō'mia**, *æ*, f. (Οἶκος, a house; νέμω, to distribute.) Household order; but by custom applied to order or proper arrangement in doing anything: eco'nomy.

**Æconomia Animalis**. See *Animal Economy*.

**Æconomia Vegetabilis**. See *Vegetable Economy*.

**Ecōnō'micus**, *a*, *um*. Belonging to *Æconomia*, or economy: econo'mical.

**Edēma**, *ātis*, n. (Οἰδέω, to swell.) *Pathol.* A swelling from effusion of serous fluid into the cellular substance of a part.

**Edēmā'ticus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Edema*: edema'tic.

**Edēmātōdēs**, adj. (*Edema*; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *edema*, or conjoined with *edema*: ede'matous.

**Edēmātōidēs**, adj. (*Edema*;

terminal-*idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *edema*: *œdēmatoid*.

**Æna'nthic.** (*Oīvos*, wine; *ἄνθος*, flower.) Applied to a peculiar quid, or ether, held to be the principle that gives wine its peculiar *roma* or flavour. *Æna'nthicus*, *a*, *m*.

**Ænōdēs**, *adj.* (*Oīvos*, wine; terminal-*ōdēs*.) Same as *Vinosus*.

**Ænōmā'nia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Oīvos*, wine; *ᾠία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Excessive inclination for wine; also drink-madness; wine-madness.

**Æsō'phāgæ'us**, *a*, *um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *œsophagus*: *œsophage'al*.

**Æsō'phāga'lgia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Æsōphā-us*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the *œsophagus*: *œsophaga'lgia*.

**Æsō'phāgi'smus**, *i*, *m.* (*Æsōphā-us*; terminal-*ismus*.) *Pathol.* Used by some the same as *Æsophagitis*; by others, as *Dysphagia*; by Vogel or *Æsophagospasmus*; there being in all, relation to the simple meaning of contraction; difficulty in swallowing, from spasmodic stricture of the *œsophagus*.

**Æsō'phāgītis**, *idis*, *f.* (*Æsōphā-us*; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *œsophagus*.

**Æsō'phāgōdŷ'nia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Æsōphāgus*; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (spasmodic) of the *œsophagus*.

**Æsō'phāgōdŷ'nīcus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Æsophagodynia*: *œsophagody'nic*.

**Æsō'phāgorrhā'gia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Æsōphāgus*, the gullet; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Intended to mean bleeding or hemorrhage from the *œsophagus*, but really expressing only discharge or bursting forth, of whatever kind, from the gullet: *œsophagorrhagy*.

**Æsō'phāgorrhā'gīcus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Æsophagorrhagia*: *œsophagorrhā'gic*.

**Æsō'phāgospa'smus**, *i*, *m.* (*Æsōphāgus*; *spasmus*, a contraction.) *Pathol.* Cramp or spasm of the *œsophagus*: *œsophagospasm*. See *Æsophagismus*.

**Æsō'phāgostēnōma**, *ātis*, *n.* (*Æsōphāgus*; *στένωμα*, a narrow place.) *Pathol.* Constriction of the *œsophagus*.

**Æsō'phāgostēnōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.*

*Pathol.* The formation or progress of *Æsophagostenoma*.

**Æsō'phago'tomy.** (*Æsōphāgus*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the *œsophagus*. *Æsō'phāgōtō'mia*, *æ*, *f.*

**Æsō'phāgus**, *i*, *m.* (*Οἶσω*, from *ἔω*, to carry; *φάγω*, to eat.) *Anat.* The membranous and muscular tube continued from the *pharynx* to the cardiac orifice of the stomach: the *œsophagus*.

**Æstrual.** *Physiol.*, *Zoöl.* Belonging to the *æstrum* or orgasm; applied to the period during which conception takes place in the *Mammalia*, analogous to the menstrual period of the human female. *Æstrualis*, *is*, *e*.

**Æstrua'tion.** (*Æstrum*.) *Physiol.*, *Zoöl.* The state of being under influence of the *æstrum* or orgasm; rutting. *Æstruatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Æ'strum**, *i*, *n.* } (*Οἶστρος*, the

**Æ'strns**, *i*, *m.* } gad-bee.) *Physiol.* The orgasm or pleasurable sensation experienced during the operation of the appetites or passions, particularly that during coition, termed more distinctively *Æstrum venereum*.

**Officīnālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Officīna*, a shop.) *Pharm.* Applied to such medicines as are directed by the Colleges to be prepared or kept in the shops: *officīnal*.

**Oil of Tu'rpendine.** *M. Med.* The oil obtained by distillation from the liquid resin of the *Pinus sylvestris*.

**Oil of Vi'triol.** *M. Med.* Sulphuric acid.

**Oil, Rock.** The substance *Petroleum*.

**Ointment.** See *Unguentum*.

**Oïocāly'mma**, *ātis*, *n.* } (*ᾠιον*,

**Oïocaly'ptrum**, *i*, *n.* } an egg; *κάλυμμα*, *καλύπτρα*, a covering.) *Physiol.* The cortical membrane or outer covering of an egg.

**Ol.** *Pharm.* For *Oleum*, oil.

**O'lea**, *æ*, *f.* (*Ἑλαία*, oil.) An olive, or the olive-tree. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria*, Ord. *Mono-gynia*. Juss. *Oleaceæ*.

**O'lea Europæ'a.** *M. Med.* Systematic name of the olive plant; also called *Olea sativa*.

**Oleāceus**, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Olea*; ap-



plied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): olea'ceous.

**Oleāgīnōsus**, *a, um.* (*Oleum*, oil; terminal -ōsūs.) *Chem.* Having or full of oil: olea'ginous.

**O'leate**. (*Oleicum* acīdum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of oleic acid with a base. *O'leas, ātis*, *f.*

**Olecrānarthrītis**, *īdis*, *f.* (*Olecrānon*; *arthrītis*, inflammation of a joint.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

**Olecrānarthrō'eāce**, *es*, *f.* (*Olecrānon*; *arthrō'eāce*, ulceration of the cavity of a bone.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the elbow-joint.

**Olecrānon**, *i*, *n.* (ὀλύνη, the ulna; κράνον, the head.) *Anat.* The humeral extremity of the *ulna*, on which we lean when resting on the elbow; also, the elbow itself.

**Oleī'ant Gas**. (*Oleum*; *fio*, to become.) *Chem.* The hydruet of carbon, or heavy carbureted hydrogen gas; because when mixed with chlorine, it forms a peculiar, oily-looking compound.

**Ole'ic**. (*Oleīna*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from olein. *Ole'icus, a, um.*

**Oleī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Oleum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the seeds furnish oil: oleī'ferous.

**Oleīgē'nium**, *īi*, *n.* (*Oleum*; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Applied to olefiant gas: oleī'gen.

**Oleī'n**. (*Oleum*.) *Chem.* A simple oil entering into the constitution of the various fats and oils. *Oleīna, æ, f.*

**Oleīneus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Synonymous with *Oleaceus*, and similarly applied: oleī'neous.

**O'leo-R'esin**. *M. Med.* Term for the native combinations of resins with essential oils, forming various balsamic and terebinthinate substances.

**Oleraceus**, *a, um.* (*Olus*, a pot-herb.) *Bot.* Belonging to pot-herbs: olera'ceous.

**O'leum**, *i*, *n.* (*Olea*, the olive.) *Chem.* A fat, unctuous, combustible matter, solid or fluid, not soluble in water, and volatile in various degrees: oil.

**O'leum Amy'gdālæ**. *M. Med.*

Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the fixed oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis*; (L.) *Amygdalæ oleum*; (D.) *Oleum Amygdalarum*.

**O'leum Bergā'mii**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil of the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limetta*: oil of bergamot.

**O'leum Būbūlum**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the oil prepared from the bones of the *Bos domesticus*: neat's foot oil.

**Oleum Cajuputi**. See *Cajuputi, Oleum*.

**O'leum Camphōrātum**. *Pharm.* The *Linimentum camphoræ*.

**O'leum Lini**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for oil of the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*: lintseed oil.

**O'leum Mo'rrhuæ**. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the fixed oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*: cod-liver oil.

**O'leum Myrī'sticæ**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Myristica moschata*; (E.) *Myristicæ oleum*: oil of nutmegs.

**O'leum Rīcīni**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the oil of the seeds of the *Ricinus communis*; (L.) *Ricini oleum*.

**O'leum Rō'sæ**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil of the petals of *Rosa centifolia*; (E.) *Rosæ oleum*: oil of roses.

**O'leum Tērēbīnthīnæ**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil distilled from the turpentine of *Pinus palustris*, and other species of *Pinus*; (L. E.) *Terebinthinæ oleum*: oil of turpentine.

**O'leum Terræ**. *Pharm.* Another name for *Petroleum*: earth oil.

**O'leum Tī'glīi**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the oil of the seeds of *Croton tiglium*; (L.) *Tiglii oleum*; croton oil.

**Olfā'ctio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Olfācio*, to smell to.) *Physiol.* The exercise of the sense of smell: olfa'ction.

**Olfā'ctory**. (*Olfactus*.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the organ or sense of smell. *Olfactōrius, a, um.*

**Olfā'ctory Nerves**. *Anat.* The first pair of nerves distributed on the

truitary or Schneiderian membrane the nose.

**Olfactus**, *ūs, m.* (*Olfacio.*) *Phyol.* The sense of smell, or act of smelling.

**Olibānum**, *i, n.* (*Λίβανος*, the frankincense tree.) *M. Med.* Frankincense, believed to come from the *Swellia serrata*.

**Oligacanthus**, *a, um.* (*ὀλίγος*, few; *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having a moderate number of little spines: oligacanthous.

**Oligæmia**, *æ, f.* (*ὀλίγος*, thin; *μα*, the blood.) *Pathol.* Poverty of the blood: oligæmy.

**Oliganthus**, *a, um.* (*ὀλίγος*; *θος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having but a small number of flowers: oliganthous.

**Oligo-**. (*ὀλίγος*, few.) A prefix noting fewness, or deficiency.

**Oligocarpos**, *a, um.* (*ὀλίγος*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having or yielding few seeds: oligocarpos.

**Oligocéphalus**, *a, um.* (*ὀλίγος*; *φαλή*, a head.) *Bot.* Having few heads or capitules: oligocephalous.

**Oligocēratus**, *a, um.* (*ὀλίγος*; *κέρας*, a horn.) *Bot.* Having legumes with small horns, and in small number: oligoceratus.

**Oligochylia**, *æ, f.* (*ὀλίγος*; *χλή*, bile.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of bile.

**Oligochylia**, *æ, f.* (*ὀλίγος*; *χλός*, chyle.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of chyle.

**Oligochymia**, *æ, f.* (*ὀλίγος*; *χυμός*, juice.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of chyme.

**Oligogalactia**, *æ, f.* (*ὀλίγος*; *γάλα*, milk.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of milk. See *Agalactia*.

**Oligophyllus**, *a, um.* (*ὀλίγος*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves small in number, or distant from each other: oligophyllous.

**Oligospermaticus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Oligospermia*: oligospermatic.

**Oligospermia**, *æ, f.* (*ὀλίγος*; *σπέρμα*, seed.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of the *semen*.

**Oligospermus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Containing a small number of seeds: oligospermous.

**Olive**, *æ, f.* (*Olea*, the olive.) *M. Med.* The olive-tree; also, the olive. See *Olea*.

**Olivæformis**, *is, e.* (*Oliva*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of an olive: olivæform.

**Olivary**. (*Oliva*.) Belonging to the olive. *Olivāris, is, e.*

**Olive**. See *Olea, Oliva*.

**Olive-coloured**. *Nat. Philos.* See *Olivaceus*.

**Olive, Spurge**. *Bot.* The *Daphne mezereum* or *mezereum*.

**Olive Tree**. *M. Med.* The *Olea Europæa*.

**Oliveform**. See *Olivæformis*.

**Olopterus**, *a, um.* (*ὀλός*, entire; *πτερόν*, a wing.) *Bot.* Having entire wings: olopterus.

**Omarthritis**, *idis, f.* (*ὤμος*, the shoulder; *arthritis*, inflammation of a joint.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a shoulder joint.

**Omasum**, *i, n.* *Comp. Anat.* The third and smallest stomach of the *Ruminantia*; also called *Manyplies*.

**Omentalis**, *is, e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *Omentum*: omental.

**Omentitis**, *idis, f.* (*Omentum*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *omentum*; *epiploitis*.

**Omentocèle**, *es, f.* (*Omentum*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Pathol.* The same as *Epiplocele*.

**Omentulum**, *i, n.* (Dim. *Omentum*.) *Anat.* The *Omentum minus*.

**Omentum**, *i, n.* (*Omen*, a token.) *Anat.* The caul or *epiploon*, a duplicature of the peritoneum.

**Omentum Mājus**. *Anat.* Arising from the whole of the great curvature of the stomach, or as far as the spleen, and descending over the intestines to the navel, and sometimes into the pelvis.

**Omentum Mīnus**. *Anat.* Arising posteriorly from the transverse fissure of the liver, it passes over the *duodenum*, small lobe of the liver, *lobulus Spigelii* and *pancreas*, into the colon and small curvature of the stomach: also called *Omentum hepatico-gastricum*. See *Omentulum*.

**Omitis**, *idis, f.* (*ὤμος*, the shoulder; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation in or on the shoulder.

**Omni-vorus**, *a, um.* (*Omnis*, all; *vōro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals (pl. n.) which take all kinds of food: omni-vorous.

**Omo-**. (*ὤμος*.) *Anat.* A pre-



fix denoting attachment to or connection with the *Scapula*.

**Omo'phā'gia**, *α, f.* ('Ωμός, crude; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Physiol.* The eating of raw food: o'mophagy.

**Omo'phā'gus**, *α, um.* (Same.) *Physiol.* Living on raw food: omo-phagous.

**Omo'tō'cia**, *α, f.* ('Ωμός; τόκος, a birth.) *Obstet.* A miscarriage or untimely birth.

**Omo'tō'cus**, *α, um.* (Same.) *Obstet.* Bringing forth untimely offspring; miscarrying: omo'tocous.

**Omphā'lelēcōsis**, *is, f.* ('Ομφαλός, the navel; ἑλκωσις, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the *umbilicus*.

**Omphā'licus**, *α, um.* ('Ομφαλός.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *umbilicus*: ompha'lic.

**Omphālītis**, *idis, f.* ('Ομφαλός; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *umbilicus*, or its vessels.

**O'mphālo-**. ('Ομφαλός.) *Med.* A prefix denoting reference to the *umbilicus*.

**Omphālōcēle**, *es, f.* ('Ομφαλός; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Protrusion of a portion of bowel, or *omentum*, or both, at the *umbilicus*; *hernia umbilicalis*; *exomphalos*.

**Omphālōidēs**, *adj.* ('Ομφαλός; terminal -idēs.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Resembling the *umbilicus*: o'mphaloid.

**Omphālō'neus**, *i, m.* ('Ομφαλός; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A hard tumour or swelling of the navel. Same as *Sarcomphalos*.

**Omphālorrhā'gia**, *α, f.* ('Ομφαλός; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the *umbilicus*.

**Omphālorrhoe'a**, *α, f.* ('Ομφαλός; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* Effusion of lymph from the *umbilicus*.

**Omphālōtō'mia**, *α, f.* ('Ομφαλός; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg. Pathol.* Division of the umbilical cord from the *umbilicus*: omphalo'tomy.

**O'nanism**. (*Onan*, slain for his wickedness; terminal -ismus.) *Onani'smus*, *i, m.* See *Masturbatio*.

**Oncōlō'gia**, *α, f.* ("Ογκος, a tumour; λόγος, a discourse.) *Surg. Pathol.* The doctrine of boils or tumours: onco'logy.

**Oncōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* ("Ογκος.)

*Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of a boil or tumour.

**Oncōtō'mia**, *α, f.* ("Ογκος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting or opening of a boil, tumour, or abscess: onco'tomy.

**Oncirōdŷ'nia**, *α, f.* ("Ονειρον, dream; ὀδύνη, inquietude.) *Med. Pathol.* Disturbance or restlessness of the imagination during sleep; nightmare; a genus, Ord. *Vesania*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Oncirōdŷ'nia Actīva**. *Pathol.* Sleep-walking, or noctambulation.

**Oncirōdŷ'nia Grāvans**. *Pathol.* Nightmare. See *Ephialtes*, *Incubus*.

**Oncirō'gōnus**, *i, m.* ("Ονειρον; γονή, semen.) *Emissio seminis* during sleep; *gonorrhœa dormientium*.

**Oncirolō'gia**, *α, f.* ("Ονειρον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or theory of dreams: oneiro'logy.

**O'nton**. *M. Med.* The *Album cepa*.

**Onion**, *Sca.* See *Scilla Maritima*.

**Onō'mātōlō'gia**, *α, f.* ("Ονομα, a name; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of forming names; same as *Nomenclature*: onomato'logy.

**Onō'mātopœ'ia**, *α, f.* } ("Ονομα;   
 **Onō'mātopoiēsis**, *is*, } ποιέω, to   
 or *eos*, *f.* } make.)

The formation of names, or rather their creation in imitation of sounds, or indication of appearances.

**Ontogrā'phia**, *α, f.* ("Ον, a being; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of beings, their nature and essence: onto'graphy.

**Ontogrā'phicus**, *α, um.* *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to *Ontographia*: ontogra'phic.

**Ontōlō'gia**, *α, f.* ("Ον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of beings, or of principles in the abstract: onto'logy.

**Ontolō'gius**, *α, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Ontologia*: ontolo'gical.

**Onŷ'chia**, *α, f.* ("Ονυξ, the nail.) *Surg. Pathol.* An abscess near the nail of the fingers; whitlow. See *Paronychia Digitum*.

**Onŷ'chicus**, *α, um.* *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the nails: onŷ'chic.

**Onŷchitis**, *idis, f.* ("Ονυξ; terminal -itis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflam-

ation of the nail of a finger or e.

**Ō'nycho-**. ("Ονυξ.) A prefix denoting reference to the nails.

**Ō'nychocline**, *es*, f. ("Ονυξ; κλίνη, bed.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The extremely sensitive portion of the finger toe lying immediately below the nail; the bed of the nail. See *Onychostroma*.

**Ō'nychōdēs**, adj. ("Ονυξ; τερνί-ωδης.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Having large nails: o'nychous.

**Ō'nychoīdēs**, adj. ("Ονυξ; τερνάλ-ιδēs.) *Anat.* Like or resembling a nail: o'nychoid.

**Ō'nychō'nōsos**. } ("Ονυξ; νό-  
**Ō'nychō'nōsus**, *i*, f. } σος, dis-  
se.) *Surg. Pathol.* Disease of the  
finger or toe nails.

**Ō'nychostrōma**, *ātis*, n. ("Ονυξ;  
στρώμα, a matrass.) *Anat.*, *Phy-  
l.* The highly sensitive substance  
adjacent to the nail: o'nychostrome.  
See *Onychocline*.

**Ō'nyx**, *ychis*, m. and f. ("Ονυξ,  
nail; also, a precious stone.) *Surg.  
Pathol.* A small collection of matter  
between the layers of the cornea.

**Ō'nyxis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ("Ονυξ.)  
*Surg. Pathol.* A sinking or immer-  
sion of the nails into the flesh.

**Ōōīdēs**, adj. Same as *Ovoides*.

**Ōōī'n**. ('Ωόν, an egg.) *Chem.* A  
substance resembling or constituting  
albumen, or white of egg. *Ōōī'na*, *æ*, f.

**Ōōlites**, *is*, or *æ*, m. ('Ωόν; λίθος,  
stone.) *Geol.* Pl., those masses  
which result from an accumulation  
of small round particles like the roe  
eggs of a fish joined together, either  
directly or by a visible cement:  
oolite.

**Ōōlī'tic**. *Geol.* Belonging to an  
oolite. *Ōōlīticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Ōōphōritis**, *īdis*, f. (*Ōōphōrum*;  
terminal -itis.) Same as *Ovaritis*.

**Ōōphōron**. } ('Ωόν; φέρω,  
**Ōōphōrum**, *i*, n. } to bear.)

*at.*, *Physiol.* Same as *Ovarium*.

**Ōpa'city**. (*Ōpācus*, dull.) Dim-  
ness; obstruction of light; non-trans-  
parency. *Ōpācitas*, *ātis*, f.

**Ōpale'scence**. (*Ōpālus*, the pre-  
cious stone opal.) *Mineral.* A kind  
of reflected milky light which some  
minerals exhibit.

**Ōpālinus**, *a*, *um*. (*Ōpālus*.)

*Mineral.* Having the milky and  
bluish tint, with the reflection of  
light of the opal: o'paline.

**Ōpālīsātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Ōpālus*.)  
*Mineral.* Converted into, or assuming  
the appearance of the opal: o'palised.

**Opening**. See *Apertura*, *Fora-  
men*, *Patens*, *Pore*.

**Opera'tion**. (*Ōpērōr*, to work.)  
*Surg.* Applied to the performance  
of any of the greater acts of surgery,  
as amputation or excision of a limb  
or part; tying of arteries, etc. *Ōpē-  
rā'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Ōpe'rular**. (*Ōpērcūlum*, a lid.)  
*Bot.* That which closes a cavity in  
the manner of a lid. *Comp. Anat.*  
Term by Owen for the diverging ap-  
pendages of the tympano-mandibular  
arch. *Ōpē'rūlā'ris*, *is*, e.

**Ōpe'rūlātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Ōpē-  
rcūlum*.) *Bot.* Having a lid or cover:  
ope'rculate.

**Ōpe'rūlīfo'r'mis**, *is*, e. (*Ōpē-  
rcūlum*; *forma*.) *Conchol.* Having  
the form of an opercle or lid: ope'r-  
culiform.

**Ōpe'rūlum**, *i*, n. (*Ōpērīo*, to  
cover.) A lid or cover. *Bot.* The  
cover of the *peristomium* of mosses.  
*Ichthyol.* A bony formation which,  
with the *Suboperculum* and *Interoper-  
culum*, close the great opening of the  
gills: an ope'rcule.

**Ōphī'dius**, *a*, *um*. ("Οφίς, a ser-  
pent.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to a ser-  
pent: ophi'dian.

**Ōphīogrā'phia**, *æ*, f. ("Οφίς;  
γράφω, to write.) *Zoöl.* A descrip-  
tion of serpents: ophio'graphy.

**Ōphīōīdēs**, adj. ("Οφίς; terminal  
-īdēs.) *Ichthyol.*, *Zoöl.* Resembling  
a serpent: o'phioid.

**Ōphīō'phāgus**, *a*, *um*. ("Οφίς;  
φάγω, to eat.) *Ornithol.* Eating  
serpents as food: ophio'phagous.

**Ōphtha'lm-**. } ('Οφθαλμός, the

**Ōphtha'lmo-**. } eye.) Prefixes  
denoting reference to the eye.

**Ōphtha'lmāgra**, *æ*, f. ('Οφθαλ-  
μός; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Sud-  
den pain of the eye, gouty in its  
nature or otherwise.

**Ōphthalma'lgia**, *æ*, f. ('Οφθαλ-  
μός; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Same  
as *Ophthalmodynia*.

**Ōphthalma'lgīcus**, *a*, *um*. *Pa-  
thol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmalgia*:  
ophthalma'lgic.



**Ophthalmatrophia**, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; ἀτροφία, a pining away.) *Pathol.* Atrophy or wasting away of the eye: ophthalmatroph<sup>y</sup>.

**Ophthalmatrophicus**, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmatrophia*; ophthalmatroph<sup>ic</sup>.

**Ophthalmia**, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός.) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye; a genus, *Ord. Phlegmasiæ*, *Cl. Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's *Nosology*; synonymous with *Ophthalmitis*.

**Ophthalmic**. (ὀφθαλμός.) *Anat., Pathol.* Belonging to or connected with the eye, or with *Ophthalmia*. *Ophthalmicus*, *α, um.*

**Ophthalmic Ganglion**. See *Lenticular Ganglion*.

**Ophthalmicus**, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmitis*: ophthalm<sup>ic</sup>.

**Ophthalmitis**, *ἰdis, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the whole bulb of the eye, or of its membranes; synonymous with *Ophthalmia*.

**Ophthalmoblennorrhœa**, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A flow of mucus, but intended to express a gonorrhœal (*baptorrhœal*) or infectious puriform discharge from the eyelids.

**Ophthalmocarcinoma**, *αῖtis, n.* (ὀφθαλμός; καρκίνωμα, a cancerous tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cancer of the eye.

**Ophthalmocarcinomatous**, *α, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmocarcinoma*: ophthalmocarcinoma<sup>t</sup>.

**Ophthalmocèle**, *es, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Hernia* or excessive protrusion of the eye. See *Ophthalmoptoma*.

**Ophthalmocelic**, *α, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmocèle*: ophthalmocel<sup>ic</sup>.

**Ophthalmodynia**, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Violent pain in the eye, not the effect of inflammation. See *Ophthalmalgia*.

**Ophthalmograpia**, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the eye.

**Ophthalmologia**, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the eye: ophthalmol<sup>ogy</sup>.

**Ophthalmomacrosis**, *is, or eos, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; μακρός, great.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the eyeballs.

**Ophthalmométrum**, *ἰ, n.* (ὀφθαλμός; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye: an ophthalmom<sup>eter</sup>.

**Ophthalmophthisis**, *is or eos, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Wasting or diminution of the eyeballs.

**Ophthalmoplegia**, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; πληγή, a stroke or wound.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the muscles of the eyeball: ophthalmople<sup>gy</sup>.

**Ophthalmoplegicus**, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmoplegia*: ophthalmople<sup>gic</sup>.

**Ophthalmoptoma**, *αῖtis, n.* (ὀφθαλμός; πτώμα, a fall.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Procidencia oculi*, or protrusion of the eyeball. See *Exophthalmia*, *Ophthalmocèle*.

**Ophthalmoptosis**, *is, f.* *Surg. Pathol.* The progress of *ophthalmoptoma*.

**Ophthalmoptoticus**, *α, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmoptosis*: ophthalmopto<sup>t</sup>.

**Ophthalmorrhagia**, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the eye or orbit: ophtha<sup>l</sup>orrhagy.

**Ophthalmorrhagicus**, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmorrhagia*: ophthalmorrha<sup>gic</sup>.

**Ophthalmorrhœxis**, *is or eos, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; ῥήξις, a bursting.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bursting or disruption of the eyeball.

**Ophthalmorrhœa**, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* An oozing (of blood) from the eye.

**Ophthalmorrhœa Extērna**. *Surg. Pathol.* Extravasation of blood beneath the eyelids.

**Ophthalmorrhœa Intērna**. *Surg. Pathol.* Term for extravasation of blood within the eye.

**Ophthalmoscopia**, *α, f.* (ὀφθαλμός; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Surg.* Examination or inspection of the eyes: ophthalmosco<sup>py</sup>.

**Ophthalmoseopicus**, *α, um.* *Surg.* Belonging to *Ophthalmoscopia*: ophthalmoseo<sup>pic</sup>.

**Ophthalmoseopus**, *ἰ, m.* (ὀφ-

αλμὸς; σκοπέω, to see.) *Surg.* An instrument for facilitating examination of the eye: an ophthalmoscope.

**O'plate.** (*Opium.*) *Pharm.* A medicine which causes sleep; any preparation of opium. *Opīātum*, *i*, n.

**Opisthō'tōnoidēs**, adj. (*Opis-ōtōnos* tētānus; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Opisthotonos*: opisthō'tonoid.

**Opisthō'tōnos**, adj. ("Οπισθε, at the back; τείνω, to stretch or bend.) *Pathol.* Bent or stretched backwards; a variety of *Tetanus*.

**O'pium**, *ii*, n. ("Οπιον; from ὀπός, juice.) *M. Med.* Pharmaceutical name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for concrete juice of the *Papaver rhoeas*, obtained from incisions in the cortical part of its capsule.

**Opode'doc.** *Pharm.* The emollient soap liniment.

**Opō'pānax**, *ācis*, f. ('Οπός, juice; ὀνάξ, the panacea herb.) *M. Med.* Gum resin obtained from a plant formerly called *Pastinaca opoponax*, now *Opoponax chironium*.

**Opō'pānax Chīrōnium.** *M. Med.* New name for the plant which yields *Opoponax*; formerly called *Pastinaca opoponax*.

**Oppīlātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Oppīlo*, to obstruct.) *Pathol.* Synonymous with *Obstipatio* and *Constipatio*.

**Oppō'sitiflorus**, *a*, *um*. (*Oppō'situs*, placed against; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having opposing peduncles: oppō'sitiflorous.

**Oppō'sitifolius**, *a*, *um*. (*Oppō'situs*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Growing opposite a leaf: oppō'sitifolious.

**Oppō'sitipennātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Oppō'sito*, to place against; *pennātus*, pinnate.) *Bot.* Applied to pinnate leaves, of which the folioles are opposite: oppō'sitipennate.

**Oppre'ssion.** (*Opprīmo*, to press down.) *Pathol.* A sense of weight. *Oppre'ssio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Oppre'ssion Precō'rdial.** *Med. Pathol.* A sense of weight experienced about the *precordia*, or fore part of the chest.

**O'ptic.** ("Οπτω, to see.) Relating to the organ of vision. *O'pticus*, *um*.

**O'ptic Nerves.** *Anat.* The second pair, expanding into the *Retina*.

**O'ptic Tha'lamus.** *Anat.* Each of two eminences in the anterior and internal part of the lateral ventricles of the brain; the bed of the optic nerve. *Tha'lāmus O'pticus*.

**O'ptics.** ("Οπτω.) *Nat. Philos.* The science which treats of vision, its properties and powers, and the instruments by use of which these are strengthened or increased. *O'ptica*, *ae*, f.

**Orālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Os*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to the mouth: or'al.

**O'range.** *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Citrus aurantium*. *Aurantium*, *ii*, n.

**O'range Se'veille.** *Bot.* A variety of the *Citrus Aurantium*.

**Orbī'cūlāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Orbīcūlus*, the wheel of a pulley.) *Anat.*, *Nat. Hist.* Round and flat; circular: orbī'cular.

**Orbī'cūlātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Orbīcūlus*.) *Bot.* Round and flat: orbī'culate; applied to leaves. *Zoöl.* Having the shell round or orbicular.

**O'rbis.** (*Orbis*, a circle.) *Anat.* The bony cavity in which the eyeball, etc., are located. *O'rbita*, *ae*, f. *Astron.* The path described by a planet in its course round the sun, or by a moon round its primary planet. *O'r-bis*, *is*, f.

**Orbītālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Orbīta*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the orbit: or'rbital.

**Orbītāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Orbīta*, the orbit or cavity for the eye.) Related to the orbit: or'rbitary.

**O'rbitosphenoid.** (*Orbīta*; *sphēnoīdēs*, os.) *Comp. Anat.* Term by Owen for the orbital, superior, or lesser wing of the sphenoid bone. *O'rbitosphenoidēs*, adj.

**O'rcheitis**, *īdis*, f. ("Ορχεα, for ὄσχεον, the *scrotum*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *scrotum*.

**O'rcheocoele.** Same as *Oscheocoele*.

**O'rcheoplasty.** ("Ορχεα; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Operation of removing fungous portions of the *scrotum*, and supplying their place with healthy flaps from the vicinity. *O'rcheoplastia*, *ae*, f.

**O'rcheotomia.** See *Orchotomia*.

**Orchia'lgia**, *ae*, f. ("Ορχις, a testicle; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a testicle: orch'ealgy.

**O'rchid-.** ("Ορχις.) A prefix denoting reference to a testicle.



**Orchidalgia.** See *Orchialgia*.

**Orch'ideus, a, um.** Bot. Having an arrangement as in the *Orchis*; applied to a family (pl. f.): orch'ideous: orch'idean.

**Orchido-**. Same as *Orchid-*.

**Orchidotomia.** See *Orchotomia*.

**Orchio-**. Same as *Orchido-*.

**Orchiðcēle, es, f.** ("Ορχίς, a testicle; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* *Hernia* of the testicle.

**Orchiðcēlicus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Orchiocele*: orchioce'lic.

**Orchiðdŷ'nia, æ, f.** ("Ορχίς; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain, of a pungent character, of the testicle.

**Orchiðdŷ'nicus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Orchiodynia*: orchio-dŷ'nic.

**Orchiosci'rrihus, i, m;** ("Ορχίς; σκίρρος, an indurated tumour.) *Pathol.* *Scirrhus* or incipient cancer of the testicle.

**Orchiotomia.** See *Orchotomia*.

**Orchit'icus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Orchitis*: orchit'ic.

**Orchitis, idis, f.** ("Ορχίς; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the testicle; swelled testicle. See *Hernia Humoralis*.

**Orchōtō'mia, æ, f.** ("Ορχίς; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting out or removing a testicle by the knife; castration: orcho'tomy.

**Order.** *Nat. Hist.* A division of a Class, comprising *genera* varying in some respects from each other, but having the essential characters of the class. *Ordo, inis, m.*

**Orc.** (Sax. *Ora*.) The mineral substance from which metals are extracted.

**Organ.** ("Οργανον, an instrument.) *Physiol.* A part of an animal or vegetable capable of performing some perfect act or office. *Orgā-num, i, n.*

**Orgā'nic.** (*Orgānum*.) *Pathol.* Generally used to express the distinction between a disease of structure and one of function, the former, *organic*, the latter, *functional*. *Physiol.* Belonging to an organ; having an organised structure. *Orgā'n'icus, a, um.*

**Orgā'nic Remains.** *Geol.* The remains of plants and animals; that is, all organised bodies found in a fossil state.

**Organisa'tion.** ("Οργανον.) *Physiol.* Construction or arrangement of parts, animal or vegetable, presenting a defined structure and subserviency to each other. *Orgānīsatio, ōnis, f.*

**Orgān'isātus, a, um.** ("Οργανον.) *Nat. Philos.* Having a defined structure: o'rganised.

**Orgān'ismus, i, m.** ("Οργανον; terminal -ισμός.) *Physiol.* The assemblage of the forces which act in organised beings: o'rganism.

**Orgānōgē'nia, æ, f.** ("Οργανον; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* The formation or growth of organs: organo'geny.

**Orgānogrā'phia, æ, f.** ("Οργανον; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the organs of some living body: organo'graphy.

**Orgānogrā'phicus, a, um.** *Physiol.* Belonging to *Organographia*: organogra'phical.

**Orgānōlō'gia, æ, f.** ("Οργανον; λόγος, a speech.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the organs, particularly of the lower portion of the body: organo'logy.

**Orgānōlō'gicus, a, um.** *Physiol.* Belonging to *Organologia*: organo'logical.

**Organon.** } See *Organ*.

**Organum, i, n.** }

**Orgānōnō'mia, æ, f.** ("Οργανον; νόμος, a law.) *Physiol.* Declaration of the laws which regulate the activity of the organism, or organic life: organo'nomy.

**Orgānōnō'micus, a, um.** *Physiol.* Belonging to *Organonomia*: organono'mic.

**Orgasm.** (Οργάω, to swell.) *Physiol.* Eager desire or excitement, especially venereal; salacity. *Orgas-mus, i, m.* See *Æstrum*.

**Orga'sticus, a, um.** *Physiol.* Belonging to *Orgasmus*: orga'stic.

**O'riens, tis, part.** (*Orior*, to arise.) *Astron.* Applied to that part of the heavens at which the sun arises and ascends above the horizon: eastern, and so opposed to *occidens*, or western: o'rient.

**Origānum, i, n.** (Ορείγανον.) *Pharmacopœial name* (E. and U.S.A.) of *Origanum vulgare*, or common marjoram. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didy-*

*umia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Juss. *abialæ*.

**Orīgānum Marjōrāna.** *M. Med.* The sweet marjoram.

**Orīgānum Vulgāre.** *M. Med.* The common marjoram.

**Orleāna, Te'rra.** *Chem.* A name for *Annotto*.

**Ornīthichnītis**, *is*, *f.* ("Opus, a road; ἵχνος, a path or tract.) *Geol.* The bird-track stone found in Massachusetts, marked with the track of birds' feet.

**Ornīthōcē'phālus**, *a, um.* ("Opus; κεφαλή, a head.) *Bot., Conchol.* Having the appearance of a bird's head: ornithocē'phalous.

**Ornīthōco'prus**, *i, m.* ("Opus; ἔπος, dung.) *Chem.* Name for *uano*.

**Ornīthōidēs**, *adj.* ("Opus; terminal -īdēs.) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling a bird; ornīthoid.

**Ornīthōlī'tes**, *is, f.* ("Opus; ἥθος, a stone.) *Geol.* The fossil remains of birds: an ornītholite.

**Ornīthō'līthus**, *i, m.* (Same.) *Nat. Hist.* The petrification of birds.

**Ornīthōlō'gicus**, *a, um.* *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Ornithologia*: ornitholo'gical.

**Ornitho'logy.** ("Opus; λόγος, discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which treats of birds, their nature and habits. *Ornithōlō'gia*, *a, f.*

**Ornus**, *i, m.* ("Opεινός, mountainous.) The wild-ash. A Linn. nus, Cl. *Polygamia*, Ord. *Diœcia*. Class. *Oleaceæ*.

**Ornus Eurōpæ'a.** *M. Med.* The tree which chiefly yields manna. Also named *Fraxinus ornus*.

**Orōboīdēs**, *adj.* ("Opοβος, pulse; minimal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling pulse: orōboid.

**Orognōsia**, *a, f.* ("Opοs, a mountain; γνώσις, knowledge.) *Geol., Mineral.* The science or knowledge of mountains or rocks.

**Orogrā'phia**, *a, f.* ("Opοs; γράφω, to write.) *Geol., Mineral.* A history of mountains or rocks: oro'graphy.

**Orogrā'phicus**, *a, um.* *Geol., Mineral.* Belonging to *Orographia*: oro'graphical.

**Orōhy'drogrā'phia**, *a, f.* ("Opοs; ὕδρ, water; γράφω.) *Geol.* A history of waters which flow from

mountains, or of the waters and geognostic formations of a country: oro'hydro'graphy.

**Orōhy'drogrā'phicus**, *a, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to *Orohydrographia*: oro'hydro'graphical.

**Orōlō'gia**, *a, f.* ("Opοs; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A dissertation on mountains or rocks: oro'logy.

**Orōlō'gicus**, *a, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to *Orologia*: orolo'gical.

**Orpiment.** (As if *Auri pigmentum*, pigment of gold; from its colour.) *Chem.* Yellow sulphuret of arsenic, or king's yellow. *Orpī'mē'ntum*, *i, n.*

**Orrhorrhā'gia**, *a, f.* ("Opρός, serum; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A sudden discharge or bursting forth of serum, as from the bowels in Asiatic cholera: or'rrhorrhage.

**Orrhorrhœ'a**, *a, f.* ("Opρός; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow or discharge of serum; a watery discharge.

**Orrhōsōlēn**, *ēnis, m.* ("Opρός; σωλήν, a pipe.) *Anat., Physiol.* A lymphatic vessel.

**Orrhymēn**, *ēnis, m.* ("Opρός; ὑμῆν, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* A serous membrane.

**Orrhymēnītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Orrhymen*; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a serous membrane.

**Orrhymēnoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Orrhymen*; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat., Physiol.* Resembling a serous membrane: orrhymenoid.

**Orris Florentine.** See *Iris*.

**Orthāca'nthus**, *a, um.* ("Opθός, straight; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having straight spines: orthaca'nthous.

**Ortha'rthra'gra**, *a, f.* ("Opθός; ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄγρᾱ, a seizure.) *Pathol.* True or regular gout.

**Ortho-** ("Opθός.) A prefix denoting the quality of being straight or right.

**Orthō'clādus**, *a, um.* ("Opθός; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Having straight or upright branches: ortho'cladous.

**Orthōpæ'dia**, *a, f.* ("Opθός; παῖς, a child.) *Surg.* The straightening, correcting, or curing deformities of children.

**Orthopæ'dicus**, *a, um.* *Surg.* Belonging to *Orthopædia*: orthopæ'dic.



**Orthopnoë'a**, *α, f.* (Ὀρθός; πνόνη, breathing.) *Pathol.* Quick and laboured breathing, in which the person has to maintain an upright posture to allow of even this.

**Orthopnōicus**, *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Orthopnoëa*: orthopnoëic.

**Orthoptērus**, *α, um.* (Ὀρθός; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Straight-winged; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.): orthopterus.

**Orthostōmus**, *α, um.* (Ὀρθός; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having the mouth or opening straight: orthostomous.

**Oryctōchēmia**, *α, f.* (Ὀρυκτός, dug out; χημεία, chemistry.) *Chem.* The examination of fossils: oryctochemistry.

**Oryctōgē'nia**, *α, f.* (Ὀρυκτός; γεννάω, to produce.) *Geol.* The generating or producing of fossils: oryctogeny.

**Oryctogeōlō'gia**, *α, f.* (Ὀρυκτός; γῆ, the earth; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol., Hist.* That part which treats of the arrangement of minerals in the bosom of the earth: oryctogeology.

**Oryctogeōlō'gicus**, *α, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctogeologia*: oryctogeological.

**Oryctognōsia**, *α, f.* (Ὀρυκτός; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Geol.* The knowledge, systematic and natural arrangement, of minerals, or fossils: oryctognosy. Same as *Mineralogia*.

**Oryctogno'sticus**, *α, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctognosia*: oryctognostic.

**Oryctogrā'phia**, *α, f.* (Ὀρυκτός; γράφω, to write.) *Geol.* A description or history of fossils, or minerals: oryctography.

**Oryctogrā'phicus**, *α, um.* Belonging to *Oryctographia*: oryctographical.

**Oryctōlō'gia**, *α, f.* (Ὀρυκτός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A treatise on minerals or fossils: oryctology.

**Oryctōlō'gicus**, *α, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctologia*: oryctological.

**Oryctōmē'tria**, *α, f.* (Ὀρυκτός; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geol.* The science of measuring fossils: oryctometry.

**Oryctoōōlō'gia**, *α, f.* (Ὀρυκτός; ζῶον, an animal; λόγος, a discourse.)

*Geol.* A treatise on animal fossils: oryctoology.

**Oryctoōōlō'gicus**, *α, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctoologia*: oryctoological.

**Ory'za**, *α, f.* (Arab. *Orez.*) *A.* Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. The rice plant.

**Ory'za Sātīva**. *Bot.* Systematic name of the rice plant.

**Oryzoidēs**, *adj.* (*Oryza*; terminal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling the rice plant: oryzoid.

**Os**, *ōris*, *n.* (Not ascertained.) *Anat.* The mouth, or aperture by which food is received into the body, and in which, by its peculiar apparatus of nerves, muscles, bones, and teeth, taste, speech, respiration, suction, mastication, and deglutition are exercised and performed.

**Os**, *ossis*, *n.* (Ὀστέον, allied to Heb. *ozam*, strength.) *Anat.* A bone. See *Bone*.

**Os Extē'rium**. *Anat.* The opening, or entrance of the *vagina*.

**Os Intē'rium**. } *Anat.* The ori-

**Os Tī'ncæ**. } fice of the *uterus* or womb.

**O'scheal**. (Ὀσχέον, the *scrotum*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *scrotum*. *Oschēālis*, *is, e.*

**Oschēitis**, *īdis*, *f.* (Ὀσχέον; terminal -ītis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the *scrotum*; also same as *Orcheitis*.

**Oschēlēphantī'āsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Ὀσχέον; elephantiasis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Enormous enlargement of the *scrotum*.

**Oschēōcareīnōma**, *ātis*, *n.* (Ὀσχέον; καρκίνωμα, a cancer.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cancer of the *scrotum*.

**Oschēōcēlē**, *es, f.* (Ὀσχέον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour of the *scrotum*; also, scrotal hernia: o'scheocele.

**Oscē'llans**, *tis*, *part.* (*Oscillar*, to be swayed up and down.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers attached, not by a fillet, but by a very small point towards the middle of their length, so as to be sustained as in equilibrium: oscillating.

**Oscē'llātio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (Same.) A swinging motion to and fro; also, a tremulous or vibrating motion. *Oscillātio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Oscē'llātōrius**, *α, um.* (Same.)

hat which is swayed up and down. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to the arterial pulsation, etc.: oscil'atory.

**O'scītans**, *tis*, part. (*Oscīto*, to yawn.) *Physiol.* Yawning; gaping: scitant.

**O'scītās**, *ātis*, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* A yawning or gaping, as after fatigue or weariness.

**Oscitātio**, *ōnis*, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* The act of yawning: oscita'tion.

**Oscŭlātus**, *a, um.* (*Oscŭlum.*) *Zoöl.* Having little mouths or suckers: o'sculate.

**O'scŭlum**, *i*, n. (Dim. *Os*, a mouth.) A little mouth or small aperture: an o'scule.

**O'smazome**. (*Ὀσμῆ*, odour; *ζωεύω*, to give savour to.) *Physiol.* A peculiar principle of muscular fibre, of a brownish-yellow colour, which gives the rich agreeable taste and flavour to roasted meat, soups, etc. *smazōma*, *α, f.*

**O'smium**, *ii*, n. (*Ὀσμῆ*.) *Chem.* A metal named from the peculiar odour which one of its oxides ex'hibits.

**Osmōmē'tria**, *α, f.* (*Ὀσμῆ*; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Chem.* The estimating of the qualities of odoriferous substances: osmo'metry.

**Osmōmē'tricus**, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Osmometria*: osmome'trical.

**Osphrēsiōlō'gia**, *α, f.* (*Ὀσφρησις*, a smelling; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on smelling: osphresio'logy.

**Osphya'lgia**, *α, f.* (*Ὀσφύς*, the hip; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the hips and loins, or *sciatica*: osphyal'gy.

**Osphya'lgicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Osphyalgia*: osphy'gic.

**Osphyrarthritīs**, *īdis*, f. (*Ὀσφύς*; *ἀρθριτις*, gout.) *Pathol.* Strictly meaning gout of the loins or hips, but used for *Osphyitis*, or simply inflammation of the loin.

**Osphyītis**, *īdis*, f. (*Ὀσφύς*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the loin.

**Osphyōmyēlītis**, *īdis*, f. (*Ὀσφύς*; *μυελός*, marrow; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Lumbar *myelitis*, or in-

flammation of the spinal marrow in the region of the loins.

**Osphyrheu'ma**, *ātis*, n. (*Ὀσφύς*; *ῥέυμα*, rheumatism.) *Pathol.* Rheumatism of the hip-joint.

**O'ssa Convōlūta**. *Anat.* A name for the *Spongiosa ossa*.

**O'ssa Innōmīnāta**. *Anat.* The two large irregularly shaped bones which, with the *sacrum* and *coccyx*, compose the cavity of the pelvis.

**Ossa Spongiosa**. See *Spongiosa Ossa*.

**Ossa Triquetra**. } See *Wormii*  
**Ossa Wormii**. } *Ossa*.

**O'sseous**. (*Os*, a bone.) *Anat., Pathol.* Of the nature or quality of bone; bony. *O'sseus*, *a, um.*

**Ossī'cŭla Audītus**. *Anat.* The small bones of hearing; the *Malleus*, *Incus*, *Stapes*, and *Os orbiculare*, situated in the cavity of the *tympanum*.

**Ossicula Bertini**. See *Bertin, Bones of*.

**Ossī'cŭlāris**, *is, e.* (*Ossī'cŭlum.*) *Zoöl.* Having the form of ossicles: ossi'cular.

**Ossī'cŭlātus**, *a, um.* (Same.) Provided with small bones: ossi'cu'late.

**Ossī'cŭlum**, *i*, n. (Dim. *Os*, a bone.) *Anat.* A small bone: an o'ssicle.

**Ossī'ferous**. (*Os*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Bearing or containing bones. *Ossī'fērus*, *a, um.*

**Ossī'fic**. (*Os*; *fācio*, to make.) *Physiol.* Forming bone. *Ossī'ficus*, *a, um.*

**Ossifica'tion**. (*Os*; *fācio*.) *Pathol., Physiol.* The formation of bone or bony substance. *Ossī'ficātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Ostae'mia**, *α, f.* (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* Morbid fullness or turgescence of blood in a bone: oste'my.

**Osta'lgia**, *α, f.* (*Ὀστέον*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (nervous) in a bone: osta'lgy.

**Ostalgītis**, *īdis*, f. (*Ὀστέον*; *ἄλγος*, pain; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a bone, with excessive pain; also spelt *Ostealgitis*.

**Osteamia**. See *Ostæmia*, *Ostagra*, etc.

**Osteallœōsis**, *is, f.* (*Ὀστέον*; *ἄλλοίωσις*, an alteration.) *Pathol.* Metamorphosis of the substance of a



bone, as the progress of *Osteosarcoma*; also termed *Osteometabole*.

**Osteānāgennēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (ὀστέον; ἀναγέννησις, regeneration.) *Physiol.* Regeneration or renewal of bone.

**Osteānāphŷsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (ὀστέον; ἀναφύω, to produce.) *Physiol.* Reerecence or reproduction of bone.

**Ostearthrō'eāce**, *es*, f. (ὀστέον; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακός, bad.) *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Cancer or caries of the bones of a joint.

**Osteitis**, *idis*, f. (ὀστέον; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the substance of a bone.

**Oste'mbrŷon**, *ōnis*, f. (ὀστέον; ἔμβρυον, a fetus.) *Physiol.* Same as *Lithotecnion*, or an osseous or hardened state of the substance of the embryo. See *Osteopædium*.

**Ostempyēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (ὀστέον; ἐμπύησις, suppuration.) *Pathol.* Abscess or suppuration within a bone.

**Osteo-**. (ὀστέον.) A prefix denoting reference to bone.

**Osteocēlĕ**, *es*, f. (ὀστέον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* The osseous or cartilaginous substance found in old hernial sacs after reduction of their contents.

**Osteocōlla**, *æ*, f. (ὀστέον; κόλλα, glue.) *Pharm.* The glue bone, or bone-binder: a name for a particular carbonate of lime found in Germany, formerly celebrated for favouring the reunion of fractured bones and the formation of *callus*.

**Osteōdŷnia**, *æ*, f. (ὀστέον; δόνη, pain.) *Surg. Pathol.* Pain in a bone, and so, like *Ostealgia*, but rather, chronic pain: osteo'dyny.

**Osteōgē'nēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (ὀστέον; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* Formation and growth of bones: osteo'geny.

**Osteōgē'nē'ticus**, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Bone-generating; belonging to *Osteogenesis*: osteo'genic.

**Osteōgē'nĕus**. Same as *Osteogeneticus*.

**Osteogrā'phia**, *æ*, f. (ὀστέον; γράφω, to describe.) A description of the bones: osteo'graphy.

**Osteōīdēs**, *adj.* (ὀστέον; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling bone: osteoid.

**Osteolō'gia**, *æ*, f. (ὀστέον; λό-

γος, a discourse.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The doctrine of the bones, or consideration of their nature, structure, and adaptation: osteo'logy.

**Osteōma**, *ātis*, *n*. (ὀστέον.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of a bone: an osteome. See *Osteoncus*.

**Osteōmālā'cia**, *æ*, f. (ὀστέον; μαλακός, soft.) *Pathol.* The disease *Mollities ossium*, or *Malacosteon*.

**Osteōmētā'bōle**, *es*, f. (ὀστέον; μεταβολή, a change.) *Pathol.* The same as *Osteallœosis*.

**Osteōmyēlitis**, *idis*, f. (*Osteomyēlon*: terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the marrow of a bone.

**Osteōmy'ēlon**. } (ὀστέον; *Osteōmy'ēlum*, *i*, *n*. } μῆλος, marrow.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The marrow of bones.

**Osteō'ncus**, *i*, *n*. (ὀστέον; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of a bone. See *Exostosis*, *Osteoma*, *Osteophyma*, *Osteophyton*.

**Osteōneerōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (ὀστέον; νεκρός, dead.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Necrosis*, or death of a bone.

**Osteōpæ'dion**. } (ὀστέον; *Osteōpæ'dium*, *ii*, *n*. } παῖς, πῦ- δός, an infant.) *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* An ossified fetus. See *Lithopædion*, *Ostembryon*.

**Osteōphŷma**, *ātis*, *n*. (ὀστέον; φῦμα, a tumour or swelling.) *Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Osteoncus*.

**Osteōphŷmā'ticus**, *a*, *um*. *Surg.* Belonging to *Osteophyma*: osteophy-mā'tic.

**Osteō'phŷton**. } (ὀστέον; *Osteō'phŷtum*, *i*, *n*. } φύω, to produce.) *Surg. Pathol.* An osseous tumour; a production of bone: an osteophyte. See *Osteoncus*.

**Osteōsarcōma**, *æ*, f. (ὀστέον; σὰρξ, flesh.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass growing within a bone, causing at first an enlargement of, and at length partially absorbing it, or causing it to fracture.

**Osteōsarcōsis**, *is* or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Osteosarcoma*.

**Osteōscēnogrā'phia**, *æ*, f. (ὀστέον; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene-painting.) *Anat.* The representing in drawing, etc., of the bones or skeleton: osteosceno'graphy.

**Osteosci'rrihus**, *i*, m. (Ὀστέον; κίρρος, an indurated tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Scirrhus or incipient cancer of a bone.

**Osteōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. *Physiol.* Same as *Osteogenia*.

**Osteō'tōmī'sta**, *æ*, *f*. (Ὀστέον; εἰνω, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* An instrument for breaking down the bones of the child in impracticable labours; the bone-plier of Davis.

**Osteō'tōmus**, *i*, m. (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument for cutting through bones; a kind of chain-saw: an osteotome.

**Osteō'tōphus**, *i*, m. (Ὀστέον; ὄφος, a loose kind of stone.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bony excrescence.

**Ostrā'ceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Ostrea*, an oyster.) *Bot.* Having the form of bivalve shell: ostræ'ceous.

**Ostrācoīdēs**, *adj*. (Ὀστρακον, shell; terminal -īdēs.) *Zoöl.* Resembling a shell: ostracoid.

**Ostrācōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Ὀστρακον.) *Surg. Pathol.* The desiccation and conversion of pieces of bone, especially of the cranium, into substance like oyster-shell.

**Ostrēa**, *æ*, *f*. (Ὀστρεον, from Ὀστρακον.) *Zoöl.* A genus of the *tracea*; an oyster.

**Ostrēa Edūlis**. *M. Med.* The common oyster, the shells of which are used medicinally.

**-Osus**. See *-Odes*.

**Ota'lgia**, *æ*, *f*. (Ὦς, ὠτὸς, the ear; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the ear; ear-ache: otalgy.

**Ota'lgicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ota'lgia*: otal'gic.

**Ote'nchÿtes**, *is*, *f*. (Ὦς; ἐγχύω, to pour in.) *Surg.* A syringe for the ears.

**Othelcōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Ὦς; ἔκος, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* Suppuration of the ears.

**Otia'trics**. (Ὦς; ἱατρικὸς, belonging to medicine.) *Med.* The consideration of the nature and principles of the treatment of the ear. *iatrica*, *æ*, *f*.

**O'ticus**, *a*, *um*. (Ὦς.) Belonging to the ear; auricular: ot'ic. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines, etc.

**Otitis**, *itis*, *f*. (Ὦς, ὠτὸς; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the internal ear. See *Otophlegme*.

**Otoblennorrhœ'a**, *f*. (Ὦς; βλένω, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Mucous discharge from the ear.

**Otoblennorrhōicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Otoblennorrhœa*: otoblennorrhō'ic.

**Otōcāta'rrihus**, *i*, m. (Ὦς; κατάρρῳς, a defluxion.) *Pathol.* Catarrh of the ear: otoca'tarrh.

**O'tocrane**. (Ὦς; κράνον, the head.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* The cavity for reception of the osseous or cartilaginous immediate capsule of the labyrinth of the ear. *Otocrānia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Otocra'nial**. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Belonging to the *Otocrane*. *Otocrāniālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Otōdÿ'nia**, *æ*, *f*. (Ὦς; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic pain in the ear.

**Otōdÿ'nicus**, *a*, *um*. Belonging to *Otōdÿ'nia*: otody'n'ic.

**Otōga'nglion**. } (Ὦς; γαγγ-  
**Otōga'nglium**, *i*, *n*. } γλίον, a  
tubercle of a nerve.) *Anat.* The auricular ganglion.

**Otogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (Ὦς; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the ear: oto'graphy.

**Otogrā'phicus**, *a*, *um*. *Anat.* Belonging to *Otographia*: otogra'phical.

**Otōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (Ὦς; λόγος, a speech.) *Anat.* A treatise on the ear: oto'logy.

**Otōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. *Anat.* Belonging to *Otologia*: otolo'gical.

**Otōneura'lgia**, *æ*, *f*. (Ὦς; neur-algia.) *Pathol.* Nervous pain of the ear: otoneura'lgia.

**Otōneura'lgicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Otoneuralgia*: otoneu-ra'lgic.

**Otophle'gmōne**, *es*, *f*. (Ὦς; φλεγμονή, inflammation.) *Pathol.* Same as *Otitis*.

**Otōphōne**, *es*, *f*. (Ὦς; φωνή, sound.) *Med.* An ear-trumpet.

**Otopla'stic**. *Med.* Belonging to otoplasty. *Otopla'sticus*, *a*, *um*.

**O'toplasty**. (Ὦς; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Operation by which lesions of the ear are repaired by having recourse to a sound portion of the contiguous integument. *Otopla'stia*, *æ*, *f*.; *Otopla'stice*, *es*, *f*.

**Otopyorrhœ'a**, *æ*, *f*. (Ὦς, ὠτὸς; πύον, pus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Purulent *otorrhœa*, or a discharge of pus from the ear.



**Otopyōsis**, *is*, f. (Oūs; πύον, pus.) *Pathol.* Purulent discharge from the ear.

**Otorrhāgia**, *æ*, f. (Oūs; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Sudden discharge of blood from the ear: o'torrhagy.

**Otorrhāgicus**, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Otorrhagia*: otorrhāgical.

**Otorrheumātismus**, *i*, m. (Oūs: ῥευματισμός, rheumatism.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic pain of the ear; ear-ache.

**Otorrhœa**, *æ*, f. (Oūs; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A flow or running from the ear.

**Otorrhōicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Otorrhœa*: otorrhōic.

**O'toscope**. (Oūs; σκοπέω, to explore.) *Surg.* An instrument for listening to the sound of air passed through the tympanic cavity in certain morbid conditions of the ear. *Otoscōpus*, *i*, m.

**Otoscōpicus**, *a, um.* *Surg.* Belonging to the otoscope: otoscōpic.

**Otoscopium**. Same as *Otoscopus*.

**Oto'steal**. (Oūs; οστέον, a bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologues of the ossicula. *Otos-teālis*, *is*, e.

**Otōtō'mia**, *æ*, f. (Oūs; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the ear: oto'tomy.

**Oulorrhāgia**, *æ*, f. (Oύλον, the gum; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the gums: ou'orrhagy.

**Oulorrhāgicus**, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Oulorrhagia*: ou'orrhāgic.

**Ourolēgia**, *æ*, f. (Oύρον, the urine; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the urine, or a consideration of its secretion, nature, and character: ouro'logy.

**Ourolēgicus**, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Ourologia*: ourolo'gical.

**Ouroscōpia**, *æ*, f. (Oύρον, the urine; σκοπέω, to see.) *Pathol.* Inspection of the urine, as a means of diagnosis: ouro'scopy.

**-Ous**. *Chem.* A terminal denoting a smaller quantity of oxygen in a compound than in the similar one the name of which ends in *-ic*. In general terminology it corresponds with the Greek -ώδης, or Latin *-osus*.

**Ovālifolius**, *a, um.* (Ovālis, oval; fōlium, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oval leaves: ovalifo'lious. See *Ovatifolius*.

**Ovālis**, *is*, e. (Ovum, an egg.) Having the form of an egg; ovoid; egg-shaped; ovate: o'val.

**Ovāria'lgia**, *æ*, f. (Ovārium, an ovary; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the ovary: ovaria'lgy.

**Ovaria'lgic**. *Pathol., Physiol.* Belonging to *Ovarialgia*. *Ovāriāl'gicus*, *a, um.*

**Ovārian**. *Anat., Pathol.* Belonging to the *ovarium*. *Ovāriānus*, *a, um.*

**Ovārītis**, *idis*, f. (Ovārium; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ovary or its membranes.

**Ovārium**, *iī*, n. (Diu. Ovum, an egg.) *Anat.* The o'vary, a flat oval body, connected with the *uterus* by the broad ligament, one on each side, containing a number of vesicles, or *ova*. *Bot.* The germen or ovary, being the lower and thicker part of the pistil containing the ovules.

**Ovātifōlius**, *a, um.* (Ovātus; fōlium, a leaf.) *Bot.* Same as *Ocalifolius*.

**Ovātus**, *a, um.* (Ovum.) *Bot.* Formed like an egg; either flat, as a leaf, or solid like the egg: o'vate.

**O'viduct**. (Ovum; ductus, a canal.) *Physiol.* The Fallopian tube, which conveys the *ovum* from the ovary to the *uterus*. *Zoöl.* The duct or canal which terminates in the *cloaca* of birds and certain other animals. *Oviductus*, *ūs*, m.

**Ovifo'rmis**, *is*, e. (Ovum; forma.) Having the shape of an egg; egg-like: o'viform.

**Ovillus**, *a, um.* (Ovis, a sheep.) *M. Med.* Belonging to the sheep. See *Adeps Ovillus*.

**Ovīnus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to the sheep: o'vine.

**Ovīparous**. (Ovum; pārio, to bring forth young.) *Physiol.* Bringing forth young in the egg. *Ovīparus*, *a, um.*

**Oviposition**. (Ovum; pōno, to place.) *Physiol.* The act or process of depositing *ova* by the females of oviparous animals. *Ovipōsītio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Ovipo'sitor**. (Same.) *Entomol.* A projecting apparatus formed by

last *annuli* of the abdomen in several females for depositing their eggs.

**Ovoid.** (*Orum*; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling an egg. *Ovoīdēs*, adj. *Oōides*.

**Ovovivī'pārus**, *a, um.* (*Orum*; *pario*, to bring forth.) *Ichthyol.*, *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal pertaining to the *Ovipara*, but within the body of which the *ova* are enclosed, so that it lays young. This phenomenon is observed in many reptiles and fishes, certain *Mollusca*, and various insects, particularly the *Diptera*: ovoviviparous.

**Ovula Nabothi.** See *Nabothi*, *ovula*.

**Ovūlāris**, *is, e.* (*Ovūlum*.) Having the form of an egg, or nearly so. *Bot.* Applied to the grains of granulated rock, when of the size of a hen's egg: o'vular.

**Ovula'tion.** (*Ovūlum*.) *Physiol.* A kind of generation consisting in the formation and separation of a membranous sac filled with nutritious matter from the female, for reception and nutrition of a germ separated from the male. *Ovūlātio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Ovūlātus**, *a, um.* (*Ovūlum*.) *Bot.* Somewhat like an egg: o'vulate.

**Ovūlum**, *i, n.* (Dim. *Ovum*.) A little egg: an o'vule. *Bot.* The condition in its unimpregnated state in the ovum or ovary.

**Ovum**, *i, n.* (ὄν.) *Physiol.* The vesicle of Baer contained in the Graafian vesicle of the ovary of *mammalia*. *Zoöl.* The egg of all oviparous animals.

**Oxa'cid.** (*Oxygēnium*, oxygen; *acidum*, an acid.) *Chem.* Acids that contain oxygen. *Oxā'cidum*, *i, n.*

**Oxalate.** (*Oxālicum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of oxalic acid with a base. *Oxā'las*, *is, f.*

**Oxālātus**, *a, um.* (*Oxālas*.) *Chem.* Applied to a base converted into a salt by combination with oxalic acid: o'xalated.

**Oxa'lic.** (*Oxālis*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to wood-sorrel; applied to a highly poisonous acid obtained from it, sugar, etc.; also called acid or essence of sugar. *Oxā'lis*, *a, um.*

**O'xālis**, *īdis*, *f.* (Ὀξύς, sharp.) *A Linn.* genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Pentagynia*. *Juss. Geraniaceæ*.

**O'xālis Acētōse'lla.** *M. Med.* The wood-sorrel.

**Oxalu'rate.** (*Oxālūricum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of oxaluric acid with a base. *Oxālūras*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Oxālūria**, *a, f.* (*Oxālas*; *ūrīna*, the urine.) *Pathol.* Applied to a condition in which the urine shows the presence of a quantity of oxalate of lime.

**Oxalu'ric.** (*Oxālūria*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid formed from parabanic acid when brought into contact with bases. *Oxālūricus*, *a, um.*

**Oxi-**. Same as *Oxy-*.

**Oxichlo'rate.** (*Oxychlōricum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of oxichloric acid with a base. *Oxychlōras*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Oxichlo'ride.** *Chem.* Applied to phosgene gas, termed carbonic oxichloride. *Oxychlōridum*, *i, n.*

**Oxida'tion.** (*Oxydum*.) *Chem.* The combining of a certain quantity of oxygen with metals or other substances. *Oxydātio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**O'xide.** (*Oxygēnium*; terminal *-ide*.) *Chem.* A metal or other substance combined with oxygen, not in the state of an acid. *Oxydum*, *i, n.*

**Oxu-**. Same as *Oxy-*.

**Oxu'rate.** (*Oxūricum acidum*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of oxuric acid with a base. *Oxūras*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Oxūricus**, *a, um.* (*Oxygēnium*; *ūrīcus*.) *Chem.* Applied to the superoxygenated uric acid of Vauquelin: oxu'ric.

**Oxy-**. (Ὀξύς, acid.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence of oxygen, vinegar, or some acid; also, signifying acuteness, sharpness, or acumination.

**O'xya**, *a, f.* (Ὀξὺα.) *Bot.* A name for the *Fagus sylvatica*, or beech tree.

**Oxyāca'nthus**, *a, um.* (*Oxy*: *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having numerous sharp thorns: oxyaca'nthous.

**Oxyā'dēnus**, *a, um.* (*Oxy*: *ἀδήν*, a gland.) *Bot.* Having pointed glands: oxya'denous.



**Oxyæsthēsia**, *æ*, f. (*Oxy-*; αἰσθησις, sense or feeling.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* Term for increased sensation. See *Oxyaphe*.

**Oxyāphē**, *es*, f. } (*Oxy-*; ἀφή, touch.)  
**Oxyāphia**, *æ*, f. } *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* Acute sense of touch; excessive sensibility. See *Oxyæsthesia*.

**Oxyblepsia**, *æ*, f. (*Oxy-*; βλέπω, to look.) *Physiol.* Acute sight. See *Oxyopia*.

**Oxybra'cteus**, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy-*; bractea, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Having very pointed bractæ: oxybra'cteous.

**Oxycar'pus**, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy-*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having acuminate fruit: oxycar'pous.

**Oxyclādus**, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy-*; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Having sharp or pointed branches: oxyclādous.

**Oxycoccos**, *i*, *m*. (*Oxy-*; κόκκος, a berry.) *Bot.* The specific name of the cranberry. See *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.

**Oxydābilis**, *is*, *e*. (*Oxydum*.) *Chem.* Susceptible of combining with oxygen: o'xidable.

**Oxydābilitas**, *ātis*, f. (*Oxydum*.) *Chem.* The faculty of combining with oxygen: o'xidability.

**Oxydātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Oxydum*.) *Chem.* In combination with oxygen: o'xidated.

**Oxydoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Oxydum*, an oxide; terminal -īdēs.) *Chem.* Applied to oxidated bodies which are neither acids nor salifiable bases; resembling an oxide: o'xidoid.

**Oxydūlatio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Oxydūlum*.) *Chem.* An inferior degree of oxidation: oxidula'tion.

**Oxydūlātus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Chem.* Passed into the state of an oxidule: oxi'dulated.

**Oxy'dūlum**, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Oxydum*.) *Chem.* A body in an inferior degree of oxidation: an o'xidule.

**Oxydum**. See *Oxide*.

**Oxygen**. ('Οξύς, sharp or acid; γεννάω, to beget.) *Chem.* A substance universally diffused throughout nature, being a constituent of atmospheric air, water, most of the acids, and all bodies of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. *Oxygē'nium*, *ii*, *n*.

**Oxygenabilis**. Same as *Oxydabilis*.

**Oxy'gēnans**, *tis*, *adj.* *Chem.* Oxygen is sometimes termed the producer of oxides: oxy'genant.

**Oxygena'tion**. (*Oxygē'nium*.) *Chem.* Every combination with oxygen; often confounded with *oxidation*, but distinct from it, and of more general import. *Oxygēnā'tio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Oxygēnātus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Chem.* That which has been combined with oxygen: oxy'genated.

**Oxygenometrum**. Same as *Oxymetrum*.

**Oxyglōttis**, *is*, *e*. (*Oxy-*; γλῶττα, the tongue.) *Bot.* Having one of the divisions of the *perigonium*, or of the fruits sharp.

**Oxymel**, *ellis*, *n*. ('Οξύς, acid; μέλι, honey.) *M. Med.* A mixture of vinegar and honey boiled to a syrup.

**Oxymētrum**, *i*, *n*. (*Oxygē'nium*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* A measurer of oxygen: an oxi'meter. See *Oxygenometrum*.

**Oxymuriate**. (*Oxymuriaticum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of oxymuriatic acid with a base. *Oxymūrias*, *ātis*, f.

**Oxymuriate of Mercury**. Corrosive sublimate.

**Oxymuria'tic**. (*Oxygē'nium*; *mūriaticum acidum*.) *Chem.* Applied to a substance held to be a compound of muriatic acid and oxygen, but declared by Sir H. Davy to be an elementary body, which he termed *Chlorine*. *Oxymūriaticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Oxyōpia**, *æ*, f. (*Oxy-*; ὤψ, the eye.) *Physiol.* Unusual acuteness of vision. See *Oxyblepsia*.

**Oxypē'tālus**, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy-*; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having linear or acuminate petals: oxypē'talous.

**Oxyphy'llus**, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy-*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having acuminate leaves or folioles: oxyphy'lous.

**Oxysal**, *ālis*, *m*. (*Oxy-*; sal, a salt.) *Chem.* An oxysalt. See *Oxysalts*.

**Oxy-salts**. *Chem.* Applied to certain combinations in which oxygen is found both in the acid and base. *Oxysāles*, *m*, *pl*.

**Oxyspe'rmius**, *a*, *um*. (*Oxy-*; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having acuminate fruits: oxyspe'rmius.

**oxysul'phōsal**, *sālīs*, m. *Chem.* Combination of an oxysalt and phosphosalt: an oxysul'phosalt.

**oxy'tōcus**, *a*, *um.* (ὄξυτόκος, generating parturition; from ὄξυς; ω, to bring forth.) *Obstet. Phys.* Applied to the powers or activities of the *Secale cornutum*: cocous.

**yster.** See *Ostrea*.

**yster-green Laver.** *Bot.* Common name for the *Ulva lactuca*, or *laminaria maritima*.

**yster Shells.** *M. Med.* The *ostreorum*, or shells of the *ostrea edulis*.

**œ'na**, *œ*, f. (ὄζη, a stench.)

*Surg.* A foul, stinking ulcer in the inside of the nostrils, discharging a purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied by caries of the bones.

**Ozæ'nīcus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Ozæna*: ozæ'nic.

**Ozē**, *es*, f. (ὄζη.) *Pathol.* A bad smell from the mouth. See *Ozostomia*.

**Ozone.** (ὄζη, a stench.) *Chem.* A combination of nitrogen and oxygen—or of oxygen and hydrogen in new proportions,—or formed in the air by the decomposition of its water through disturbances of its electrical equilibrium.

**Ozostō'mia**, *œ*, f. (ὄζη; στόμα, a mouth.) *Pathol.* Same as *Oze*.

## P.

*Pharm.* For *pugillus*, a hand. Also, *pars*, a part, or its pl.

**Æ.** *Pharm.* For *partes æquales*, or equal parts.

**P.** *Med.*, *Pharm.* For m. f. of *præparatus*.

**pābūlum**, *i*, n. (As if *Pascim*, from *pasco*, to feed.) *Phys.* Food; aliment; sustenance. *Aliment*.

**pachchīōniæ**, **Gla'ndūlæ.** *Anat.* Small, oval-shaped fatty eminences under the *dura mater* and along the sides of the longitudinal fissure.

**pacha'ndrus**, *a*, *um.* (Παχὺς, thick; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having thick or large stamens: pach'a'ndrous.

**pachō'mētrum**, *i*, n. (Πάχυνς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors: a pachō'meter.

**pachūlōsis**, *is*, f. (Παχυλός, thick.) *Pathol.* Proposed by Eriophora for a chronic affection in which the skin is secondarily involved, particularly that of the lower extremities, and the *epidermis* is produced in abnormal quantity.

**pachy-.** (Παχὺς.) A prefix denoting thickness.

**pachyæ'ma**, *ātis*, n. (Παχὺς, thick; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Thick or muddled blood.

**pachyæ'mia**, *œ*, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* Thickening of the blood: pachyæ'my.

**Pächyæ'mīcus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pachyæmia*: pachyæ'mic.

**Pächyæ'mus**, *a*, *um.* (*Pächyæma*, thick blood.) *Pathol.* Having thick blood: pachyæ'mous.

**Pächyblēphārōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *Pachyblepharum*.

**Pächyblēphārum**, *i*, n. (Παχὺς; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Pathol.* A thickening of the eyelid, particularly towards the border, from obstruction of the Meibomian glands.

**Pächyca'rpus**, *a*, *um.* (Παχὺς; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having thick fruit: pachyca'rpous.

**Pächyde'rmātus**, *a*, *um.* (Παχὺς; δέρμα, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Thick skinned; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*: pachyde'rmatus.

**Pächymē'nia**, *œ*, f. (Παχὺς; ὑμῆν, a membrane.) *Pathol.* A thickening of the skin.

**Pächymē'nīcus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pachymenia*: pachymē'nic.

**Pächyphy'llus**, *a*, *um.* (Παχὺς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having thick leaves: pachyphy'llous.

**Pächypō'mus**, *a*, *um.* (Παχὺς; πῶμα, an opercule.) *Bot.* Having a thick opercule: pachypo'mous.

**Pächy'pus**, *a*, *um.* (Παχὺς; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a thick foot: pachypons.

**Paci'ni**, **Corpu'scles of.** *Anat.* Numerous, small, pedunculated,



whitish bodies, in union with the filaments of the cutaneous nerves of the hand, on other nerves of the cerebral and spinal systems, and on the great sympathetic or internal ganglionie nerve.

**Pædarthrō'cæce**, *es*, *f*. (Παιῖς, a child; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακόν, an evil.) *Pathol.* Applied to *Spina ventosa*.

**Pædatrō'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (Παιῖς; ἀτροφία, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Atrophy of children.

**Pædatrō'phicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pædatrophia*: pædatrophic.

**Pædia'phtha**, *æ*, *f*. (Παιδίου, a little child; ἄφθα.) *Pathol.* The *aphtha*, or thrush, of infants: pædia'phtha.

**Pædia'tria**, *æ*, *f*. (Παιῖς; ἰατρεία, a healing.) *Pathol.* The treating of diseases of children: pædia'try.

**Pædia'tricus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pædiatria*: pædia'tric.

**Pædō'mētrum**, *i*, *n*. (Παιῖς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet. Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the length and other dimensions of infants: a pedo'meter.

**Pædōnōsōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (Παιῖς; νόσος, a disease; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* A consideration of the diseases of children; pedonoso'logy.

**Pædō'phthīsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Παιῖς; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes*, or wasting in children: pedo'phthīsis.

**Pædotrō'phium**, *ii*, *n*. (Παιῖς; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med.* An orphan or foundling hospital.

**Pains**. *Obstet.* The throes of child-birth.

**Painter's Colic**. See *Colica Pictorum*.

**Palæo-**. (Πάλαι, long ago.) A prefix denoting a former, or ancient time.

**Palæōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πάλαι; λόγος, a discourse.) A discourse on antiquities: palco'logy.

**Palæontogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πάλαι; ὄντα, beings; γράφω, to write.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* The history of organised bodies no longer existing alive on the surface of the globe, and of which only the remains are found buried in *strata* which form the crust: paleonto'graphy.

**Palæontogrā'phicus**, *a*, *um*. *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Palæontographia*: paleontogra'phical.

**Palæontōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πάλαι; ὄντα, beings; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* A dissertation on ancient organised beings: paleonto'logy.

**Palæontōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um*. *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Palæontologia*: paleontolo'gical.

**Palæophytōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πάλαι; φύτον, a plant; λόγος.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* A dissertation on fossil remains of plants: paleo'phyto'logy.

**Palæosau'rus**, *i*, *m*. (Πάλαι; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* A fossil lizard.

**Palæothērium**, *ii*, *n*. (Πάλαι; θηρίον, a beast.) *Zoöl.* The fossil relics of a group of pachydermatous animals found in the gypsum quarries near Paris, and in various parts of France. Ten or eleven species are recognised, varying from the size of a rhinoceros to that of a hog.

**Palæozōicus**, *a*, *um*. (Πάλαι; ζῶον, an animal.) *Geol.* Belonging to fossil animals; applied to the fossiliferous *strata* of earlier classical date than the carboniferous system and the mountain limestone: paleozo'ic.

**Palæozōōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πάλαι; ζōōlō'gia, the doctrine of animals.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which has for its object fossil animals found in the bosom of the earth: paleozoology.

**Palate**. See *Palatum*.

**Pa'latine**. (*Pālātum dūrum*, the hard palate.) *Comp. Anat.* Relating to the palate bone; applied to the palate bone itself. *Pālātinus*, *a*, *um*.

**Pālāto-**. (*Pālātum*, the palate.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the palate.

**Palato'raphy**. (*Pālātum*; ράφη, a suture.) *Surg.* Operation of uniting by suture the cleft palate; synonyms with staphyloraphy. *Pālātōrā'phia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Pālātum**, *i*, *n*. (*Pālo*, to set with pales.) *Anat.* The roof of the mouth or palate.

**Pālātum Dūrum**. *Anat.* The forepart of the roof of the mouth, formed by the *Ossa palati*.

**Pālātum Mo'lie**. *Anat.* The part behind the hard or bony palate.

**Pā'lea**, α, f. (*Pāles*, the goddess of pasturage.) *Bot.* Chaff or corn; applied to short, linear, obtuse, dry leaves.

**Pāleāceus**, α, um. (*Pālea*, chaff.) Covered with chaff; of the nature or appearance of chaff: cha'ffy: palca'ous.

**Palear La'xum**. *Comp. Anat.* The dewlap of oxen, at the forepart of the neck and stomach.

**Pāleifo'rmis**, is, e. (*Pālea*, chaff; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of chaff: pale'i-m.

**Palliative**. (*Pallio*, to hide or cover.) *Med.* Relieving, but not radically curative; assuaging; mitigating. *Palliātivus*, α, um.

**Palliātus**, α, um. (*Pallium*, a cloak.) *Pathol.*, *Pharm.* Applied to pains subdued or lulled by the use of opiates: palliated.

**Pāllidiflorus**, α, um. (*Pallidus*, pale; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers of a pale tint: pā'llidiflo'rous.

**Pālma**, α, f. (*Παλάμη*.) *Anat.* The palm of the hand; also, the hand itself. See *Thenar*. (*Πάλλομαι*, to be shaken.) *Bot.* A palm-tree; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl.) of the *monoperigyniæ*.

**Palma Christi**. *M. Med.* A name for the *Ricinus communis*.

**Palmāceus**, α, um. (*Palma*, the palm-tree.) Having an arrangement in the genus *Palma*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): palma'ceous.

**Pālmar Arch**. *Anat.* Applied to each of two arches formed by the natural distribution of the blood-vessels in the palm of the hand; the *ep*, formed by the radial artery; and the *superficial*, by the ulnar artery.

**Pālmate**. (*Palmicum acídum*; mineral-ate.) *Chem.* A combination of palmic acid with a base. *Palmas, ātis*, f.

**Palmātīfidus**, α, um. (*Palmā*, palmate; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves having palmated nerves, etc.: palmati'fid.

**Palmātīflōrus**, α, um. (*Palmā*, palmate; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to *calathidia* composed of flowers with palmated corols: palma'tiflo'rous.

**Palmātīfōlius**, α, um. (*Palmā*, palmate; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having

palmated leaves: palma'tifo'lious. See *Palmifolius*.

**Palmātīfo'rmis**, is, e. (*Palmātus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Somewhat palmate: palma'tiform. See *Palmiformis*.

**Palmātīlōbātus**, α, um. (*Palmātus*; *lōbātus*.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves having palmated nervures, and lobes incised to a certain depth: palma'tilo'bate.

**Palmātīpartītus**, α, um. (*Palmātus*; *partītus*, divided.) *Bot.* Having palmate leaves, the lobes divided beyond the middle: palmati'partite.

**Palmātīse'ctus**, α, um. (*Palmātus*; *sectus*, cut.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves having palmated nerves, the lobes divided even beyond the middle: palmatis'e'cted.

**Palmātus**, α, um. (*Palma*, the hand.) *Bot.* Shaped like a hand: palmate.

**Palmī'cōlus**, α, um. (*Palma*, the palm-tree; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing on the palm-tree: palmī'colous.

**Palmī'fērus**, α, um. (*Palma*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing palms: palmī'ferous.

**Palmifolius**. Same as *Palmati-folius*.

**Palmifo'rmis**. Same as *Palmati-formis*.

**Palmīne'rvis**, is, e. (*Palma*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with many nerves diverging from the base: palmīne'rivate.

**Pālmīpes**, ēdis, adj. (*Palma*; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having palmated feet; web-footed: pālmipede.

**Pālmūla**, α, f. (Dim. *Palma*.) *Anat.* The flat broad end of a rib, like the leaf of a palm; a little hand: pālmule. *Bot.* The *Dactylus*, or date.

**Palmūlātus**, α, um. (*Palmūla*.) *Bot.* Having palmules: pālmulated.

**Palpālis**, is, e. } (*Palpus*.) *En-*  
**Palpātus**, α, um. } tomol. Having  
*palpi*: pālpal: pālpate.

**Palpa'tion**. (*Palpo*, to handle gently.) *Med.* Examination by the hand, or touch. *Palpātio, ōnis*, f. See *Exploratio*.

**Pālpēbra**, α, f. (*Palpito*, to throb.) *Anat.* The eyelid.

**Pālpēbral**. *Med.* Belonging to the *Palpebra*. *Palpe'brālis*, is, e.



**Palpebrātus**, *a, um.* (*Palpebra*, the eyelid.) *Iekthyol.*, *Zoöl.* Having *palpebræ*: palpebrate.

**Palpīfērus**, *a, um.* (*Palpus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Bearing *pulpi*: palpi'ferous.

**Palpīfōrmis**, *is, e.* (*Palpus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a *palpus*: palpi'form.

**Palpīgērus**, *a, um.* (*Palpus*; *gēro*, to bear.) Same as *Palpiferus*.

**Palpitatio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Palpito*, to throb.) Convulsive motion of a part; palpitation, or rapid action of the heart; a genus, *Ord. Spasmi*, *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Palpus**, *i, m.* (*Palpo*, to touch gently.) *Zoöl.* Pl., articulated filaments attached to the jaws or lower lip of certain *Crustaceæ*, *Arachnides*, and *Insecta*, apparently employed by the animal in recognising its food.

**Palsy.** See *Paralysis*.

**Pālūdī'cōlus**, *a, um.* (*Pālus*, a marsh; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.*, *Ornithol.* Growing or living on the margins of ponds in marshy grounds: paludi'colous.

**Pālūdōsus**, *a, um.* (*Pālus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Marshy or fenny. *Bot.* That which grows or lives in or about marshes: palu'dous.

**Pampi'niform.** (*Pampīnus*, a tendril; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of a tendril. *Pampīnīformis, is, e.*

**Pan-** } (*Πᾶς*, all.) Prefixes de-

**Panto-** } noting universality, or completeness.

**Pānācēa**, *ω, f.* (*Πανάκεια*, from *πᾶς*, all; *ἀκέομαι*, to cure.) *Med.* A pretended remedy for every disease.

**Pana'do.** (*Span.*) *Med.* Bread boiled in water to a pulpy consistence.

**Pa'ncreas**, *ātis, n.* (*Πᾶς*, all; *κρέας*, flesh.) *Anat.* A long, flat, glandular viscus in the epigastric region, somewhat resembling a dog's tongue. The *sweet-bread* in the lower animals.

**Pa'ncrēata'lgia**, *ω, f.* (*Πάγ-κρεας*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *pancreas*: pancrēata'lgia.

**Pancrēā'ticus**, *a, um.* *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to the *pancreas*: pancrēa'tic.

**Pancrēā'titicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.*

Belonging to *Pancreatitis*: pancrēa'titic.

**Pancrēā'tītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Pancreas*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pancreas*.

**Pa'ncrēāto'neus**, *i, m.* (*Πάγ-κρεας*; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A hard tumour of the *pancreas*.

**Pandēmia**, *ω, f.* (*Πᾶς*, all; *ὄημος*, the people.) *Pathol.* A disease which affects the people of a country or district generally: pandē'my. Same as *Epidēmia*.

**Pandēmīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Applied to a disease which attacks all in the same place, at the same time, or is very general; the same as *Epidēmie*: pandē'mic.

**Pandī'culātio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Pandeo*, to stretch asunder.) *Med.* The act of yawning or gaping: pandicula'tion.

**Pandū'rēfō'lius**, *a, um.* (*Pandūra*, a violin; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pandureform leaves: pandurefō'liated.

**Pandū'rēfō'rmis**, *is, e.* } (*Pan-*  
**Pandūrīfō'rmis**, *is, e.* } *dūra*;  
*forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a violin; fiddle-shaped: pandū'rēform: pandū'riform.

**Pandūroidēs**, *adj.* (*Pandūra*; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a violin; fiddle-shaped: pandū'roid.

**Pānī'cūla**, *ω, f.* (*Pānīca*, the beard of an ear of corn.) *Bot.* A loose spike of grass irregularly divided: a pa'nicle.

**Pānīcūlātus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having panicles: panī'culate.

**Pānī'cūlīfō'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Pānīcūla*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a panicle: panī'culiform.

**Pannī'cūlus**, *i, m.* (*Dim. Pannus*, cloth.) A small cloth, or piece of cloth: a pa'nnicule.

**Pannī'cūlus Adīpōsus.** *Anat.* Adipose membrane.

**Pannīfō'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Pannus*, cloth; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to parts of a spongy thick substance, as certain lichens: pa'nni-form.

**Pa'nnum**, *i, n.* } (*Πῆνος*, a web  
**Pa'nnus**, *i, n.* } of cloth.) *Pa-*

*thol.* An irregular mark upon the skin; also, a thick membranous excrescence, and stretching over the *cornea*, being two or three *pterygia* occurring together. *Surg.* A tent

a wound, or pledget of lint or soft  
for covering a wound.

**Pantāmo'rphia**, *a, f.* (Πᾶς, all;  
μορφία, shapelessness.) *Surg. Pa-*  
*thol.* Complete deformity.

**Pantāmo'rphicus**, *a, um.* *Surg.*  
*pathol.* Belonging to *Pantamor-*  
*phia*: pantamo'rphic.

**Pantanencēphā'lia**, *a, f.* (Πᾶς;  
encephālia, a deficiency of brain.)  
*anat. Physiol.* Total absence of  
brain in a monster-fetus.

**Pantatrō'phia**, *a, f.* (Πᾶς;  
τροφία, want of nourishment.)  
*pathol., Physiol.* Complete innutri-  
tion: panta'trophy.

**Panta'trōphus**, *a, um.* (Πᾶς;  
τροφος, without nourishment.) *Pa-*  
*thol., Physiol.* Totally without nu-  
trition or nourishment: panta'tro-  
phous.

**Panzōō'tia**, *a, f.* (Πᾶς; ζῶον,  
animal.) See *Epizōōty*.

**Pāpāver**, *ēris, n.* (Probably  
παίνω, to allay pain.) A Linn.  
genus. Cl. *Polyandria*, Ord. *Mono-*  
*andria*. Juss. *Papaveraceæ*. The  
poppy. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial  
name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the  
poppies of *Papaver somniferum*,  
(*Papaver Album*, *Capsulæ*, or  
poppyheads.

**Pāpāver A'lbum.** *M. Med.* The  
*papaver somniferum*.

**Pāpāver Errātīcum.** *M. Med.*  
The *Papaver rhæas*.

**Pāpāver Rhœ'as.** *M. Med.* The  
corn poppy.

**Pāpāver Somnī'fērum.** *M.*  
*Med.* The white poppy, from which  
morphine is obtained.

**Pāpāvē'rāceus**, *a, um.* (*Pā-*  
*pāver*.) *Bot.* Having an arrange-  
ment, as in the *Papaver*; applied to a  
genus. Ord. (pl. f.): papavera'ceous.

**Pāpā'verate.** (*Papāvēricum*  
*acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A  
combination of papaveric acid with  
alkali. Same as *Meconate*. *Pāpā-*  
*veris, ātis, f.*

**Pāpāvē'rīcus**, *a, um.* *Chem.*  
Belonging to the *Papaver*: papā'veric.

**Pāpāverī'n.** (*Pāpāver*.) *Chem.*  
The new base discovered in opium.  
*Pāpāvērinā*, *a, f.*

**Pāpī'liōnāceus**, *a, um.* (*Pāpīlio*,  
butterfly.) *Bot.* Resembling a  
butterfly: papī'liōnā'ceous.

**Pāpī'lla**, *a, f.* (*Papūla*, a wheel.)

*Anat.* The nipple. The minute  
terminations of nerves, as the *pa-*  
*pillæ* of the tongue.

**Pāpī'llæ Mēdullāres.** *Anat.*  
Small eminences on the *Medulla*  
*oblongata*.

**Pāpī'llæ Rēnis.** *Anat.* Applied  
to the apices of the *Tubuli uriniferi*,  
arranged into eight or ten conical  
*fasciculi*; called also papillary ca-  
runcles.

**Pāpillāris**, *is, e.* (*Pāpilla*.)  
*Med.* Belonging to the nipple:  
papi'llary.

**Pāpī'llary Caru'neles.** *Anat.*  
A name for the *Papillæ renis*.

**Pāpillātus**, *a, um.* (*Pāpilla*.)  
*Bot.* Having *papillæ*: papi'llate.

**Pāpillī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Pāpilla*;  
*fēro*, to bear.) Bearing *papillæ*:  
pāpillī'ferous.

**Pāpillī'fō'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Pāpilla*;  
*forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the  
form of a *papilla*: papi'lliform.

**Pāpillōsus**, *a, um.* (*Pāpilla*;  
terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having many  
clots or points like *papillæ*: pāpillōse.

**Pāppī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Pappus*,  
down; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing  
down, wool, or hair: pāppī'ferous.

**Pāppī'fō'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Pappus*;  
*forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the  
appearance of a tuft of wool or small  
feather: pā'ppiiform.

**Pāppōsus**, *a, um.* (*Pappus*;  
terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full  
of *pappus*: pā'ppose.

**Pā'ppus**, *i, m.* (Πάππος, down  
of thistles, etc.) *Anat.* The first  
downy beard of the chin, particu-  
larly the hair on the middle of the  
chin. See *Capillus*. *Bot.* The little  
hairs in which the calyx of most  
compound flowers terminates: seed-  
down.

**Pāpūla**, *a, f.* (Dinn. *Pāpa*, a  
teat.) *Bot.* A round protuberance,  
soft and full of an aqueous fluid  
formed by a little pocket of the *epi-*  
*dermis*. *Pathol.* A small acumi-  
nated, inflamed elevation of the skin:  
a wheal; a pimple. Applied in the  
pl. to an Order of Willan's arrange-  
ment of skin-diseases.

**Pāpūlī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Pāpūla*;  
*fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *papu-*  
*læ*: papulī'ferous.

**Pāpūlōsus**, *a, um.* (*Pāpūla*;  
terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or





alsy of one-half of the body from side to side. See *Hemiplegia*.

**Pārālŷsis Pāraplēgīca.** *Pathol.* Palsy of one-half of the body from head to foot. See *Paraplegia*.

**Pārālŷsis Partiālis.** *Pathol.* Palsy of some particular muscle or nerve; partial paralysis.

**Pārālŷsis Vēnēnāta.** *Pathol.* Palsy from the effects of some poison.

**Pārālŷticus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Paralysis*: paralytic.

**Pārāmēnia, a, f.** (Παρά, amiss; μένης, the menses.) *Pathol.* Disordered menstruation.

**Pārāmōrphīa, a, f.** (Παρά; μορφή, form.) *Pathol.* Morbid structure; applied to organic diseases.

**Pārānephriticus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Paranephritis*: paranephritic.

**Pārānephritis, idis, f.** (Πārānephros; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.

**Pārānēphrus, i, m.** (Παρά; νεφρός, the kidney.) *Anat.* The suprarenal capsule.

**Pārāphīmōsis, is, f.** (Παρά; ἵμω, to bridle.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disorder in which the prepuce is constricted behind the *glans penis* and cannot be drawn forward.

**Pārāphīmōticus, a, um.** *Surg.* Belonging to *Paraphimosis*: paraphimotic.

**Pārāphōnia, a, f.** (Παρά; φωνή, voice.) *Pathol.* Change or alteration of the voice; bad voice; a disease, *Ord. Dyscinesia*, of Cullen's sology.

**Paraple'cticus, a, um.** } (Παρα-  
**Paraple'ctus, a, um.** } πληκ-  
ός, παραπληκτός.) *Pathol.* Stricken on one side; paralysed; frenzy taken: paraplectic.

**Pāraplēgia, a, f.** (Παραπλήγια, numbing of parts; Παραπλήσσω, strike badly.) *Pathol.* Paralysis affecting one half of the body, the upper or lower; also termed *Paraly-paraplegica*.

**Pāraplēgicus, a, um.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Paraplegia*: paraplectic. Applied to a variety of paralytic termed *Paralysis paraplegica*.

**Para'pophy'sial.** *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Belonging to a *parapophysis*. *πάρ'ρρηγῆσις, is, e.*

**Pārāpōphŷsis, is, or eos, f.** (Παρά; ἀποφύω, to be arisen from.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologues of the lower transverse process of a *vertebra*.

**Parasclēnia, a, f.** (Παρά, beside; σελήνη, the moon.) *Astron., Nat. Philos.* A luminous phenomenon, consisting in the appearance of one or more images of the moon.

**Pārāsīta, a, f.** (Παράσιτος, one who lives at another's expense.) *Bot., Zool.* Applied to a vegetable, or animal, that draws its sustenance from others; the one living in the bodies of other animals, the other fixing its roots into other plants: a parasite.

**Parasit'ical.** (*Pārāsītus.*) *Bot., Zool.* Belonging to a parasite; parasitic. *Pārāsīticus, a, um.*

**Pārāsītus, a, um.** (Παράσιτος.) *Entomol.* Applied to an *Ord.* (pl. n.) from their parasitical habits.

**Pārāspā'dia, a, f.** (Παρά, from beside; σπάω, to draw.) *Surg. Pathol.* An opening of the *urethra* upon one side of the penis.

**Pārāspā'dīcus, a, um.** *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paraspadia*: paraspadic.

**Pārā'stādus, i, m.** (Παραστάς, a series of pillars.) *Bot.* Applied to the sterile filaments between petals and stamens.

**Pārāstātītis.** Same as *Prostatitis*.

**Pārāstēmōn, ōnis, m.** (Παρά, near; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied to parts of flowers which resemble the threads of stamens but do not fulfil their functions, and have been ranged among the nectaries: a parastamen.

**Pārāstŷlus, i, m.** (Παρά; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Applied to parts of the flower which resemble pistils but do not fulfil their functions: a parastyle.

**Pārāsŷ'stōle, es, f.** (Παρά; συστολή, a contracting.) *Pathol.* An occasional marked interval between the pulsations, or between the *systole* and *diastole* of the heart and arteries.

**Para'tomous.** (Παρά, beside; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage when its planes are parallel with those of the fundamental



figure, or are inclined to the axis. *Pārā'tōmus*, *a*, *um*.

**Pārectāma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Παρεκτείνω, to stretch out.) *Med*. Excessive extension.

**Pārectāmicus**, *a*, *um*. *Surg*. Belonging to *Parectama*: parectāmic.

**Pārectāsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (Same.) *Surg*. A stretching out; extension.

**Parego'ric**. (Παρηγορέω, to assuage.) *Pharm*. Mitigating or assuaging pain. *Pārēgō'ricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Parego'ric Eli'xir**. *M. Med*. The *Tinctura opii camphorata*, or English paregorie, in distinction from the *Tinctura opii ammoniata*, formerly also called paregorie elixir.

**Pare'ira**. (Span.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the root of *Cissampelos pareira* or *Pareira brava*.

**Pare'ira Brava**. *M. Med*. Spanish name for the root of *Cissampelos pareira*.

**Pārencē'phālitis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Pār-ēncēphālis*, the *cerebellum*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol*. Inflammation of the *cerebellum*.

**Pāren'chŷma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Παρεγχεώ, to pour in beside.) *Anat*. The connecting medium of the substance of the viscera. *Bot*. The green juicy bark under the epidermis of trees.

**Pārenchŷmā'ticus**, *a*, *um*. *Anat.*, *Bot*. Belonging to *Parenchyma*: parenchymatic.

**Pāren'chŷmātītis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Pār-enchŷma*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol*. Inflammation of the *parenchyma*.

**Pāren'chŷmātōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pār-enchŷma*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Anat.*, *Bot*. Applied to parts or organs formed of *parenchyma*: parenchymatose or parenchymatous.

**Pārenchŷmātus**, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl*. Belonging to the *parenchyma*: parenchymatous.

**Pāren'chŷmēpātītis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Pārenchŷma*; *hēpātītis*.) *Pathol*. Parenchymatous inflammation of the liver.

**Pārēpīthŷmia**, *ω*, *f*. (Παρά; ἐπιθυμία, a longing.) *Pathol*. Morbidly changed or depraved desires; abnormal desires or longings.

**Pārēpīthŷmicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol*. Belonging to *Parepithymia*: parepithymic.

**Parhēlion**, *īi*, *n*. (Παρά, near:

ἥλιος, the sun.) *Nat. Philos*. The simultaneous appearance of many representations (pl.) of the true sun. See *Paraselenia*.

**Pā'ries**, *īētis*, *m*. (Πάρ, a pair.) *Anat*. The walls or sides of any cavity are termed its *par'etes*.

**Pari'etal**. (*Pā'ries*, a wall.) Belonging to a wall. *Pāriētālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Par'ietal Bones**. *Anat*. The two quadrangular bones forming the transverse arch of the cranium. *O'ssa Pāriētālia*.

**Pārīpennātus**, *a*, *um*. (Πάρ, equal; *penna*, a wing.) *Bot*. Applied to a pennate leaf the folioles of which are attached by pairs on the common petiole, to the end of which there is perceived neither *cirrus* nor solitary foliole; *paripe'nnate*.

**Parocci'pital**. (Παρά; occipitālis *os*, the occipital bone.) *Comp. Anat*. Proposed by Owen, for the elements of the occipital segment of the cranium below the supraoccipital. *Pāroccī'pitālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Pāro'mphālōcēlē**, *es*, *f*. (Παρά; ὀμφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol*. *Hernia* near the navel: *parō'mphaloccele*.

**Pāromphālōcēlicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol*. Belonging to *Paromphaloccele*: *paromphalocēlic*.

**Pārōnŷ'chia**, *ω*, *f*. (Παρά; ὄνυξ, the nail.) *Bot*. Applied as a name for a genus of plants. *Surg. Pathol*. A collection of pus, or an abscess in the fingers: the disease whitlow or whitloë. See *Onychia*.

**Pārōnŷ'chicus**, *a*, *um*. *Surg*. Belonging to *Paronychia*: *paronychic*.

**Pāro'psis**, *is*, *f*. (Παρά, badly; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol*. Generic term by Dr Good for disorders (pl.) of the sense of vision; false seeing.

**Pāro'stia**, *ω*, *f*. (Παρά, badly; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Pathol*. Defective ossification.

**Paro'tid**. (Παρά; οὖς, the ear.) *Anat*. Belonging to near to the ear: applied to a gland. *Pārōtī'deus*, *a*, *um*.

**Paro'tid Duct**. *Anat*. A small tube proceeding from the parotid gland to the mouth, otherwise called Steno's duct.

**Paro'tid Gland**. *Anat*. The large, conglomerate, salivary gland under the ear; also termed *Parotis*.

**Parotidean Plexus.** See *Pes parotinus*.

**Pārōtīdo'ncus**, *i, m.* (Παρωτίς, the parotid gland; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of the parotid gland, commonly termed the mumps. See *Parotitis*.

**Pārōtīdosci'rrihus**, *i, m.* (Παρωτίς; σκίρρπος, an induration.) *Pathol.* Scirrhus hardening of one or both parotid glands.

**Pārōtis**, *īdis, f.* (Παρά; οὖς, the ear.) *Anat.* The parotid gland, situated under the ear.

**Pārōtīticus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Parotitis*: parotitic.

**Pārōtītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Pārōtis*; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the parotid gland, popularly termed the mumps; also called *synanche parotidea*. See *Parotituncus*.

**Pa'roxysm.** (Παροξύσμος, to aggravate.) *Pathol.* An evident increase of symptoms, which after a certain time declines; a periodical fit or attack. *Pāroxy'smus, i, m.*

**Pa'rthēnōge'nēsis**, *is, f.* (Παρθένος, a virgin; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* The successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum.

**Partīcūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Pars*, a part.) *Chem.* Applied to integrant or perfect atoms, because they are always of the same nature as the body of which they formed part: a particle.

**Partū'riens**, *entis, part.* (*Parturio*, to bring forth.) *Obstet.* Bringing forth; child-bearing: parurient.

**Parturi'tion.** (*Parturio*.) *Obstet.* Expulsion of the fetus from the uterus. *Parturitio, ōnis, f.*

**Partus**, *ūs, m.* (*Pārio*, to bring forth.) *Obstet.* The act of bringing forth young, otherwise called labour; also the young when brought forth; i.e. birth.

**Pārūlis**, *īdis, f.* (Παρά, about; ῥῆλον, the gum.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation, boil, or abscess of the gums; gum-boil.

**Pārūria**, *æ, f.* (Παρά, badly; ῥέω, to pass urine.) *Pathol.* Micturition, or difficulty in passing urine.

**Pārūrīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Paruria*: paruric.

**Parviflorus**, *a, um.* (*Parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small flowers: parviflorous.

**Parvifolius**, *a, um.* (*Parvus*: *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having small leaves: parvifolious.

**Pa'ssa.** (Nom. sing. f. of *Passus*, dried in the sunshine.) *M. Med.* Applied to *Uva*, to signify a dried grape or raisin. See *Passus*.

**Pa'sser**, *ēris, d. g.* (A sparrow.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.) of the sparrow kind; otherwise termed *Passerinae*.

**Passerinus**, *a, um.* (*Passer*.) *Ornithol.* Belonging to the sparrow; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) otherwise termed *Passeres*: pa'sserine.

**Passio Hystērica.** *Pathol.* *Hysteria*, or hysterics.

**Pa'ssio Iliaca.** See *Ileac Passion*.

**Pa'ssive Motion.** *Surg.* Motion exerted not by the patient himself, but gently by another person.

**Pa'ssūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Passa*; *ūva*, a dried grape; cont. *passa ūvūla*.) *Pharm.* A little dried grape; a raisin.

**Pa'ssūla Ma'jor.** *Bot.* Systematic name of the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; a raisin.

**Passulātus**, *a, um.* (*Passūla*.) *Pharm.* Applied to certain medicines of which raisins formed the chief ingredient: pa'ssulate.

**Pa'ssus**, *a, um.* (*Pātior*, to suffer.) *M. Med.* Made sweet, and dried by exposure to the sun; also, full of wrinkles; applied to the *Uva* or grape.

**Pastillum**, *i, n.* (Dim. *Pasta*, a lozenge.) *Pharm.* A little lump like a lozenge; a troch: a pa'stil.

**Pastināca**, *æ, f.* (*Pastus*, food.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferae*. The parsnip.

**Pastināca Opō'pōnax.** *M. Med.* The plant formerly stated to afford *Opoponax*, now referred to the *Opoponax chironium*.

**Pāte'lla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Pātina*, a pan; from its shape.) *Anat.* The knee-pan or knee-cap; also termed *Mola* and *Rotula*. *Bot.* A plain receptacle, having a distinct border of the *thallus*. *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Gasteropoda Mollusca*, inhabiting a univalve shell; a limpet.



**Pātellātus**, *a, um.* (*Pātella*, a little dish or platter.) *Bot.* Applied to a polypus which forms an expansion almost orbicular: pate'llate.

**Pātelliſo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Pātella*; *orma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a *patella*: pate'lliform.

**Pāte'llūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Pātella*.) *Bot.* A sessile receptacle, orbicular and surrounded by a proper border, not produced by the *thallus*: a pate'llule.

**Pāthēma**, *ātis, n.* (Πάθος, suffering.) *Pathol.* Suffering or affliction; disease of body or mind. *Physiol.* Passion, or an instinctive feeling become extreme and exclusive.

**Pāthēmātōlō'gia**, *æ, f.* (*Pāthēma*, affection of body or mind; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of passion or affection of the mind: pathe'matōlogy. Also, same as *Pathologia*.

**Pāthēmātōlō'gicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathematalogia*; pathe'matolo'gical.

**Pathe'mic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathema*. *Pāthēmicus*, *a, um.*

**Pathe'tic Nerves.** *Anat.* The fourth pair of nerves, or *Trochleatores*. *Nervi Pāthētici*.

**Pathēticus**, *a, um.* (Πάθος, affection.) *Anat.* Applied to the superior oblique muscle of the eye; also to the fourth pair of nerves. *Physiol.* Belonging to passion or to the passions: pathē'tic.

**Pāthōgēnēsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Πάθος; γένεσις, generation.) *Pathol.* The origin, production, or generation of disease.

**Pāthōgēnē'ticus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathogenesis*: patho-gene'tic.

**Pāthōgē'nia**, *æ, f.* (Πάθος; γεννάω, to produce.) *Pathol.* The consideration of the causes and developement of diseases: patho'geny.

**Pathogē'nic.** } *Pathol.* Be-

**Pathogē'nical.** } longing to *Pathogenia*; applied to substances, *effluvia*, *miasmata*, etc., which produce disease. *Pāthōgē'nicus*, *a, um.*

**Pathognomō'nic.** (Πάθος; γινώσκω, to know.) *Pathol.* Applied to the peculiar characteristic symptoms of a disease. *Pāthognomō'nicus*, *a, um.*

**Pāthogrā'phia**, *æ, f.* (Πάθος; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A de-

scription or history of diseases: patho'graphy.

**Pāthogrā'phicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathographia*: patho-graphical.

**Pāthōlō'gicus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathologia*: patholo-gical.

**Patho'logy.** (Πάθος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of diseases, their nature, and effects; a branch embracing everything connected with diseases, and distinguished into *medical* and *surgical*. *Pāthōlō'gia*, *σ, f.*

**Pātūlus**, *a, um.* (*Pateo*, to be open.) *Bot.* Open; broad; wide: pātulous.

**Paucidentātus**, *a, um.* (*Paucus*, few; *dens*, a tooth.) *Bot.* Slightly dentated: paucide'ntate.

**Pauciflorus**, *a, um.* (*Paucus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having few flowers: pauciflo'rous.

**Paucifolius**, *a, um.* (*Paucus*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Provided with a small number of leaves or folioles: paucifo'lious.

**Paucijugātus**, *a, um.* } (*Paucus*;

**Paucijūgus**, *a, um.* } *jūgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a compound leaf formed of but four or five pairs of folioles: pauci'jugate; pauci'jugous.

**Paucinervātus**, *a, um.* } (*Pau-*

**Paucine'rvius**, *a, um.* } *cus*; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Slightly veined or nerved: paucine'rvate: paucine'rvious.

**Paucirā'diātus**, *a, um.* (*Paucus*; *rādus*, a ray.) *Bot.* Applied to the *umbella* when it contains but a small number of rays.

**Paucirūgus**, *a, um.* (*Paucus*; *rūga*, a wrinkle.) *Bot.* Presenting certain wrinkles, or plaits: paucirū'gous.

**Paucisēriātus**, *a, um.* (*Paucus*; *sēries*, a row, or order.) *Bot.* Divided into a small number of series: paucise'riate.

**Paunch.** *Comp. Anat.* The first and greatest stomach of the *Ruminantia*.

**Pāvōnius**, *a, um.* (*Pāvō*, the peacock.) *Bot.* Having eye-like spots resembling those seen on the peacock's tail: pavo'vine.

**Peach.** (Fr. *Pêche*.) *Bot.* The *Malum Persicum*, or fruit of the *Amygdalus Persica*.

**Peach Tree.** *M. Med.* The *mygdalus Persica*.

**Pear.** (*Sax. Pere.*) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Pyrus communis*.

**Pearl.** *Nat. Hist.* The concretion termed *Margarita*. *Pe'rla*, æ, f.

**Pearl-ash.** (From its white early colour.) *Chem.* A purer carbonate of potassa, prepared by dissolving potash and allowing the impurities to subside.

**Pearl-white.** *Chem.* The substrate or trisnitrate of bismuth; flake-white. See *Bismuthum Album*.

**Pecten, īnis, m.** (*Pecto*, to comb or trim hair.) *Anat.* The *pubis*, which is a distinct bone in the fetal pelvis.

**Pectic.** (*Πηκτικός*, a coagulum.) *Chem.* Belonging to a coagulum; applied to an acid said to be dissolved through all kinds of vegetables. *Pecticus, a, um.*

**Pectinæus, a, um.** } *Anat.* Be-  
**Pectinālis, is, e.** } longing to the *pecten*, or *Os pubis*: pectineal.

**Pectinato-pinnatus, a, um.** *Bot.* Applied to a linear leaf, which, on one side, has small incisions, slightly deep and regular: pectinato-pinnate.

**Pectinatus, a, um.** (*Pecten*, a comb.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a comb: pectinate.

**Pectinibranchiatus, a, um.** (*Pecten*; *branchiatus*, having branchiæ.) *Zoöl.* Having comb-like branchiæ: pectinibranchiate.

**Pectiniferus, a, um.** (*Pecten*; *fero*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having combs: pectiniferous.

**Pectinifolius, a, um.** (*Pecten*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pectinated leaves: pectinifolious.

**Pectiniformis, is, e.** (*Pecten*; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a comb: pectiniform.

**Pectinoidēs, adj.** (*Pecten*; *terminal -oidēs*.) Resembling one of the shells termed *Pecten*; or a comb: pectinoid.

**Pectoral.** (*Pectus*, the breast.) *Nat.* Belonging to the breast or chest. *Ichthyol.* Applied to those fins which correspond to the anterior extremities of quadruped animals, and are termed *pectorals*. *Pectorālis, is, e.*

**Pectoriloquia.** Same as *Pectoriloquium*.

**Pectoriloquism.** (*Pectus*; *loquor*, to speak; terminal *-ismus*.) *Pathol.* Same as *Pectoriloquium*. *Pectōrilōquismus, i, m.*

**Pectōrilōquium, ii, n.** (Same.) *Pathol.* The morbid phenomenon of the direct issue of the voice of the patient from the breast through the stethoscope; also termed *Pectoriloquia* and *Pectoriloquismus*.

**Pectus, ōris, n.** (*Πηκτός*, compact.) *Anat.* That part between the neck and abdomen; the breast. *Entomol.* The inferior surface of the trunk or thorax, divided according to its segments into the *antepectus*, *mediopectus*, and *postpectus*.

**Pedatīfidus, a, um.** (*Pes*, a foot; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pedate nervures and lobes divided nearly to the half of their length: pedatīfid.

**Pedātīlobātus, a, um.** (*Pes*; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pedate nervures, and lobes incised to a depth not determinable: pedātīlobate.

**Pedātīpartītus, a, um.** (*Pes*; *pars*, a part.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf with pedate nervures, and lobes divided beyond the middle: pedātīpartite.

**Pedātise'ctus, a, um.** (*Pes*; *sēco*, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pedate nervures, and lobes divided almost to the nervure of the middle: pedātise'cted.

**Pedātus, a, um.** (*Pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having tendons like toes: pedate. See *Bird-footed*.

**Pedia'lgia, æ, f.** (*Πεδίον*, the sole of the foot; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med.* Neuralgic affection in the sole of the foot: pedia'lgia.

**Pedicellātus, a, um.** (*Pedīcellus*.) *Bot.* Having a pedicel: pedicellate.

**Pedīce'llus, i, m.** (Dim. *Pedīcūlus*, a flower-stalk.) *Bot.* A little foot-stalk of a flower; a pedicle or pedicel. *Entomol.* The second joint of the *antennæ*.

**Pedicle.** See *Pedicellus* *Pediculus*.

**Pedīcūlāris, is, e.** *Entomol.* Belonging to the *Pediculus*: pedīcūlar.

**Pedīcūlātio, ōnis, f.** (*Pedīcūlus*.) *Pathol.* A state of disease in



which lice are constantly breeding on the skin : pedi'culation. *Morbus pellicularis*, and *Phthiriasis*.

**Pēdiculātus**, *a, um.* (*Pēdicūlus.*)

*Bot.* Having foot-stalks: pedi'culate.

**Pēdicūlus**, *i, m.* (*Dim. Pes, foot.*) *Bot.* The foot-stalk of a flower or leaf; also of fruits. *Entomol.* A genus of the *Parasita*; the louse.

**Pēdifērus**, *a, um.* (*Pes; fēro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Provided with feet: pedi'ferous.

**Pēdilū'vium**, *i, n.* (*Pes; lāvo, to wash.*) *Med.* A bath for the feet: a foot-bath.

**Pēdipa'lpus**, *i, m.* (*Pes; palpus.*) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl.) of *Arachnides* having *palpi* in the form of a claw or arm.

**Pēdunculātus**, *a, um.* (*Pēduncūlus.*) *Bot.* Growing on flower or fruit-stalks: pedu'nculate.

**Pēdu'neūlus**, *i, m.* (*Dim. Pes.*) *Bot.* The foot-stalk of flowers of fruit, but not of leaves: a pedu'ncle.

**Pēlāgiānus**. Same as *Pelagicus*: pela'gian.

**Pēlā'gicus**, *a, um.* (*Ηέλαγος, the deep sea.*) Belonging to the deep sea: pela'gic.

**Pēlā'gius**. Same as *Pelagicus*: pela'gious.

**Pēllagra**, *æ, f.* (*Pellis, a skin; ἄγρα, a seizure.*) *Pathol.* A disease common in certain parts of Italy, beginning by a shining red spot on some part of the head or body; termed also *Elephantiasis Italica*.

**Pēllīcūla**, *æ, f.* (*Dim. Pellis.*) *Anat., Bot.* A very thin skin: a pe'llicle. *Chem.* Such an appearance on the surface of fluids; slender membranous productions, etc.

**Pēllīcūlāris**, *is, e.* Relating to a pellicle: pelli'cular.

**Pēllis**, *is, f.* (*Πέλλα, a hide.*) *Anat.* The *Cutis*, or skin.

**Pēllitory of Spain**. *M. Med.* The *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

**Pēllīcīdus**, *a, um.* (*Per, through; lūceo, to shine.*) *Bot.* Transparent or semi-transparent: pelli'cid.

**Pēlta**, *æ, f.* (*Πέλη, a shield.*) *Bot.* A variety of the *calyculus*, oblong, flat, and obtuse, found in the lichens.

**Peltālis**, *is, e.* *Anat.* Belonging to a shield or buckler.

**Peltātus**, *a, um.* (*Pelta.*) *Bot.* Target-shaped, having the stalk inserted into the disk of the leaf, not into its base: pe'l'tate.

**Peltifō'lius**, *a, um.* (*Pelta; fōlium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having peltate leaves: peltifo'lious.

**Peltifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Pelta; forma, likeness.*) *Bot.* Formed like a shield: pe'l'tiform.

**Peltoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Pelta; terminal -īdēs.*) Resembling a shield: pe'l'toid.

**Pelvie**. *Anat.* Belonging to the pelvis. *Pelvīcus*, *a, um.*

**Pelvifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Pelvis; forma, likeness.*) Having the appearance of a basin, cup, or porringer: pelviiform.

**Pelvi'meter**. (*Pelvis; μέτρον, a measure.*) *Obstet.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the pelvis. *Pelvi'mētrum*, *i, n.*

**Pelvio'tomy**. (*Pelvis; τέμνω, to cut.*) *Surg.* Section of the bone of the pelvis: *Pelviōt'mia*, *æ, f.* See *Sigaultian Operation*.

**Pelvis**, *is, f.* (*Πελλίς, a wooden bowl.*) *Anat.* The osseous cavity forming the lowest part of the trunk.

**Pemphigōīdēs**, *adj.* (*Pemphigus; terminal -īdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *Pemphigus*: pe'mphigoid.

**Pemphīgus**, *i, m.* (*Πέμφιξ, a blister.*) *Pathol.* An eruption of vesicles from the size of a pea to a walnut, generally accompanied by fever; vesicular fever; *Febris bullosa*: a genus, Ord. *Exanthemata*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Pēndūlifōrus**, *a, um.* (*Pēndūlus; flos, a flower.*) *Bot.* Having pendant flowers: pe'ndulifo'rous.

**Pēndūlifō'lius**, *a, um.* (*Pēndūlus; fōlium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having pendant leaves: pe'ndulifo'lious.

**Pēnīcillātus**, *a, um.* (*Pēnīcillus.*) Presenting hairs in form of a pencil: penicillate.

**Pēnīcillifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Pēnīcillus; forma, likeness.*) Resembling a hair-pencil: penicilliform.

**Pēnīcillōsus**, *a, um.* (*Pēnīcillus; terminal -ōsus.*) *Bot.* Rough or hirsute with prolongations: penicillous.

**Pēnīci'llum**, *i, n.* } (*Dim. Pēnī-*  
**Pēnīci'llus**, *i, m.* } *cūlum.* a  
brush.) *Anat.* Applied to the ar-

gement of minute ramifications (of latter term) of the *Vena portæ*, supposing the small glands which in the substance of the liver, be-  
se resembling a hair-pencil. (Dim. *penis*.) *Surg.* A tent or pledget sharpie, or soft sponge, etc., whose shape is like a *penis*. See *anus*.

**Pēnīcūlus**, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Pēnis*.) The same nearly as *Penicillus*.

**Pēnis**, *is*, *m*. (Πέος.) *Anat.* The *Membrum virile*, or chief organ of generation in man, permeated by the *urethra*.

**Pennāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Penna*, a feather.) *Bot.* Having lengthened feathery lobes like feathers: pennāceous.

**Pennate**. See *Pinnatus*.

**Pennatīfērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Penna*; *fero*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing feathers, or appendages like feathers: pennatīferous.

**Pennatīfidus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pennā*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves, *stipules*, and *bractææ*, which, having pennated nervures, divide the lobes divided almost to the end of their length: pennatīfid.

**Pennatīfōlius**, *a*, *um*. (*Pennā*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pennatifid leaves: pennatīfōlious.

**Pennatīlōbus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pennā*; *lōbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pennated nervures, which have the lobes incised to an indefinite depth: pennatīlōbous.

**Pennatīpartītus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pennā*; *partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves cut laterally into lobes almost to the middle nerve: pennatīpartite.

**Pennatīsectus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pennā*; *seco*, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pennated nervures, which have their lobes divided almost to the middle nerve and the interrupted *parenchyma*: pennatīsected.

**Pennatīstīpūlātus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a plant that has pinnatifid lobes: pennatīstīpūlate.

**Pennīfērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Penna*; *fero*, to bear.) *Ornithol.* Covered with feathers: pennīferous.

**Pennīfōlius**, *a*, *um*. (*Penna*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pinnatifid leaves: pennīfōlious.

**Pennīfōrmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Penna*;

*forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a feather: pennīform.

**Pennīnērvīs**, *is*, *e*. (*Penna*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having nerves or veins disposed like a feather: pennīnērvate.

**Pennīvēnīus**, *a*, *um*. (*Penna*; *vēna*, a vein.) *Bot.* Same as *Pennīnērvīs*: pennīvēnīous.

**Pennūla**, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Penna*.) A small feather with short stem: a pennule.

**Pennyroy'al**. The *Mentha pulegium*.

**Penta-**. (Πέντε, five.) A prefix denoting five in number.

**Pentācarpus**, *a*, *um*. (Πέντε; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit composed of five carpels: pentācarpous.

**Pentāchai'nium**, *iī*, *n*. (Πέντε; *α*, priv.; *χαίνω*, to open.) *Bot.* A simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent to the calyx, which at maturity separates into five lobes.

**Pentāchō'tōmus**, *a*, *um*. (Πενταχῶ, of five manners; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to cymes where each terminal flower has under it five *bractææ*, and gives origin to as many branches: pentachō'tomous.

**Pentade'lphus**, *a*, *um*. (Πέντε; *ἀδελφός*, a brother.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when a flower presents five *androphora*, each charged with many anthers: pentade'lphous.

**Pentādý'nāmus**, *a*, *um*. (Πέντε; *δύναμις*, power.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has ten stamens, with five of them longer than the others: pentādý'nāmous.

**Pentagon**. (Πέντε; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom.* A solid figure of five angles and sides. *Pentāgōnum*, *i*, *n*.

**Penta'gonal**. *Geom.* Belonging to a pentagon; five-cornered; quinque-angular. *Pentāgōnus*, *a*, *um*.

**Pentāgý'nīus**, *a*, *um*. (Πέντε; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having five pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. *n*.): pentāgý'nīous.

**Pentāndrius**, *a*, *um*. (Πέντε; *άνθρωπος*, a man.) *Bot.* Having five stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. *n*.): penta'ndrious or penta'ndrous.

**Pentā'nthus**, *a*, *um*. (Πέντε; *άνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to



a plant whose peduncles bear five flowers: penta'nthous.

**Pentāpē'tālus**, *a, um*. (Πέντε; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to a corol composed of five petals: pentape'talous.

**Pentāphylloīdēs**, *adj.* (*Pentāphyllum*, the cinquefoil; terminal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling the cinquefoil: pentaphy'lloid.

**Pentāphy'llos**. (Πέντε; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having five leaves; five-leaved. *Pentāphy'llus*, *a, um*.

**Penta'ptērus**, *a, um*. (Πέντε; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having five expansions in form of wings: penta'ptērous.

**Pentāsē'pālus**, *a, um*. (Πέντε; σέpalum, a sepal.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx composed of five folioles: pentase'palous.

**Pentaspē'rmos**, *a, um*. (Πέντε; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having five seeds: pentaspē'rmos.

**Penta'stīchus**, *a, um*. (Πέντε; στίχη, a row.) *Bot.* Disposed in five rows: pepta'stichous.

**Pentastylus**, *a, um*. (Πέντε; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Applied to an ovary which bears five styles; pentasty'lous.

**Pēnu'mbra**. (*Pēne*, almost: *umbra*, a shade.) *Astron.* A faint shadow, or the extreme edge of a perfect shadow, as happens in an eclipse.

**Peōtō'mia**, *æ, f.* (Πέος, the penis; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Amputation of the penis: peo'tomy.

**Pepper**. See *Piper*.

**Pepper, Cayenne**. } See *Cap-*

**Pepper, Guinea**. } sicum *An-nuum*.

**Pepper, Jamaica**. See *Myrtus Pimenta*.

**Peppermint**. *M. Med.* The *Mentha piperita*.

**Pepsin**. (Πέπω, to digest.) *Chem., Physiol.* A supposed substance concerned in the process of digestion. *Pepsina*, *æ, f.*

**Peptic**. (Πέπω.) Digestive; promoting digestion. *Pepticus*, *a, um*.

**Per-**. (Πέρα, beyond.) Increase. *Chem.* A prefix denoting an oxide containing the largest quantity of oxygen that can exist in any oxide

formed by the same materials; also used where acids contain still more oxygen than those whose names end with -ic, as *per-chloric* acid. *Pathol.* A prefix signifying increase, as *per-acute*, etc.

**Per Infortūnium**. *Med. Jur.* By misadventure; applied to *excusable* homicide, or death from a lawful act done without intention of hurt.

**Pe'racute**. (*Per-*; *acūtus*, acute.) *Pathol.* Extremely severe; very acute. *Peracūtus*, *a, um*.

**Perchlo'rate**. (*Perchlōricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of perchloric acid and a base; applied to the oxichlorates. *Perchlōras*, *ātis, f.*

**Perchlōrātus**, *a, um*. *Chem.* Perchlorated ether has been employed to designate a body obtained either by combining directly chlorine with olefiant gas, or by making certain chlorides to react upon that gas: perchlo'rated.

**Perchlo'ride of Fo'rmyle**. The substance *Chloroform*.

**Percola'tion**. (*Per*, through: *cōlo*, to strain.) *Physiol.* Applied to animal secretion; because the glands resemble a strainer, in regard to the liquors secreted through them. *Percōlatio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Percu'ssion**. (*Percūtio*, to strike.) *Med.* The act of striking any part of the body with the fingers, or an instrument, to ascertain its condition. *Percu'ssio*, *ōnis, f.* See *Exploration*.

**Pere'nnial**. (*Per*, through; *annus*, a year.) *Bot.* Lasting through more than two years. *Pērennis*, *is, e.*

**Pēre'nnibranchiātus**, *a, um*. (*Pērennis*; *branchiæ*, gills.) *Zoöl.* Having *branchiæ* persistent during life: perennibra'nchiate.

**Perfo'liate**. (*Per*, through; *fō-llium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having the stem running through the leaves. *Perfō-liātus*, *a, um*.

**Pe'rfōrans**, *tis, part.* (*Perfōro*, to bore through.) *Anat.* Going through; pe'rforating.

**Perfōrātio**, *ōnis, f.* (Same.) *Surg.* The application of the trepan or trephine: perfora'tion.

**Perfōrātōrium**, *ii, n.* (Same.)

*g.* An instrument for boring into *cranium*; a *perforator*.

**perforātus**, *a, um.* (Same.)

*at.* Pierced through: *perforated*.

**perfricātion**. (*Per*, through; *o*, to rub with oil.) *Med.* In-tion, or rubbing in through the es of the skin any unctuous or substance. *Perfricatio, ōnis, f.*

**pergamentāceus**, *a, um.* (*Per-iēna*, parchment.) *Bot.* Having appearance or consistence of chment: *pergamenta'ceous*.

**peri-**. (*Περί*, about.) A prefix nung around, or very.

**peria'ntheus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Pro- ed with a perianth: *peria ntheous*.

**peria'nthium**, *ii, n.* (*Περί*, ut; *άνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* The al envelope; a *perianth*; also ned *Perigonium*.

**pericardi'acus**, *a, um.* *Anat.* ong to the *pericardium*: *peri- li'acal*.

**pericardit'icus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* ong to *Pericarditis*: *pericar- ic*.

**pericarditis**, *idis, f.* (*Pērīcar- m*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* In- umation of the *pericardium*.

**perica'rdium**, *ii, n.* (*Περί*; *δία*, the heart.) *Anat.* The nbranous bag which contains the rt.

**perica'rpial**. *Bot.* Belonging to a carp; *pericarpic*. *Pērīcarpiālis*,

**perica'rpium**, *ii, n.* (*Περί*; *πός*, fruit.) *Bot.* The covering he seeds of plants: the *peri'carp*. *Perispermium*.

**pericha'tium**, *ii, n.* (*Περί*; *τη*, a hair.) *Bot.* A scaly sheath esting the fertile flower and base he foot-stalk of some mosses.

**pericho'ndriōdý'nia**, *a, f.* (*Pērī- ondrum*; *όδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* a of the *perichondrium*.

**perichondrit'icus**, *a, um.* *Pa-*. Belonging to *Perichondritis*: chondrit'ic.

**perichondrit'is**, *idis, f.* (*Pērī- idrium*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* amination of the *perichondrium*.

**pericho'ndrium**, *ii, n.* (*Περί*; *ῥπος*, a cartilage.) *Anat.* A nbrane forming the immediate ring of cartilages.

**pericli'niiformis**, *is, e.* (*Pērī-*

*clinium*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a *periclinium*: *pericli'niiform*.

**Pēriclīnium**, *ii, n.* (*Περί*; *κλίνη*, a bed.) *Bot.* The collection of *bractea*, which surround the as- semblage of flowers in the *Synan- therea*.

**Pēricōro'lleus**, *a, um.* (*Περί*; *cōrolla*, a corol.) *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. division (pl. f.) of the *Mono- petalea*, including dicotyledonous plants with perigynous corols: *peri- coro'lleous*.

**Pēricrānium**, *ii, n.* (*Περί*; *κρανίον*, the cranium.) *Anat.* The membrane immediately covering the bones of the cranium.

**Pēridesmītis**, *idis, f.* (*Pērī- desmium*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *peridesmium*.

**Pēride'smium**, *ii, n.* (*Περί*; *δέσμιον*, a band.) *Anat.* The mem- brane which covers the ligaments.

**Pērī'dium**, *ii, n.* (*Dim.* *πήρα*, a leathern pouch.) *Bot.* The round, membranous, dry case of the seeds of some angiospermatous mushrooms. The envelope of fruit.

**Per'igee**. (*Περί*; *γη*, the earth.) *Astron.* That point in the heavens where the sun or any planet is at its least distance from the centre of the earth. *Pērīgē'um, i, m.*

**Pēriglōttis**, *idis, f.* (*Περί*; *γλωττα*, the tongue.) *Anat.* The villous membrane covering the tongue.

**Pērīgō'nium**, *ii, n.* (*Περί*; *γονή*, a fetus.) *Bot.* Same as *Perian- thium*: a *perigon*.

**Pērīgý'nium**, *ii, n.* (*Περί*; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* A small membra- nous vessel surrounding the ovary.

**Peri'gynous**. (Same.) *Bot.* Ap- plied to stamens when situated around the ovary, or lower part of the pistil, or that are inserted into the calyx. *Pērīgý'nus, a, um.*

**Perihēlion**. (*Περί*; *ήλιος*, the sun.) *Astron.* That point in a planet's orbit when it is nearest the sun.

**Pērīmē'tria**, *a, f.* (*Περί*; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Geom.* The measuring of the circumference of all the sides of any figure: *peri'metry*.

**Pērīmē'tron**. } (*Περί*; *μέ-*  
**Pērīmē'trum**, *i, n.* } *τρον*, a mea-  
sure.) *Geom.* The circumference of,



or the compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure: perim'eter.

**Pērīmŷ'sium**, *i*, n. (Περὶ; μῦς, a muscle.) *Anat.* The delicate membrane immediately covering the muscles.

**Pērīnacālis**, *is*, *e*. *Anat.* Belonging to the perineum: perine'al. Same as *Perineus*.

**Pērīnacēlē**, *ēs*, *f*. (Περίναιον, the perineum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Hernia*, or rupture in the perineum: a perine'ocele.

**Pērīnæ'um**, *i*, n. (Περινέω, to flow around.) *Anat.* The space from the *Os coccygis* to the arch of the pubis. *Obstet.* The space, about an inch and a half in length between the *anus* and the *fourette*: the perine'um.

**Perineus**. Same as *Perinealis*.

**Pērīnē'phrium**, *i*, n. } (Περὶ;

**Pērīnē'phrus**, *i*, m. } νεφρός, the kidney.) *Anat., Physiol.* The membrane immediately enveloping the kidney.

**Pērīneu'rion**. } (Περὶ;

**Pērīneu'rīum**, *i*, n. } νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat.* The *thea* or membranous covering of a nerve; the neurileme.

**Pēriod**. (Περὶ; ὁδός, a way.) A stated time. *Pathol.* The space of time for which a disease exists from access to declension.

**Periodi'city**. (*Periōdus*, a course or period.) *Physiol.* That tendency of certain phenomena of living bodies to recur at stated times, as of the *catamenia*, the budding of plants, etc.

**Pēriodontitis**, *idis*, *f*. (Περὶ; ὀδούς, a tooth; terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the socket of a tooth.

**Perio'doscope**. (Περίοδος, a period; σκοπέω, to observe.) *Obstet.* An instrument for determining the date of labour, and for other calculations. *Periōdō'scōpus*, *i*, m.

**Pēriōdus Lūnāris**. *Physiol.* The catamenial or menstrual period.

**Pērīorbīta**, *æ*, *f*. (Περὶ; orbīta, the orbit.) *Anat.* The lining membrane of the orbit or socket of the eye; the *periosteum* of the orbit.

**Periosteitis**. *Pathol.* The same as *Periostitis*.

**Pērīostēum**, *i*, n. (Περὶ; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Anat.* The thin, delicate

membrane forming the immediate covering of bones.

**Pēriostitis**, *idis*, *f*. (Περὶ; ὀστεῖτις, terminal-*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *periosteum*.

**Pēriostōma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Περὶ; ὀστόμα, an osseous tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A morbid osseous formation surrounding a bone: a periostome. See *Endostoma*.

**Periostōsis**, *is*, *f*. *Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Periostoma*.

**Pērīpētālus**, *a*, *um*. (Περὶ; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Surrounding the corol or petals: peripetalous.

**Pērīphācītis**, *idis*, *f*. (Περὶ; φακός, a lentil.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the capsule of the eye: circumfused inflammation of the lens.

**Pērīphācus**, *i*, m. (Περὶ; φακός, a lentil.) *Anat., Physiol.* The capsule of the lens of the eye.

**Perī'pherad**. Same as *Peripheral*, used as an adverb.

**Perī'pheral**. (Περὶ; φέρω, to carry.) *Anat., Geom.* Belonging to the periphery of any roundish substance; applied by Dr Barclay as meaning—towards the circumference.

**Pērīphē'ria**, *æ*, *f*. (Περὶ; φέρω, to carry.) *Geom.* The circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other similar figure: the periphery.

**Pērīphē'ricus**, *a*, *um*. *Geom.* Belonging to the *Periphēria*: periphē'rical.

**Pērīphy'llum**, *i*, n. (Περὶ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied (pl.) to the scales around the ovary of the *Gramineæ*: a periphyl.

**Pērīphy'llus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Having surrounding leaves: periphyl'ous.

**Pērīpneumō'nia**, *æ*, *f*. (Περὶ; πνεῦμων, the lung.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung: peripneumony. See *Pneumonia*, *Pneumonitis*, *Pulmonia*.

**Pērīpneumō'nia Nō'tha**. *Pathol.* Spurious or bastard peripneumony, being a variety of acute bronchitis.

**Pērīpneumō'nicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Peripneumonia*: peripneumo'nic.

**Pērīpneumōnītis**, *idis*, *f*. *Pathol.* Same as *peripneumonia*, *pneumonia* and *pneumonitis*.

**Pērīptērātus**, *a*, *um*. (Περὶ;

ρὸν, a wing.) *Bot.* Surrounded by a membranous expansion in form of a wing: peripterate.

**Perispermātus**, *a, um.* } *Bot.*  
**Perispermīcus**, *a, um.* } Pro-  
 d with a perisperm; perispér-  
 e: perispérmic.

**Perispermium**, *ii, n.* } (*Περὶ*;  
**Perispermum**, *i, n.* } σπέρμα,  
 ed.) *Bot.* Synonymous with  
*Episperma*, *Episperma*, *Albumen*, and  
*Scarpium*.

**Peristachyum**, *ii, n.* (*Περὶ*;  
 χῆς, a spike or ear.) *Bot.* Ap-  
 p to the exterior envelope (*gluma*)  
 lowers in the *Gramineæ*.

**Peristaltic**. (*Περὶ*στέλλω, to  
 tract.) *Physiol.* Applied to the  
 ular movement of the intestines,  
 that of a worm in its progress,  
 ce also named *vermicular motion*,  
 which they gradually propel their  
 tents; applied by M. Hall to all  
 movements of the heart, sto-  
 ch, intestines, uterus, etc., which  
 rements are independent of the  
 al marrow. *Përístaltēus*, *a, um.*

**Peristamīneus**, *a, um.* (*Περὶ*;  
*nen*.) *Bot.* Applied, in the Juss.  
 em, to dicotyledonous, apetalous  
 its (pl. f.) in which the stamens  
 perigynous: peristamīneous.

**Peristamīnius**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Ap-  
 al (pl. n.) the same as *Perista-*  
*neus*.

**Peristaphylīnus**, *a, um.* (*Περὶ*;  
*φυλῆ*, the uvula.) *Anat.* Be-  
 zing to, or connected with, the  
 la: perista'phyline.

**Peristēmōnis**, *is, e.* (*Περὶ*;  
*μῶν*, a stamen.) Same as *Peri-*  
*stamineus*.

**Peristōma**, *ātis, n.* (*Περὶ*;  
 a mouth.) *Anat., Physiol.* The  
 gin of the mouth, or of a mouth-  
 opening: a peristome.

**Peristōmīcus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Be-  
 ging to a *Peristoma*: peristo'mic.

**Peristōmium**, *ii, n.* (Same.)  
 l. The fringe-like, membranous  
 rgin around the mouth of the  
 a of certain mosses.

**Peristylīcus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Be-  
 ging to a peristyle: peristyl'ic.

**Peristylus**, *i, m.* (*Περὶ*;  
 a pillar.) *Bot.* A series of  
 mens inserted around the ovary:  
 peristyle.

**Përīsy'stōle**, *es, f.* (*Περὶ*συσ-

τέλλω, to contract.) *Physiol.* The  
 instant of time between the contrac-  
 tion and dilatation of the heart.

**Peritōmous**. (*Περὶ*; τέμνω, to  
 cut.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleav-  
 age parallel to the axis, and in more  
 than one direction.

**Përītōnæum**, *i, n.* (*Περιτείνω*,  
 to stretch all over.) *Anat.* A strong  
 serous membrane investing the en-  
 tire parietes and viscera of the abdo-  
 men: the peritonæum.

**Përītōnītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Përītō-*  
*næum*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* In-  
 flammation of the peritoncum lining  
 the parietes of the abdomen; when  
 it attacks that investing any of the  
 viscera, the disease takes the name  
 of the viscus, as *Enteritis*, *Gastritis*,  
*Hepatitis*, *Nephritis*, etc.

**Përitrēma**, *ātis, n.* (*Περὶ*;  
*τρῆ-*  
*μα*, a hole.) *Entomol.* A small  
 piece surrounding the stigmatic open-  
 ing along the anterior border of the  
*episternum*, sometimes of the *ster-*  
*num*, and even at the upper part of  
 the body of the *Hexapoda*: the pe'ri-  
 tremæ.

**Perlātus**, *a, um.* (Ital. and Span.  
*Perla*, a pearl.) *Bot.* Applied to  
 leaves raised from small, round, firm  
 eminences; expansions of lichens  
 provided with round and farinuous  
 tubercles compared to an embroidery  
 of small pearls; and to plants of which  
 the white flowers are disposed in  
 small oblong bunches. *Med., Pharm.*  
 Belonging to the *Perla Margarita*,  
 or pearl: pe'rlate.

**Permanent**. See *Persistens*.

**Permanga'nic Acid**. *Chem.*  
 Name proposed for the compound  
 previously called *Manganesic acid*.

**Permeābilis**, *is, e.* *Nat. Philos.*  
 That which possesses permeability:  
 pe'rmeable.

**Permeābīlītis**, *ātis, f.* (*Per*,  
 through; *meo*, to pass.) *Nat. Philos.*  
 That property of certain bodies which  
 permits others to pass through their  
 pores: permeability.

**Permīstio**, *ōnis, f.* } (*Per*; *mis-*  
**Permīxtio**, *ōnis, f.* } *ceo*, to  
 mix.) *Chem.* A complete mingling  
 or mixture: a permīstion.

**Permūtātio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Permūto*,  
 to make exchange.) A changing of  
 one thing or place for another; an  
 exchange: permutation.



**Permūtātus**, *a, um.* (Same.)

*Bot.* Applied to flowers in which the abortion of the sexual organs determines a remarkable change in the floral teguments: permutate.

**Pe'rnio**, *ōnis, f.* (Πτέρνα, the heel.) *Pathol.* A kibe or chilblain.

**Pe'rōnē**, *es, f.* (Περάω, to run through.) *Anat.* The *Fibula*, or external bone of the leg: the peron.

**Pērōnēo-**. (*Pērōnē*, the *fibula*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting relation to the *fibula*, or peron.

**Pērōnēus**, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the peron or *fibula*: perone'al.

**Peroxȳdātus**, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to a metal, or other simple body, in the state of a peroxide: peroxidated.

**Pero'xȳdum**, *i, n.* (*Per*; *oxȳdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* The combination of a simple body with the largest proportion of oxygen it can absorb: a pero'xide.

**Perry**. (Fr. *Poire*.) A vinous liquor made from pears in the same way as cyder from apples. *Vinum pyraceum*. *Ap̄yites, is or æ, m.*

**Pe'sica**, *æ, f.* (*Persia*, its native soil.) *Bot.* The peach-tree. See *Amygdalus Persica*.

**Persi'stens**, *tis, part.* (*Persisto*, to constitute.) *Bot.* Constituted; permanent: persi'stent.

**Persōnātus**, *a, um.* (*Persōno*, to personate.) *Bot.* Masked; disguised: pe'rsonate.

**Perspēci'llum**, *i, n.* (*Per*; *spēcio*, to behold.) *Med.* An eyeglass; (pl.) spectacles.

**Perspira'tion**. (*Perspīro*, to breathe through.) *Physiol.* The vapour secreted by the extremities of the cutaneous arteries on the surface of the body; sweat. *Perspīrātio, ōnis, f.* See *Diaphoresis, Hidrosis, Sudatio, Sudor*.

**Perspiration, Diminished**. See *Adiaphoresis, Adiapneustia, Anidrosis*.

**Perspira'tion, Inse'nsible**. *Physiol.* Same as *Transpiration*.

**Perspiration, Morbid**. See *Ephidrosis*.

**Perspiration, Obstructed**. See *Adiaphoresis, Adiapneustia, Anidrosis*.

**Perturbātio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Perturbo*, to disturb.) *Astron.* Applied to

irregularities in the motion of the planets, the result of their irregular form and want of homogeneity; perturbation. *Pathol.* Excessive restlessness or disquiet.

**Perturbātio Crītica**. *Pathol.* A critical disturbance or excitement of the organism, forming the crisis of a disease.

**Pertussi'n**. (*Pertussis*, the hooping-cough.) *Pathol.* Proposed for adoption as expressing the zymotic principle of hooping-cough. *Pertussina, æ, f.*

**Pertu'ssis**, *is, f.* (*Per*, ineret.; *tussis*, a cough.) *Pathol.* A contagious disease characterised by a convulsive strangulating cough with hooping, returning by fits which are usually terminated by vomiting; hooping-cough; chin-cough or kin-cough. A genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Pertūsus**, *a, um.* (*Pertundo*, to pierce.) *Bot.* Pierced with large holes, distributed irregularly: pertu'sed.

**Pēru'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Pēru*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing what is Peruvian.

**Pērūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Pēra*, a shepherd's pouch.) *Bot.* A kind of sac formed by the prolonged, adherent bases of two lobes of the perigon of certain *Orchidæ*; the envelopes of buds of trees of our climate which arise from aborted leaves, from the bases of petioles, or from stipules: a pērūle.

**Pērūlātus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to the *alabastrum* which is provided with a pērūle: pe'rulate.

**Peruvian Balsam**. See *Balsamum Peruvianum*.

**Peruvian Bark**. See *Cinchona*.

**Pērūviānus**, *a, um.* Belonging to Peru: Peru'vian.

**Pervig'illum**, *ii, n.* (*Per*, ineret.; *vigīlo*, to watch.) *Pathol.* Disinclination to sleep; watching: vigilance.

**Pes**, *pēdis, m.* (Πούς, a foot.) *Anat.* The foot, consisting of *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, toes, blood-vessels, nerves, tendons, sheaths, and coverings.

**Pes Ansērīnus**. *Anat.* The distribution of the facial nerve; the parotidean plexus.

**Pes Equinus.** See *Talipes Equi-*

**Pes Hippocampi.** *Anat.* The perculated expansion of the white substance in the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

**Pessary.** (Πεσσοῦς, an oval-shaped one.) *Surg.* An instrument in the form of a ring, or ball, for introduced into the *vagina* to prevent or remedy the prolapse of the uterus.

**Pestarium, i, n.**  
**Pestifer, ēra, ērum.** (*Pestis*; to bring.) *Pathol.* Bringing inducing pestilence: pestifer-

**Pestilence.** See *Pestilentia, Pes-*

**Pestilent.** } *Pathol.* Belong-  
**Pestilential.** } ing to, or pro-  
ducing the plague, or pestilence.  
*pestilentiālis, is, e.*

**Pestis, is, f.** (*Pēředo*, to waste consume all.) *Pathol.* The plague, a disease characterised by high fever, great prostration of strength, buboes, carbuncles, petechiae, hemorrhage and colliquative rhœa; a genus, *Ord. Exanthemata, Cl. Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Pestle.** *Pharm.* An instrument employed with in a mortar. *Pistillum, i, n.*

**Petal.** (Πέταλον, an expanded one.) *Bot.* The coloured leaflet of the corolla. *Pétalum, i, n.*

**Pétala'nthus, a, um.** (Πέταλον, petal: άνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers with petals: petalan'-tous.

**Pétalifo'rmis, is, e.** (Πέταλον; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Shaped like a petal; petaloid: pe'taliform.

**Pétalōdēs, adj.** (Πέταλον; τεράλιωδης.) *Bot., Pathol.* Having, full of petals: pe'talous.

**Pétalōdeus.** Same as *Petalodes*.  
**Petaloid.** (Πέταλον; terminalis.) *Bot.* Resembling a petal: petaloid. *Pétalōidēs, adj.*

**Petē'chia, æ, f.** (*Pētēchio*, a flea-bite.) *Pathol.* A small red or purple spot, like a flea-bite.

**Petēchiālis, is, e.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *petechiae*: pete'chial.

**Petiōlāceus, a, um.** (*Pētiolus*.) Applied to buds when the scales of the petioles, dilated into

shells, form the investiture of the young shoot: petiola'ceous.

**Petiolar.** *Bot.* Belonging to a petiolus, or leaf-stalk. *Petiōlāris, is, e.*

**Petiōlātio, ōnis, f.** *Bot.* The state of leaves provided with a petiole: petiola'tion.

**Petiōlātus, a, um.** *Bot.* Provided with a petiolus: peti'olate.

**Petiō'lulātus, a, um.** *Bot.* Applied to a foliole borne upon a petiole: petio'lula'tous.

**Petiō'lulōsus, a, um.** (*Pētiōlulus*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of petiolules: petio'lulous.

**Petiō'lulus, i, m.** (Dim. *Pētiōlulus*; terminal -ulus.) *Bot.* The particular petiole of each foliole in a compound leaf: a peti'olule.

**Peti'olus, i, m.** (Dim. *Pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* The foot-stalk of leaves; a leaf-stalk: a petiole.

**Petit, Canal of.** *Anat.* A small triangular canal, between the layers of the hyaloid membrane that enclose the crystalline lens: discovered by Petit.

**Petit Mal.** *Pathol.* A French term for the slighter form of epilepsy.

**Petra'logy.** (Πέτρα, a rock; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* The doctrine, or consideration of the nature of rocks. *Petrālō'giu, æ, f.*

**Petrefaction.** Same as *Petrification*.

**Petrelæum.** See *Petroleum*.

**Petrifica'tion.** (*Petra*; facio, to make.) *Geol.* A body changed into stone. *Petrificātio, ōnis, f.*

**Petrogrā'phia, æ, f.** (Πέτρα; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A history of rocks: petro'graphy.

**Petrogrā'phicus, a, um.** *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Petrographia*: petrogra'phical.

**Petrō'leum, i, n.** (*Pētra*, a rock; oleum, oil.) A black, bituminous, liquid substance that flows between rocks, or issues from the earth; rock-oil. The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the *Petroleum Barbadiense*. See *Oleum Terræ*.

**Petrō'leum Barbade'nse. M. Med.** A kind of tar found in some parts of England and Scotland; mineral tar; termed also *Bitumen Barbadiense*.



**Petrolin.** *Chem.* The substance obtained by distillation from *Petroleum*. *Petrōlina*, *ω*, *f.*

**Petroma'stoid.** (Πέτρα; *mas-tōidēs*.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologues of the mastoid process in certain *mammalia*.

**Petrō'phylus**, *a*, *um.* (Πέτρα; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing in rocky or stony places: petrophilous.

**Petro'sal.** (Πέτρα, a rock; terminal -ώδης.) *Anat.* Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. *Petrōsus*, *a*, *um.*

**Petro'sal Sinus.** *Anat.* Applied to each of two sinuses, the Superior and Inferior, leading from the cavernous sinus backwards to the lateral sinus.

**Petrōsēlinum**, *i*, *n.* (Πέτρα, a rock; σέλινου, parsley; because it grows among stony places.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Apiaceæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Petroselinum sativum*; parsley. See *Apium Petroselinum*.

**Petrōsēlinum Vulgäre.** *Bot.* A name for *Apium petroselinum*.

**Petrōsus**, *a*, *um.* (Πέτρα; terminal -ώδης.) Belonging to or like a rock: petrous. See *Lithōides*, *Petrosal*.

**Pe'wter.** (Belg. *Pearuter*.) *Chem.* A compound metal of which tin is the basis.

**Peyer's Glands.** } *Anat.* The

**Peyer's Patches.** } *Glandulæ aggregatæ*, or assemblages of minute glands on the internal surface of the intestines, first noticed by Peyer.

**Phacitis**, *itis*, *f.* (Φακός, the lentil, and so, the lens of the eye, from its form; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

**Phacocy'sta**, *ω*, *f.* } (Φακός; κύσ-

**Phacocy'stē**, *es*, *f.* } τη, or κύστις, a bag.) *Anat.* The capsule of the crystalline lens: the phacocyst.

**Phacocyste'ctōmē**, *es*, *f.* (*Phacocysta*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) *Surg. Pathol.* Rognetta's (Paris) operation for cataract by cutting out a part of the capsule: phacocyste'ctomy.

**Phacocyste'ctōmus**, *i*, *m.* *Surg.* The instrument used in the operation

of phacocystectomy: a phacocyste'ctome.

**Phacocystitis**, *itis*, *f.* (*Phacocysta*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

**Phacoidēs**, *adj.* (Φακός; terminal -idēs.) Resembling a lentil in form: phacoid.

**Phacōmalā'cia**, *ω*, *f.* (Φακός; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the crystalline lens.

**Phacopla'sma**, *ātis*, *n.* (Φακός, the lentil; πλάσμα, anything moulded.) *Pharm.* A cataplasin or poultice of linseed meal: a phacoplasia.

**Phanerobiotus.** See *Phanerobius*.

**Phænoca'rpus**, *a*, *um.* (Φαίνω, to show; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruits very apparent: phenocarpous. See *Phanerocarpus*.

**Phænogā'mius**, *a*, *um.* (Φαίνω; γάμος, marriage.) *Bot.* Yielding flowers: phenoga'mious. See *Phanerogamus*.

**Phænō'gāmus**, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Same as *Phanerogamus*.

**Phænō'mēnogrā'phia**, *ω*, *f.* (*Phænōmēnon*; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A history of morbid phenomena: phenomeno'graphy.

**Phænō'mēnogrā'phicus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phænomenographia*: phenomenogra'phical.

**Phænō'mēnōlō'gia**, *ω*, *f.* (*Phænōmēnon*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of phenomena (of a morbid state): pheno'menology.

**Phænō'mēnōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um.* *Med.* Belonging to *Phænomenologia*: pheno'menological.

**Phænō'mēnon.** } (Φαίνω.

**Phænō'mēnum**, *i*, *n.* } to make to appear.) *Physiol.* An appearance: a pheno'menon.

**Phænō'mēnōscō'pia**, *ω*, *f.* (*Phænōmēnon*; σκοπέω, to look.) *Pathol.* The observation and examination of (morbid) phenomena: pheno'menoscōpy.

**Phænō'mēnōscō'picus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phænomenoscopia*: pheno'menosco'pic.

**Phāgēda'na**, *ω*, *f.* (Φάγειν, to eat away.) *Pathol.* A malignant ulcer which spreads very rapidly.

**Phāgēda'na Gangrēnōsa.** *Pathol.* Hospital gangrene.

**Phägēdæ'nīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* long to *Phagedæna*: phagēnic.

**Phājōcē'phālus**, *a, um.* (Φαιός, *k-coloured*; κεφαλή, the head.) *t.* Having a brown head or hat: phājōcē'phalous.

**Phājōpō'dius**, *a, um.* (Φαιός; *ōs*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the *t* or *stipes* dark-coloured: phājōpō'dious.

**Phāla'ngāgra**, *æ, f.* } (*Phālanx*; *Phālangarthritis*, } ἄγρα, a seizure; *arthritis*, gout.) *Pathol.* Gout of the finger or toe.

**Phala'nges**. See *Phalanx*.

**Phāla'ngīcus**, *a, um.* Belonging to the *phalanges*: phala'ngic.

**Phālanx**, *gis, f.* (Φάλαγξ, a *talion*.) *Anat.* Applied (*pl.*) to the small bones of the fingers and toes.

**Phalla'lgia**, *æ, f.* (Φαλλός, the *membrum virile*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *membrum virile*: phalla'lgia.

**Phalla'lgīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* long to *Phallalgia*: phalla'lgic.

**Phallaneury'sma**, *ātis, n.* (Φαλλός; ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening.) *Surg. Pathol.* Aneurism of the *penis*: a phalla'neurism.

**Pha'lloblennorrhœ'a**, *æ, f.* (Φαλλός; *blennorrhœa*.) *Pathol.* chronic *blennorrhœa*, or gleet.

**Phalloca'reinōma**, *ātis, n.* (Φαλλός; καρκίνωμα, cancer.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cancer of the *penis*.

**Phalloca'reinōmā'ticus**, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phalloca'reinoma*: phalloca'reinoma'tic.

**Phalloīdēs**, *adj.* (Φαλλός, the *membrum virile*; terminal-īdēs.) *Bot.* resembling a *penis*: pha'lloid.

**Phallo'neus**, *i, m.* (Φαλλός; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* morbid swelling of the *penis*.

**Phallorrhā'gia**, *æ, f.* (Φαλλός; γυννι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* bursting forth of blood from the *penis*: phallo'rrhagy.

**Phallorrhā'gīcus**, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phallorrhagia*: phallorrhā'gic.

**Phallorrhœ'a**, *æ, f.* (Φαλλός; ῥοή, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow from the *penis* (or *urethra*).

**Phā'nērānthērus**, *a, um.* } (Φα-  
**Phā'nērā'nthus**, *a, um.* } νερός,

evident; ἀνθηρός, an anther; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having anthers on the outside; pha'neranthērous: pha'neranthous.

**Phā'nērōca'rpus**. Same as *Pha'nocarpus*.

**Phā'nērōgā'mius**. Same as *Pha'nogamius*.

**Phā'nērō'gāmus**. Same as *Pha'nogamus*.

**Phanta'sma**, *ātis, n.* (Φαντάζω, to make appear.) *Pathol.* An imaginary representation of objects not really present, the effect of disease of the eye or brain; phantasy: pha'ntasm.

**Phantasmā'ticus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phantasma*: phantasma'tic.

**Phantōma**, *ātis, n.* (Φαντάζω, to make visible.) Same as *Phantasma*. *Obstet.* The small effigy of a child employed to illustrate the progress of labour: a pha'ntom.

**Pharmaceu'tic**. (Φαρμακεύω, to use purging medicines.) *Med.* Belonging to pharmacy. *Pharmāceu'ticus*, *a, um.*

**Pharmācen'tīca**, *æ, f.* (Same.) *Med.* The art or system of administering medicines: pharmaceu'tics.

**Pha'rmacōlō'gia**, *æ, f.* (Φάρμακον, a medicine; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pharm.* A treatise on the art of preparing medicines: pha'rmacō'logy.

**Pha'rmacōlō'gīcus**, *a, um.* *Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Pharmacologia*: pha'rmacolo'gical.

**Pha'rmacopœ'ia**, *æ, f.* (Φάρμακον; ποιέω, to make.) *Med.* A book of directions for compounding medicines; a dispensatory.

**Pha'rmacopœ'ial**. *Med.* Of or belonging to a *pharmacopœia*. *Pharmācōpœ'iālis*, *is, e.*

**Pharmacy**. (Φάρμακον.) *Med.* The art of preparing medicines to be used in the treatment of diseases. *Pharmā'cia*, *æ, f.*

**Phārynga'lgia**, *æ, f.* (Φάρυγξ, the pharynx; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the pharynx: pharynga'lgia.

**Phārynga'lgīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngalgia*: pharynga'lgic.

**Phāry'ngemphraō'ticus**, *a, um.*



*Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngemphraxis*: phary'ngemphra'etic.

**Phäry'ngemphra'xis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Φάρυγξ, the throat; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Pathol.* A stoppage or obstruction in the pharynx.

**Phäry'ngæus**, *a*, *um.* (Φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) *Anat.* Belonging to the pharynx: phary'ngæal.

**Phäryngi'smus**, *i*, *m.* (*Phärynæ*; terminal -ismus.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the muscles of the pharynx: phary'ngism.

**Phäryngitis**, *idis*, *f.* (*Phärynæ*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the pharynx; also termed *Cynanche pharyngea*.

**Phäry'ngo-**. (Φάρυγξ.) A prefix denoting connection with the pharynx.

**Phäry'ngody'nia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Phäryn-go-*; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (chronic, spasmodic) of the pharynx.

**Phäryngödy'niceus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngodynia*, or pain of the pharynx: pharyngody'nic.

**Phäry'ngöpëri'stolë**, *es*, *f.* (*Phäryngo-*; περιστολή, a dressing out.) *Pathol.* Contraction of the pharynx. See *Pharyngostenia*.

**Phäry'ngoplëgia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Phäryn-go-*; πληγή, a stroke.) *Pathol.* A paralyzing of the muscles of the pharynx: phary'ngoplegy.

**Phäry'ngoplëgieus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngoplegia*: pharyngople'gie.

**Phäry'ngorrhä'gia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Phäryngo-*; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A bursting forth or sudden discharge from the pharynx, and intended to mean a discharge of blood: pharyngo'rrhagy.

**Phäry'ngorrhä'gieus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngorrhagia*: phary'ngorrhä'gie.

**Phäry'ngospasmödicus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngospasmus*: phary'ngospasmo'dic.

**Phäry'ngospa'smus**, *i*, *m.* (*Phäryngo-*; σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the pharynx: phary'ngospasm.

**Phäry'ngostë'nia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Phäryngo-*; στενός, a strait or difficulty.) *Pathol.* Contraction of the pharynx, and so, like *Pharyngoperistole*: pharyngo'steny.

**Phary'ngotome**, (Φάρυγξ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument used in performing pharyngotomy. *Phäryngö'tömus*, *i*, *m.*

**Pharyngotomy**. (Same.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the pharynx. *Phäryngö'tö'mia*, *æ*, *m.*

**Phä'rynx**, *gis*, *f.* (Φάρυγξ, a chasm or cleft.) *Anat.* The musculo-membranous bag at the back of the mouth and upper part of the *oesophagus*.

**Phase**. (Φάσις, an appearance or sight.) *Astron.* The appearance which some of the planets present, viz., gibbous, horned, halved, and round or full. *Phä'sis*, *eos*, *f.*

**Phäsiānus**, *i*, *m.* (Φάσις, the river *Phasis* in Colchis or Pontus, from the borders of which they were brought.) *Ornithol.* The pheasant. A genus, Ord. *Gallinaceæ*.

**Phäsiānus Colchicus**. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the common pheasant, the flesh of which is delicate and easy of digestion.

**Phäsiānus Gallus**. The systematic name of the common domestic fowl; also called *Gallus domesticus*.

**Phatnörrhä'gia**, *æ*, *f.* (Φάτνη, the socket of a tooth; ῥήγνυμι, to burst through.) *Pathol.* Sudden discharge of blood from an *alveolus*, or tooth-socket: phatno'rrhagy.

**Phatnorrhä'gieus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phatnorrhagia*: phatnorrhä'gie.

**Phengöphö'bia**, *æ*, *f.* (Φέγγος, light; φοβέω, to strike with fear.) *Pathol.* A fear or intolerance of light: phengopho'by.

**Phengöphö'bicus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phengophobia*: phengopho'bie.

**Phenici'n**. *Chem.* Name given by Crum to the substance otherwise named *Indigo-carmina*, which he discovered. *Phænië'ina*, *æ*, *f.*

**Phí'älä**, *æ*, *f.* (Φιάλη, a shallow cup or bowl.) *Chem.* An alembic or still: a phi'al or vi'al. Usually, a small glass bottle.

**Phí'lösö'phia**, *æ*, *f.* (Φιλέω, to love; σοφία, wisdom.) The knowledge of things, natural and moral, founded upon reason and experience: philo'sophy.

**Phí'lösö'phicus**, *a*, *um.* Be-

aging to *Philosophia*: philoso'ical.

**Phīmōsis**, *is*, f. (Φιμόω, to constrict.) *Surg. Pathol.* A constriction of the extremity of the prepuce, cause of which it cannot be drawn back to uncover the glans.

**Phīmōtīcus**, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phimosis*: phimo'tic.

**Phleb-**. (Φλέψ, a vein.) A pre-denoting connection with veins.

**Phlēbectā'sia**, *æ*, f. } (Φλέψ; **Phlēbectāsis**, *is*, f. } ἐκτείνω, to tend.) *Surg. Pathol.* Terms for

*varix*, which comprises in its characteristic peculiarities a manifest extension of the knotted veins: phlebotasy.

**Phlēbectā'tīcus**, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlebotasis*: phlebotatic.

**Phlēbectō'pia**, *æ*, f. (Φλέψ; *τοπος*, away from a place.) *Anat., Surg. Pathol.* An abnormal situation of a vein, from original malformation or the pressure of a tumour: phlebotopy.

**Phlēbectō'pīcus**, *a, um.* *Anat., Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlebotopia*: phlebotopic.

**Phlēbītis**, *īdis*, f. (Φλέψ; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a vein: phlebitis.

**Phlebitis Uterine.** *Pathol.* A term for puerperal fever.

**Phlebo-**. Same as *Phleb-*.

**Phlēbōdēs**, adj. (Φλέψ; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having full of veins: phlebose.

**Phlēbogrā'phia**, *æ*, f. (Φλέψ; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description or history of the veins: phlebography.

**Phlēboīdēs**, adj. (Φλέψ; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a vein: phle'boid.

**Phlēbōlītes**, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Φλέψ, vein; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* The small fibrous, dense bodies found in the veins: a phlebolite.

**Phlēbōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (Φλέψ; *γος*, a discourse.) *Anat., Med.* A term for a dissertation or treatise on the veins: phlebo'logy.

**Phlēbōmētrītis**, *īdis*, f. (Φλέψ; *trītis*, inflammation of the womb.) *Pathol.* Venous *metritis*, or inflammation of the veins of the womb.

**Phlēborrhā'gia**, *æ*, f. (Φλέψ;

ρήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg.* Sudden discharge of blood from the rupture of a vein: phlebo'rrhagy.

**Phlēborrhā'gīcus**, *a, um.* (Phlēborrhāgia; terminal *-īcus*.) Belonging to *Phleborrhagia*: phleborrhagic.

**Phlēborrhe'tīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phleborrhexis*: phleborrhetic.

**Phlēborrhe'xis**, *is* or *eos*, f. (Φλέψ; *ρήξις*, a breaking or bursting.) *Pathol.* The bursting or rupture of a vein.

**Phlēbōscēnogrā'phia**, *æ*, f. (Φλέψ; *σκηνή*, a scene; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat., Surg.* An illustrated description of the veins: phleboscenography. See *Phlebographia*.

**Phlēboscēnogrā'phīcus**, *a, um.* *Anat., Surg.* Belonging to *Phleboscenographia*: phleboscenographic.

**Phlēbōtō'mīa**, *æ*, f. (Φλέψ; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of opening a vein; venesection; blood-letting: phlebotomy.

**Phlēbōtō'mīcus**, *a, um.* *Surg.* Belonging to *Phlebotomia*: phlebotomic.

**Phlegm.** (Φλέγω, to burn.) *Chem.* Name given to water that is formed by distillation. *Pathol.* Inflammation or heat; also, for a cold, slimy humour in the human body, regarded as the cause of many diseases; also, the thick viscid mucus secreted by the lungs.

**Phlegmā'sia**, *æ*, f. (Φλέγω, to burn.) *Pathol.* Inflammation accompanied by fever: phlegmasy. (Pl.) Inflammations with fever; an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Phlegmāsī'tīcus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlegmasia*, or inflammation; inflammatory; phlegmasitic.

**Phlegmā'tia Dōlens.** *Pathol.* A disease generally occurring to women soon after delivery, characterised by pain increasing to an excruciating degree, along the thigh and leg to the foot, each part gradually becoming much swelled, and very tense; white-leg.

**Phlegmā'tīcus**, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Phlegma*: phlegmatic.

**Phlegmātōdēs**, adj. (Φλέγμα,



inflammation; also muens or phlegm; terminal -*ώδης*.) *Pathol.* Having or full of inflammation; much inflamed: phle'gmatus. Also applied similarly to muens or phlegm.

**Phlegmātoīdēs**, adj. (Φλέγμα; terminal -*ιδēs*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Resembling inflammation, or muens: phle'gmatoīd.

**Phle'gmōnē**, *es*, f. (Φλέγω, to burn.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bright red inflammation: a phle'gmon.

**Phle'gmōnōdēs**, adj. (Φλεγμονή, tumour, or inflammation; terminal -*ώδης*.) *Pathol.* Having or full of phlegmon: phle'gmonous.

**Phle'gmōnoīdēs**, adj. (Φλεγμονή; terminal -*ιδēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling phlegmon: phle'gmonoid.

**Phlegmōnōsus**. Same as *Phlegmonodes*.

**Phlogi'stic**. (Φλογίζω, to burn.) *Med.* Belonging to the supposed principle named *Phlogiston*; also, synonymous with *Inflammatory*. *Phlōgi'stīcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Phlogisticated Air**. } *Chem.*

**Phlogi'sticated Gas**. } Term for Nitrogen.

**Phlogi'ston**. (Φλογίζω.) *Chem.* The inflammable principle, supposed to be pure fire, resident in combustible bodies, in distinction from fire in action, or at liberty.

**Phlōgōsīcus**, *a*, *um*. (*Geol.*) Applied to an Ord. of pyrogenous earths, comprehending the pseudo-volcanic, that is, those formed by inflammation without ejection or swelling: phlogo'sic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlogosis*: phlogo'sie.

**Phlōgōsis**, *is*, f. (Φλογόω, to inflame.) Inflammation; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Phlogo'tic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlogosis*, or inflammation without swelling; inflammatory; in a general sense, including every immoderate and short-enduring heat, without swelling, such as is frequent in scorbutic diseases. *Phlōgōtīcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Phlyctæ'na**, *æ*, f. (Φλύω, to bubble up.) *Pathol.* A pellucid vesicle containing a serous fluid.

**Phlyctæ'nīcus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlyctæna*: phlycte'nie.

**Phly'ctænoīdēs**, adj. (*Phlyctæna*;

terminal -*ōdēs*.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *phlyctæna*: phlycte'nous.

**Phlyctænoīdēs**, adj. (*Phlyctæna*; terminal -*idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling a *phlyctæna*: phlycte'noid.

**Phlyctæ'nūla**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Phlyctæna*.) *Pathol.* A little vesicle; applied to such occurring in scrofulous inflammation of the *conjunctiva*, filled with a thin colourless fluid.

**Phly'ctis**, *īdis*, f. (Φλύζω, to boil.) *Surg. Pathol.* A small tumour or vesicle attended with very considerable heat. Same as *Phlyctæna*.

**Phlyza'cious**. *Pathol.* Belonging to a *Phlyzaciūm*. *Phlyzā'eius*, *a*, *um*.

**Phlyzā'cium**, *ī*, n. (Φλύζω, to inflame.) *Pathol.* A small pustule containing pus, raised on a round, hard, inflamed base, and terminating in a dark-coloured scab.

**Phœni'cīna**, *æ*, f. (Φοίνιξ, a Phœnician.) *Chem.* The substance pheniein, or *Indigo-carmina*, discovered by Crum: phenici'n.

**Phœni'cī'smus**, *i*, m. (Φοίνιξ, red; terminal -*ισμός*.) *Pathol.* Name given to *Rubeola*, or measles.

**Phœni'cī'stīcus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phœnicismus*: phœni'ci'stic.

**Phœni'cō'pŷrus**, *a*, *um*. (Φοίνιξ, a purple red; *pŷrum*, a pear.) *Bot.* Having pyriform and red fruit: phenico'pyrous.

**Phœ'nix Dactylī'fēra**. *Bot.* Systematic name of the date palm-tree which bears the *Dactylus*, or date.

**Phœnōdīna**, *æ*, f. } (*Phœnōdēs*.

**Phœnōdīne**, *es*, f. } of a blood-colour.) *Physiol.* Term for the *Cruor sanguinis*, or blood-clot; also used for *Hæmatina*: phenodi'n.

**Phœnōdīnīcus**, *a*, *um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Phœnodina*: pheno'dī'nic.

**Phōnā'tio**, *ōnis*, f. (Φωνή, the voice.) *Physiol.* The formation of the voice: phona'tion.

**Phōnē'tīcus**, *a*, *um*. (Φωνή.) *Physiol.* Belonging to sound, or the voice: phone'tic.

**Phō'nic**. *Physiol.* Same as *Phœnetic*. In Physics, the point where is found either the person who speaks, or the body which emits the sound, is called the *phonic centre*. *Phōnīcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Phōnōca'mpsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (φωνή; κάμψις, a bending.) *Phyol.* In Physics, a throwing back or reflecting of sound: echo.

**Phōnōca'mptica**, *æ*, *f.* (*Phōnōmopsis*.) A branch of Physics which treats of the *phænomena* of the reflection of sound: phonoca'mptics.

**Phōnōca'mpticus**, *α*, *um.* *Phyol.* Belonging to *Phonocampsis*: phonoca'mptic. The *phonocampticure* is the situation where is placed the ear destined to receive reflected sounds.

**Phōnōcho'rdæ**, *f. pl.* (Φωνή; χορδαί, chords.) *Anat., Physiol.* The *Chordæ vocales*.

**Phono'graphy**. (Φωνή; γράφω, write.) The art of writing according to sound in the pronunciation of words. Also, a description of the voice or of sound. *Phōnogrā'phia*, *f.*

**Phosgene Gas**. See *Phosgenus*, *Photogene Gas*.

**Phō'sgēnus**, *α*, *um.* (Φῶς, light; εὐνᾶω, to produce.) *Chem.* Applied to carbonic oxichloride gas; because it results from the action of the solar rays upon a mixture of equal parts of chlorine gas and carbonic oxide gas: pho'sgene.

**Phō'sphate**. (*Phosphōricum acium*; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Phosphoric acid in combination with a lifiable base. *Phosphas, ātis*, *f.*

**Phosphat'ic**. *Chem.* Belonging to phosphorus or phosphoric acid. *hosphat'icus*, *α*, *um.*

**Phosphātus**, *α*, *um.* (*Phosphas*.) *Mineral.* Applied to a base converted to a phosphate by combination with phosphoric acid: pho'sphated.

**Phō'sphite**. (*Phosphōrōsum acium*; terminal *-ite*.) *Chem.* A combination of phosphorous acid with a base. *Phō'sphis, ātis*, *f.*

**Phō'sphorated**. (*Phosphōrus*.) *Chem.* Having, or imbued with phosphorus. *Phosphōrātus*, *α*, *um.*

**Phosphōre'scens**, *part.* (*Phosphōrus*.) *Chem.* Having the property of shining in the dark: phosphore'scent.

**Phosphōresce'ntia**, *æ*, *f.* (*Phosphōrus*.) *Chem.* The quality of becoming luminous at the ordinary temperature in the dark: phosphorescence.

**Phosphō'ricus**, *α*, *um.* (*Phosphō-*

*rus*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid of the third degree of oxidation of phosphorus: phospho'ric.

**Phosphōrōsus**, *α*, *um.* (*Phosphōrus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid of the second degree of oxidation of phosphorus: pho'sphorous.

**Phosphōrūria**, *æ*, *f.* (*Phosphōrus*; οὔρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* The presence of phosphorus in the urine. See *Photuria*.

**Phō'sphōrus**, *i*, *m.* (Φωσφόρος, the day-star, from φῶς, light; φέρω, to bring.) *Chem.* A simple substance always found in combination with oxygen, *i.e.*, in the state of phosphoric acid: pho'sphorus.

**Phō'sphuret**. (*Phosphōrus*; terminal *-ūret*.) *Chem.* A combination of phosphorus with a combustible body, or a metallic oxide. *Phosphūrētum*, *i*, *n.*

**Phosphureted**. Same as *Phosphorated*.

**Phosphuria**. See *Phosphoruria*.

**Phōta'lgia**, *æ*, *f.* (Φῶς, light; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain arising from too much light: photalg'y.

**Phōtica**, *æ*, *f.* (Φῶς.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the nature and appearance of light: pho'tics.

**Phōticus**, *α*, *um.* *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to light: pho'tic.

**Phōto-**. (Φῶς.) A prefix denoting reference to light.

**Phōtōca'mpsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Φῶς; κάμψις, a bending.) *Nat. Philos.* Refraction of the rays of light.

**Phōtōdysphō'ria**, *æ*, *f.* (Φῶς; *dysphōria*, restlessness.) *Pathol.* Intolerance of light.

**Phōtōdysphō'ricus**, *α*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Photodysphoria*: photodyspho'ric.

**Phō'togene Gas**. (Φῶς; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Chlorocarbonic acid.

**Photoge'nic**. (Φῶς; γίνομαι, to be produced.) *Nat. Philos.* Produced, or created by the light. *Phōtōgē'nicus*, *α*, *um.*

**Photogra'phical**. *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to photography; photogenic: photogra'phic. *Phōtogrā'phicus*, *α*, *um.*

**Photo'graphy**. (Φῶς; γράφω, to delineate.) *Nat. Philos.* The action of sunlight upon different sub-



stances, as metal, glass, or paper, covered or saturated with a chemical solution, susceptible of the effect; photogenic drawing. *Phōtogrā'phia*, α, f.

**Phōtōlō'gia**, α, f. (Φῶς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A dissertation on light: photo'logy.

**Phōtōlō'gicus**, α, um. *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to *Photologia*: photolo'gical.

**Phōtōmē'tria**, α, f. (Φῶς; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* A branch treating of the means of measuring the intensity of light: photo'metry.

**Phōtōmē'tricus**, α, um. *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to *Photometria*: photome'trical.

**Phōtō'mētrum**, i, n. (Φῶς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by which to ascertain the comparative intensity of light: a photo'meter.

**Phōtō'nōsos**. } (Φῶς; νόσος,

**Phōtō'nōsus**, i, f. } disease.) *Pathol.* Applied (pl.) to diseases arising from exposure to a glare of light, as snow-blindness, sun-stroke, etc.

**Phōtōphō'bia**, α, f. (Φῶς; φοβέω, to dread.) *Pathol.* An intolerance of light: photo'phobia.

**Phōtōphō'bicus**, α, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Photophobia*: photo-pho'bie.

**Phōtō'psia**, α, f. (Φῶς; ὄψις, sight.) *Pathol.* An appearance or sense of light from internal causes: photo'psy.

**Phōtorrhē'xis**, is, or eos, f. (Φῶς; ῥήξις, a breaking.) *Nat. Philos.* Refraction of the rays of light. Same as *Photocampsis*.

**Phōtōsphæ'ra**, α, f. (Φῶς; σφαῖρα, a sphere.) *Astron.* The luminous atmosphere of the sun: the photo'sphere.

**Phōtū'ria**, α, f. (Φῶς; οὐρὸν, the urine.) *Physiol.* Urine which has a luminous appearance as it passes from the *urethra*; luminous urine. See *Phosphoruria*.

**Phra'gma**, ātis, n. (Φράσσω, to enclose.) *Bot.* A spurious dissepiment of a pericarp.

**Phragmī'gērus**, α, um. (*Phragma*, a fence; *gēro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Applied to legumes divided into two or more cavities by transverse *septa*;

to *pili*, in the interior of which are transverse *septa*: phragmigerous.

**Phra'gniocone**. (Φράσσω, to divide; κώνος, a cone.) *Zoöl.* The cone of the Paleonmite, which is divided into chambers. *Phragmōcōnus*, i, m.

**Phrē'nic**. (Φρήν, the diaphragm.) *Anat.* Belonging to the diaphragm. *Phrē'nicus*, α, um.

**Phrēnī'ticus**, α, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phrenitis*: phreni'tic.

**Phrēnī'tis**, īdis, f. (Φρήν, the mind; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain; phrenzy: a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasia*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Phrēnōlō'gicus**, α, um. Belonging to *Phrenologia*; phrenolo'gical.

**Phreno'lo'gy**. (Φρήν; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the faculties of the human mind and the organs by which they manifest themselves. *Phrēnōlō'gia*, α, f.

**Phreno-Ma'gnetism**. } A com-

**Phreno-Me'smerism**. } bination of two assumed branches of science embracing the rationalities of phrenology and more questionable pretensions of mesmerism. See *Mesmero-Phrenology*.

**Phrenzy**. See *Phrenitis*.

**Phtheiriasis**. See *Phthiriasis*.

**Phthī'rī'asis**, is, or eos, f. (Φθειρ, a louse.) *Pathol.* A disease in which lice are bred on several parts of the body. See *Pediculatio*.

**Phthī'sicus**, α, um. *Med.* Belonging to *Phthisis*; consumptive: phthi'sical.

**Phthī'siōlō'gia**, α, f. (Φθίσις, consumption; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* A dissertation or treatise on *phthisis*, or consumption: phthi'siology.

**Phthī'sis**, is, or eos, f. (Φθίω, to consume.) *Pathol.* Pulmonary consumption, characterised by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration.

**Phycogrā'phia**, α, f. (Φῦκος, the fucus; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A history or description of the *Fuci*; phycography.

**Phycōidā'tus**, α, um. (Φῦκος; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied by Lingbye to a section (pl. n.) of the *Hydrophyta*: phycoid'ate.

**Ph̄cōlō'gia**, *α*, *f*. (Φῶκος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A dissertation on the *Fuci*: phyco'logy.

**Phylla'nthus**, *α*, *um*. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers upon the leaves, the peduncles of which are adherent to the principal nervure of the leaves, even to the middle: phylla'nthous.

**Phyllerī'n**. *Chem.* An alkaloid substance obtained from the *Phylleria latifolia*. *Phyllērīna*, *α*, *f*.

**Phyllē'rythrīna**, *α*, *f*. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ἐρυθρός, red.) *Chem.* The red colouring matter of leaves in autumn: phylle'rythri'n.

**Phyllōcē'phālus**, *α*, *um*. (Φύλλον; κεφαλή, a head.) *Bot.* Having flowers or capitules supplied with leaves: phylloce'phalous.

**Phyllōdēs**, *adj*. (Φύλλον; terminal -ώδης.) *Bot.* Having or full of leaves: phyllous.

**Phyllōdium**, *ἰ*, *n*. (Φύλλον; ἴδος, resemblance.) *Bot.* A petiole which extends so much as to resemble a true leaf.

**Phyllō'gēnus**, *α*, *um*. (Φύλλον; αὐνάω, to grow.) *Bot.* Growing upon leaves: phyllo'genous.

**Phylloīdēs**, *adj*. (Φύλλον; terminal -ιδēs.) *Bot.* Resembling a leaf: phylloid.

**Phyllophæīna**, *α*, *f*. (Φύλλον; βαιός, dusky.) *Chem.* The dusky or brown colouring matter of leaves: phyllophēi'n.

**Phyllo'phīlus**, *α*, *um*. (Φύλλον; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing among leaves: phyllo'philous.

**Phyllo'spōrus**, *α*, *um*. (Φύλλον; σπορά, seed.) *Bot.* Having the seed in or under the leaf: phyllo'sporous.

**Phyllōta'xis**, *is*, *eos*, *f*. (Φύλλον; τάξις, arrangement.) *Bot.* The arrangement or disposition of leaves around the stem.

**Phylloxanthīna**, *α*, *f*. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ξανθός, yellow.) *Chem.* The yellow colouring matter of the leaf of a plant: phylloxanthi'n.

**Ph̄ma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Φύω, to produce.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tubercle on any external part of the body; also, a genus of Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.

**Ph̄mātīcus**, *α*, *um*. *Surg.*

*Pathol.* Belonging to *Ph̄ma*: phyma'tic.

**Ph̄mātōdēs**, *adj*. (*Ph̄ma*; terminal -ōdēs.) *Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *ph̄mata*: phy'matous.

**Ph̄mātoīdēs**. *adj*. (Φῶμα; terminal -ιδēs.) *Surg. Pathol.* Resembling a tumour: phy'matoid.

**Ph̄mātōsis**, *is*, *f*. (Φῶμα.) *Pathol.* The formation or progress of tubercular disease.

**Physeōnia**, *α*, *f*. (Φύσκων, a big-bellied man.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the abdomen, marked by a tumour occupying one part of it, of slow growth, and neither sonorous nor fluctuating. A genus, *Ord. Intumescētia*, *Cl. Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Physeōnicus**, *α*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Physeonia*: physconic.

**Ph̄sēter**, *ēris*, *m*. (Φυσάω, to blow.) *Zoöl.* A blower: the spermaceti whale, also called by its Biscayan name of *Cachelot*; a genus of *Mammalia Cetacea Ordinaria*.

**Ph̄sēter Macrōcē'phālus**. *Zoöl.* Systematic name for the species of whale principally affording spermaceti and ambergris. See *Balaena Macrocephalus*.

**Ph̄sia'trica**, *α*, *f*. (Φύσις, nature; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) The doctrine of the healing powers of nature: physia'trics.

**Ph̄sia'tricus**, *α*, *um*. Belonging to *Physiatrica*: physia'trical.

**Ph̄sīc**. (Φυσικός, according to the laws of nature.) *Med.* Applied to the science of medicine, and to medicines employed in the cure of diseases.

**Physī'cian**. (Same.) *Med.* Properly a doctor of medicine or *physic*, which latter, in a limited sense, means the science of medicine; but recently extended to the licentiate of a College of Physicians, though not *M.D.*

**Ph̄sīcs**. (Φυσικός.) *Nat. Philos.* That science which treats of the nature and qualities of the whole mass of beings comprising the universe—and of the laws which govern them; natural philosophy. *Ph̄sīca*, *α*, *f*. *pl*.

**Ph̄sīcs, Ge'neral**. *Nat. Philos.* That branch which regards sepa-



rately those moveable and extended beings called bodies.

**Phy'sics, Particular.** *Nat. Philos.* Specially applied to the laws recognised by the various branches of general physics in reference to the numerous beings in nature, thereby to explain the phenomena of each.

**Phŷ'sicus, a, um.** (Φύσις, nature.) Synonymous with *natural*; belonging to nature: phy'sical.

**Phŷsiōgē'nia, æ, f.** (Φύσις; γεννάω, to produce.) *Nat. Philos.* The operations of nature in the formation of bodies from original elements: physio'geny.

**Phŷsiognōmō'nia.** (Φωσιγνωμονέω, to judge of a man by his features.) Proper orthography of the term commonly given as *Physiognomia*: physio'gnomony. See *Physiognomy*.

**Phŷsiognōmō'nica, æ, f.** (Same.) The doctrine of judging by the looks or features of the countenance: physio'gnomō'nics.

**Phŷsiognōmō'nicus, a, um.** Belonging to *Physiognomonía*, or *Physiognomia*: physio'gnomō'nical. See *Physiognomy*.

**Physio'gnomy.** (Same.) The art of judging of the moral and intellectual character by examining the features of the countenance, etc. Should be *Physiognomony*. *Phŷsiognōmia, æ, f.* See *Physiognomonía*.

**Phŷsiogrā'phia, æ, f.** (Φύσις; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of objects which together constitute nature: physio'graphy.

**Phŷsiōlō'gicus, a, um.** Belonging to *Physiologia*: physiolō'gical.

**Physio'logy.** (Φύσις; λόγος, a discourse.) The science of the nature and constitution of living bodies. *Phŷsiōlō'gia, æ, f.*

**Physio'logy, General.** That which regards the general laws of life.

**Physio'logy, Special.** Applied to the nature and functions of particular organs.

**Phŷsiōnō'mia, æ, f.** (Φύσις; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the laws of nature: physio'nomy.

**Phŷsioplā'stica, æ, f.** (Φύσις; πλάσσω, to form.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of natural formation: phy'sioplastics.

**Phŷsōcār'pus, a, um.** (Φύσα, wind; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having swollen fruit: physocār'pous.

**Phŷsōcō'lica, æ, f.** (Φῦσα; cōlica, the colic.) *Pathol.* Flatulent colic.

**Phŷsōmē'tra, æ, f.** (Φυσάω, to inflate; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Tympany, or windy swelling of the womb; a genus, *Ord. Intumescētie*, *Cl. Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Phŷtanātō'mia, æ, f.** (Φυτόν, a plant: *anātōmia*, anatomy.) *Bot.* The anatomy of vegetables: phytana'tomy.

**Phŷtē'rythrīna, æ, f.** (Φυτόν; ἐρυθρός, red.) *Chem.* The red colouring matter in plants, or rather in autumnal leaves: phytē'rythrīn.

**Phŷtī'phāgus.** Same as *Phyto-phagus*.

**Phŷtī'vorous.** (Φυτόν; ὕρο, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Plant-devouring. Same as *Phytophagous*. *Phŷtī-vōrus, a, um.* See *Plantivorus*.

**Phŷto-.** (Φυτόν.) A prefix denoting reference to plants.

**Phŷtōchē'mia, æ, f.** (Φυτόν; chē'mia, chemistry.) *Chem.* The chemistry of plants; vegetable chemistry.

**Phŷtōchē'micus, a, um.** *Chem.* Belonging to *Phytochemia*: phytoche'mical.

**Phŷtōgē'nē'sia, æ, f.** } (Φυ-

**Phŷtōgē'nē'sis, is, or eos, f.** } τόν: γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* Germination, the commencement of vegetation, the moment when the plant issuing from its envelope, blows: phytoge'nesy.

**Phŷtōge'ogrā'phia, æ, f.** (Φυτόν: γῆ, the earth; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* The indication of the differences which vegetables present in different parts of the globe: phyto'ge'ography.

**Phŷtogrā'phia, æ, f.** (Φυτόν; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of plants: phyto'graphy.

**Phŷtogrā'phicus, a, um.** *Bot.* Belonging to *Phytographia*: phyto'graphical.

**Phŷtōidēs, adj.** (Φυτόν; termi-

-*idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a plant; -toid.

**Phŷtōlītes**, *is*, or *æ*, *m.* (Φυτόν; *os*, a stone.) *Nat. Hist.* A pe-  
red or fossil plant: a phy'tolite.

**Phŷtōlō'gicus**, *a*, *um.* *Nat.*  
*t.* Belonging to Phytology:  
tolo'gical.

**Phyto'logy**, (Φυτόν; λόγος, a  
course.) *Nat. Hist.* The consi-  
deration of plants, forming that  
which called Botany. *Phytōlō'gia*,  
*f.*

**Phyto'phagous**. (Φυτόν; φάγω,  
eat.) *Zoöl.* Subsisting on the  
leaves of trees and young plants. See  
*Phytivorus*. *Phyto'phāgus*, *a*, *um.*

**Phŷtōphŷsiōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f.* (Φυ-  
σίς; phŷsiōlō'gia.) *Bot.* The  
science of the internal economy of  
plants: phytophysio'logy.

**Phyto'tomy**. (Φυτόν; τέμνω, to  
cut.) *Anat.* The cutting up, or dis-  
section of vegetable organised bodies,  
in order to ascertain their structure,  
etc. *Phŷtōtō'mia*, *æ*, *f.*

**Phŷtotrō'phia**, *æ*, *f.* (Φυτόν;  
τροφή, nourishment.) *Bot.*, *Phy-*  
*tol.* The nutrition of plants and  
the determination of the means to be used  
in favouring it: phyto'trophy.

**Phŷtozōon**. } (Φυτόν;  
**Phŷtozōum**, *i*, *n.* } ζῶον, an  
animal.) *Zoöl.* A type of the ani-  
mal kingdom, in which (*Polypi*, *Hy-*  
*dra*, *Cerallia*) the inorganic texture  
takes place to that of vegetables, the  
former only presenting the char-  
acter of animality.

**Pia Māter**. *Anat.* The most  
external of the three membranes of  
the brain.

**Stearhæ'mia**, *æ*, *f.* (Πῆαρ, fat;  
αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* The pre-  
sence of fat in the blood.

**Stēica**, *æ*, *f.* (The magpie.) *Pa-*  
*thol.* Depraved appetite, and desire  
for varied and unnatural food, com-  
mon in *chlorosis*, pregnancy, etc.; a  
disease, *Ord.* *Dysorexia*, *Cl.* *Locales*,  
Cullen's Nosology.

**Stēica**, *æ*, *f.* (Πεύκη, the pitch-  
tree.) *Bot.* A name for the *Pinus*  
*resinosa*.

**Stēiceus**, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Belong-  
ing to *Pix*, pitch, or tar: pi'ceous.

**Stēicrōmel**, *ellis*, *n.* (Πικρὸς, bit-  
ter; μέλι, honey.) *Chem.* The char-  
acteristic principle of bile.

**Picro'to'xicus**, *a*, *um.* *Chem.*  
Applied to salts, of which picrotoxin  
forms the base: picroto'xic.

**Picro'toxīna**, *æ*, *f.* (Πικρὸς;  
τόξον, an arrow, the point of which  
was enpoisoned.) *Chem.* The poi-  
sonous principle of the *Cocculus In-*  
*dicus*.

**Pigme'ntum Nī'grum**. *Anat.*  
A black or dark pigment which covers  
the internal surface of the choroid  
membrane of the eye.

**Pileātus**, *a*, *um.* (*Pileus*, a hat.)  
*Bot.* Having a hat, or object like  
such: pi'leate.

**Pile'iformis**, *is*, *e.* (*Pileus*; *for-*  
*ma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the  
form of a hat: pile'iform.

**Piles**. (Fr. *Pile*.) *Pathol.* A  
disease of the veins at the extremity  
of the *rectum*, around the *anus*, or  
fundament, assuming a knotted or  
clustered condition; hemorrhoids.  
See *Hæmorrhoids*.

**Pileus**, *i*, *m.* (Πῖλος, a cover or  
shade, a hat or bonnet.) *Bot.* The  
orbicular expansion of a mushroom  
covering the fructification.

**Pili Congē'nīti**. *Anat.* Con-  
genital hairs; a term for the hair of  
the head, eyebrows, and eyelids, be-  
cause it exists at birth.

**Pili Postgē'nīti**. *Anat.* That  
which grows on certain parts after  
birth, as at puberty.

**Pili'ferus**, *a*, *um.* (*Pilus*, hair;  
φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Bearing,  
or covered with hair: pili'ferous.

**Pili'iformis**, *i*, *e.* (*Pilus*; *forma*,  
likeness.) *Bot.* Having the ap-  
pearance of hairs: pi'liform.

**Pili'gerus**, *a*, *um.* (*Pilus*; γέρω,  
to bear.) Same as *Pili'ferus*.

**Pill**. See *Pilula*.

**Pilliocau'sia**, *æ*, *f.* *Med.* A  
more modern name (derivation not  
very evident) for the old composi-  
tion called *Hiera picra*, or holy bitter;  
vulgarly rendered Pillicoshy.

**Pilōca'rpus**, *a*, *um.* (*Pilus*; καρ-  
πός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit covered  
with hair: piloca'rpous.

**Pilōsus**, *a*, *um.* (*Pilus*; ter-  
minal -ōsus.) Having hair: pi'lous  
or pi'lose.

**Pi'lūla**, *æ*, *f.* (Dim. *Pīla*, a ball.)  
*Pharm.* A small round form of dry  
medicine, of the size of a pea, which  
can be swallowed whole: a pill.



**Pilŭlāris**, *is, e.* (*Pilŭla*.) *Pharm.* Pertaining to a pill: *pi'lular*.

**Pilŭlŭdŕus**, *a, um.* (*Pilŭla*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers united into capitules of a round form: *piluliflo'rous*.

**Pimēlādēn**, *ēnis, m.* (*Πιμελή*, fat; *ἄδην*, a gland.) *Anat.* A sebaceous gland.

**Pimēlītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Pimēlē*, fat; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

**Pimēlōdēs**, *adj.* (*Pimēlē*; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or full of fat: *pi'melous*.

**Pimēlōsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Fatness or obesity.

**Pimēnta**, *a, f.* (*Pimicnta*, the Spanish fir.) *Pharmacopœial* name (L. E.) for the unripe berries of the *Eugenia pimenta*; (U.S.A.) of the *Myrtus pimenta*: *pimēnto*.

**Pimpīnēlla**, *a, f.* (As if *Bipinnella*; the leaves being doubly pinnate.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferæ*.

**Pimpīnēlla Anīsum**. *M. Med.* The plant *Anisc*; called also *Anisum* and *A. vulgare*.

**Pimple**. See *Papula*.

**Pin and Web**. *Pathol.* An old popular name for an opacity of the *cornea*. See *Albugo*, *Leucoma*.

**Pine**. See *Pinus*.

**Pīneal**. (*Pīnea*, a pine-tree.) Belonging to, or like the fruit of a pine-tree. *Pīneālis, is, e.*

**Pīneal Gland**. *Anat.* A small substance, about the size of a pea, situated above the *tubercula quadrigemina*. Descartes supposed it the seat of the soul. *Cōnārium, ii. n.*

**Pinguēcŭla**, *a, f.* (*Pinguis*, fat.) *Pathol.* A tumour near the edge of the *cornea*, apparently, but not really, adipose: a *pi'nguecule*.

**Pingue'dinous**. (*Pinguēdo*, fat; terminal *-ōsus*.) Fatty; greasy; unctuous. *Pinguēdīnōsus, a, um.*

**Pinguēfōlius**, *a, um.* (*Pinguis*, fat; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having thick and fleshy leaves: *pinguifolious*.

**Pīnie**. (*Pīnus*, the fir-tree; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the fir-tree; applied to an acid. *Pīnēcus, a, um.*

**Pinifōlius**, *a, um.* (*Pīnus*, the pine-tree; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear or coriaceous leaves, like those of the fir: *pinifolious*.

**Pīnna**, *a, f.* (*Πίννα*, a wing.) *Anat.* The *ala*, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose. Also, the broad portion of the external ear. *Bot.* The leaflet of a pinnate leaf. *Ichthyol.* A fin.

**Pinnatīfid**. (*Pinna*; *fīndo*, to slit.) *Bot.* Cut transversely into oblong parallel segments. *Pinnatīfidus, a, um.*

**Pinnatīpes**, *pēdis, adj.* (*Pinnatus*, feathered; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the toes bordered by membranes: *pinnatipede*.

**Pinnātus**, *a, um.* (*Pinna*.) *Bot.* Having leaflets proceeding laterally from one stalk; winged: *pi'mate*.

**Pīnŭla**, *a, f.* (Dim. *Pinna*.) *Bot., Ichthyol.* A little leaflet; a little fin: a *pi'nnullē*.

**Pinnŭlātus**, *a, um.* (*Pinnŭla*.) *Bot.* Applied to the leaflet of winged leaves when it is again subdivided: *pi'nnullate*. *Ichthyol.* Having small fins.

**Pint**. (Sax. *Pynt*.) *Pharm.* A liquid measure containing twenty fluid ounces, the eighth part of a gallon. *Octārius, ii, m.*

**Pinus**, *i, and ŭs, m. and f.* (*Πίνυς*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*, Ord. *Monadelphica*. Juss. *Conifera*.)

**Pinus A'bies**. *M. Med.* The spruce fir-tree.

**Pinus Balsā'mea**. *M. Med.* The tree which affords Canadian balsam.

**Pinus Lā'rix**. *M. Med.* The larch-tree, from which is obtained the Venice turpentine.

**Pinus Pālū'stris**. *M. Med.* Given (*Pharm. L.* 1851) as one of the plants from which *Terebinthina* (*Americana*) is obtained.

**Pinus Pīcea**. *Bot.* The silver, or common fir, from which the Strasbourg turpentine is obtained.

**Pinus Sylve'stris**. *M. Med.* The Scotch fir-tree, which yields the common turpentine, white and yellow resin, tar, or common pitch.

**Pīper**, *ēris, n.* (*Πέπερι*, from *πέπτω*, to concoct.) Pepper. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Piperacea*.

**Pīper A'lbum**. *Bot.* White

per, obtained from the same tree as black pepper: also called *Leucon*. See *Piper Nigrum*.

**Piper Arōmā'ticum.** *Bot.* A name for the *Piper nigrum*.

**Piper Brāsiliānum.** } *M. Med.*

**Piper Cāllicū'ticum.** } The pro-  
of the *Capsicum annuum*.

**Piper Cūbēba.** *M. Med.* The fruit, the dried fruit or berries of which are termed cubebs.

**Piper Guineē'nse.** } *Bot. M.*

**Piper Hispānīcum.** } *Med.* The

**Piper Indi'cum.** } produce  
the *Capsicum annuum*.

**Piper Jamaicē'nse.** *Bot.* Jamaica pepper; the *Myrtus pimenta*, allspice.

**Piper Lo'ngum.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the mature fruit, or dried spikes of pepper.

**Piper Nī'grum.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the dried ripe berries of black pepper.

**Pipērā'ceus, a, um.** (*Pīper*, *per*.) *Bot.* Belonging to the genus *Piper*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (f.): piperā'ceous.

**Piperī'n.** (*Pīper*.) *Chem.* A very resinous matter, the active principle of black pepper. *Pipērī'na, æ, f.*

**Pisci'vorous.** (*Piscis*, a fish; *vor*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Fish-devouring; synonymous with *Ichthyophagous*. *Pisci'vorus, a, um.*

**Pisīfo'rmis, is, e.** (*Pisum*, a pea; *ma*, likeness.) *Anat.* Resembling a pea: pi'siform.

**Pismire.** *Entomol.* The *Formica*.

**Piss-a-bed.** *M. Med.* The *Antodon taraxacum*.

**Pistā'cia, æ, f.** (Πίστάκια.) A genus, Cl. *Diœcia*, Ord. *Pentandria*. Juss. *Terebinthaceæ*.

**Pistā'cia Lenti'scus.** *M. Med.* The shrub which yields mastick, or stic. See *Mastiche*.

**Pistā'cia Tērēbī'nthus.** *M. Med.* The tree which yields Chian Cyprus turpentine.

**Pistil.** *Bot.* See *Pistillum*.

**Pistillā'ris, is, e.** (*Pistillum*.) Pertaining to a pistil: pistil-

**Pistillī'ferous.** (*Pistillum*; *fēro*, bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or having stamens. *Pistillī'fērus, a, um.*

**Pistillīfo'rmis, is, e.** (*Pistillum*, a pestle; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a pestle: pistillīform.

**Pistillum, i, n.** (*Pinso*, or *Piso*, to bray, or bruise.) *Bot.* A pistil, or pointal; the female organ of generation. *Pharm.* A pestle.

**Pit.** (*Sax. Pytt.*) *Surg.* The depression made by the pressure of the finger on any part of the body in an œdematous state.

**Pit of the Sto'mach.** *Anat.* The hollow part over the region of the stomach, and between the cartilages of the false ribs; the *Scrobiculus cordis*.

**Pitch.** See *Pix*.

**Pitch, Jew's.** *Chem.* Name for *Asphaltum*, or *Bitumen Judaicum*.

**Pitch-tree.** See *Pinus*.

**Pitcher-shaped.** See *Ascidia-tus*, *Urceolatus*.

**Pith.** (*Sax. Pitha.*) *Anat., Bot.* See *Medulla*.

**Pithy.** *Bot.* Full of pith. See *Inanis*.

**Pitta.** See *Pissa*.

**Pituita, æ, f.** (Πήτω, or *πήσσω*, to congeal.) Snot; phlegm; viscid and glutinous mucus.

**Pitu'itary.** (*Pituita*, phlegm.) Belonging to phlegm. *Pituitā'rius, a, um.*

**Pitu'itary Gland.** *Anat.* The small glandular body which rests on the *Sella Turcica*.

**Pitu'itary Mc'mbrane.** *Anat.* The Schneiderian membrane.

**Pityri'asis, is, or eos, f.** (Πίτυρα, scurf or dandriff.) *Pathol.* A skin disease in which irregular patches of small thin scales repeatedly form and separate, unattended with inflammation, and never collecting into crusts; a genus, Ord. *Squamæ*, of Willan's classification.

**Pix, icis, f.** (Πίσσα.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for a dry bitumen prepared from liquid pitch; black pitch.

**Pix A'rida.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for pitch from various species of *Pinus abies*.

**Pix Burgu'ndica.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for a concrete resinous exudation, probably from *Abies excelsa*.



**Pix Li'quida.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for tar, obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris*, and various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

**Pix Ni'gra.** *M. Med.* Black, or common pitch; inspissated tar.

**Placēbo.** (*Plāceo*, to please.) *Med.* I will please; applied to a medicine given rather to please than benefit a patient.

**Placēnta**, *α, f.* (Πλακοῦς, a cake.) *Bot.* Sometimes applied to the *Receptaculum*; also, to the *Trophosperma*. That portion of the ovary giving attachment to the ovules, either immediately or by the intervention of a funicle. *Anat., Obstet.* A circular, flat, vascular, flesh-like substance in the impregnated uterus, forming the principal medium by which the communication is preserved between the parent and child.

**Placēnta Præ'via.** *Obstet.* Applied to those cases in which the *placenta* is situated internally over the mouth of the womb, often proving a cause of excessive hemorrhage.

**Placentæformis.** See *Placentiformis*.

**Placentālis**, *is, e.* *Anat., Obstet.* Belonging to the *placenta*: plac'ntal.

**Placentārium**, *ii, n.* *Bot.* Same as *Placenta*.

**Placentātio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Plācenta*.) *Bot.* The manner in which the seeds are attached to the pericarp; the disposition of the cotyledons before and during germination: placenta'tion.

**Placentīfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Plācenta*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a cake: place'ntiform.

**Placentītis**, *idis, f.* (*Plācenta*; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *placenta*.

**Placēntūla**, *α, f.* (Dim. *Plācenta*.) A little *placenta*: a place'ntule.

**Plague.** See *Plaga, Pestis*.

**Plaited.** See *Plicatus*.

**Plane.** (*Plānus*, smooth.) *Geom.* A plain surface, all the points of which lie even between its bounding lines.

**Pla'net.** (Πλανήτης, wandering.) *Astron.* An opaque body moving in a regular order round the sun, re-

ceiving light from him, and shining by reflecting his light. *Plānēta*, *α, f.*

**Plānētārius**, *α, um.* (*Plānēta*, a planet.) *Astron.* Belonging to planets: pla'netary.

**Plānēticus**, *α, um.* (*Plānēta*.) Belonging to a planet; wandering; erratic: plane'tic.

**Plāniflōrus**, *α, um.* (*Plānus*, flat; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flat flowers: planiflo'rate.

**Plānifoliātus**, *α, um.* (*Plānus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having flat leaves: planifoli'ate.

**Plānisiliquus**, *α, um.* (*Plānus*; *siliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having flat *siliquæ*: planisili'quous.

**Plānōdia**, *α, f.* (Πλανάομαι, to wander; *ōdōs*, a way.) *Surg. Pathol.* A false passage, as may be made in stricture of the *urethra* in treating by a bougie, sound, or catheter.

**Pla'nta**, *α, f.* (*Plānus*, flat.) *Anat.* The inferior surface or sole of the foot. *Bot.* A plant or vegetable.

**Plantaris**, *is, e.* (*Planta*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the sole of the foot: pla'ntar.

**Plantigrādus**, *α, um.* (*Planta*; *grādus*, a step.) *Zoöl.* Applied to man and certain other *mammifera* (pl. n.) that walk on the sole of the foot: pla'ntigrade.

**Plantivōrus**, *α, um.* (*Planta*; *vōro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Same as *Herbivorus*, and *Phytivorus*.

**Plānūria**, *α, f.* (Πλανάομαι, to wander; *ōvrou*, the urine.) *Surg. Pathol.* The passing of urine through an unnatural opening or channel: planu'ry.

**Plānus**, *α, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad) Flat; level; smooth; plain. *Anat.* Applied to the orbital portion (*Os planum*) of the ethmoid bone.

**Pla'sma**, *ātis, n.* (Πλάσσω, to form.) *Physiol.* A tenacious, plastic liquid, forming the coagulating portion of the blood, and that in which the corpuscles float; the *Liquor sanguinis*.

**Plaster.** See *Emplastrum*.

**Pla'ster of Paris.** *Chem.* Common name for *Gypsum*, or sulphate of lime.

**Plasti'citas**, *ātis, f.* (*Plasticus*.)

*ysiol.* The quality of forming or being : plasti'city.

**Plasti'cus**, *a, am.* (Πλάσσω, to make.) Forming; formative; generative : pla'stic.

**Platina**, *æ, f.* } (Span. Dim. **Platinum**, *i, n.* } *Plāta*, silver.)

*m.* A metal existing only in a metallic state, the heaviest body in nature, its colour not distinguishable from that of silver.

**Platinate**. *Chem.* A combination in which platinic oxide plays the part of an acid. *Plātinās, ātis, f.*

**Platīnicō-**. (*Plātinīcus.*) *Chem.* A prefix in many compound epithets of double salts, resulting from combination of a platinic with another metallic salt.

**Platīnicus**, *a, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to *platinum* : platī'nic.

**Platīnōso-**. (*Platīnōsus.*) *Chem.* A prefix in compound epithets of double salts resulting from combination of a platinous with another metallic salt.

**Platy-**. (Πλατύς, broad.) A pre-denoting breadth or flatness.

**Platýcarpus**, *a, um.* (Πλατύς; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit : platýcarpous.

**Platýcephālus**, *a, um.* (Πλατύς; κάλη, the head.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a flat or broad head : platýcephalous.

**Platýglōssus**, *a, um.* (Πλατύς; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Having a broad tongue. *Bot.* The *Heliopsis scyroglossa* has the corolla of its corona prolonged into a very broad tongue : platýglōssous.

**Platýlobus**, *a, um.* (Πλατύς; λοβός, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having broad lobes or segments : platýlobate.

**Platýlōmus**, *a, um.* (Πλατύς; λόμος, a frame or edge.) *Bot.* Having broadly margined leaves : platýlōmous.

**Platýneu'rus**, *a, um.* (Πλατύς; νῆρον, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having broad nervures : platýneu'rous.

**Platýpes**, *pēdis*, adj. (Πλατύς; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot of the stipes dilated at its base : pla'ty-pes.

**Platýpē'tālus**, *a, um.* (Πλατύς; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having broad petals : platýpē'talous.

**Platýphy'llus**, *a, um.* (Πλατύς;

φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having broad leaves : platýphy'llous.

**Platýpōdus**, *a, um.* (Πλατύς; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having broad feet or peduncles : platýpōdous.

**Platýsī'liquus**, *a, um.* (Πλατύς; σίliqua, a pod.) *Bot.* Having flat, broad *siliquæ* : platýsī'liquous.

**Platý'sma**, *ātis, n.* (Πλάτυσμα, a broad sheet; from πλατύνω, to dilate.) An expansion or dilatation.

**Platý'sma Myōdēs**. *Anat.* The broad, thin, subcutaneous muscle on the side of the neck.

**Pleiōphy'llus**, *a, um.* (Πλειός, full; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Bearing a great number of leaves : pleiōphy'llous.

**Plei'stocene**. (Πλειστος, most; καινός, recent.) *Geol.* Applied to the most recent or uppermost of the tertiary *strata*.

**Pleōna'smus**, *i, m.* (Πλεονασμός, a magnifying or exaggeration.) *Physiol.* A faulty formation, with a stronger growth, or an over-number or over-quantity of parts : a ple'o-nasm.

**Pleōne'cticus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pleonexia* : applied to a species of *Athymia* : pleone'ctic.

**Pleōne'xia**, *æ, f.* (Πλεονεξία.) *Pathol.* Greediness, grasping selfishness, overbearing temper or arrogance, regarded as mental disease.

**Plēsiomō'rphous**. (Πλησίος, near; μορφή, form.) *Chem.* Nearly of the same form. *Plēsiōmō'rphus*, *a, um.*

**Ple'sser**. (Πλήσσω, to strike.) *Med.* An instrument like a hammer for gently striking on the plessimeter in percussion.

**Plessi'meter**. (Πλήσσω; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* An instrument consisting of a circular piece of sole leather, to receive the strokes of the plessor in percussion. See *Pleximeter*.

**Plēthōra**, *æ, f.* (Πλήθω, to be full.) *Med.* Excessive fulness of the vessels; repletion; also, a fulness or plumpness of body.

**Plēthōricus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Plethora* : pletho'ric.

**Pleu'ra**, *æ, f.* (Πλευρά, the side.) *Anat.* A serous membrane divided into two portions by the *mediastinum*, that form the right and left



cavities of the thorax and invest its viscera like a shut sac. Also, the side; also, a rib.

**Pleu'ra Costālis.** } *Anat.* That

**Pleu'ra Pariē'tālis.** } portion of the *pleura* which lines the ribs or *parietes* of the thorax.

**Pleu'ra Pulmōnālis.** *Anat.* That portion of the *pleura* which invests the lungs.

**Pleura'lgia,** *α, f.* (Πλευρά; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *pleura*, or side: *pleura'lgia*. See *Pleurodynia*.

**Pleurapophy'sial.** *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to *Pleurapophysis*. *Pleurāpōphŷsiālis, is, e.*

**Pleurāpōphŷsis,** *is, or eos, f.* (Πλευρά; ἀποφύω, to be born from.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologues of the costal process, or lateral part on each side of a *vertebra*, the rib, or vertebral or bony part of a rib.

**Pleurapostēma,** *ātis, n.* (Πλευρά; ἀπόστημα, an aposteme.) *Surg. Pathol.* An aposteme, or abscess in the *pleura*.

**Pleurarthrō'cēe,** *es, f.* (*Pleurarthron*; κακός, evil.) *Surg. Pathol.* Caries of a rib-joint.

**Pleura'rthron.** } (Πλευρά;

**Pleura'rthrum,** *i, n.* } ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* The articulation of a rib.

**Pleu'ricus,** *α, um.* *Med.* Belonging to the *pleura*, etc.; *pleu'ric*.

**Pleurisy.** See *Pleuritis*.

**Pleuritīcus,** *α, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *pleuritis*; *pleuri'tic*.

**Pleuritis,** *idis, f.* (*Pleura*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pleura*; *pleu'risy*.

**Pleu'ro-.** (Πλευρά.) A prefix denoting relation to, or connection with, the *pleura*, the side, or a rib.

**Pleurōca'rpeus,** *α, um.* } (Πλευ-

**Pleurōca'rpus,** *α, um.* } ρά, the side; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. m.) of the *Musci Calyptratae*, in which the fruit is lateral upon the stem or branches: *pleurocar'pous*.

**Pleurōdy'nia,** *α, f.* (Πλευρά; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* External (rheumatic) pain in the side: *pleuro'dyne*. See *Pleuralgia*.

**Pleurōgŷ'nīcus,** *α, um.* (Pref. *Pleuro-*; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.*

Applied to the *insertion* of stamens when it takes place on the circumference of the ovary itself.

**Pleurōnērvius,** *α, um.* (*Pleuro-; νεύρον, a nerve.*) *Bot.* Having leaves or folioles supplied with a lateral nerve: *pleuronērvius*.

**Pleurorrhœa',** *α, f.* (*Pleuro-; ῥέω, to flow.*) *Pathol.* An exudation from, or collection of fluid within the *pleura*.

**Pleuro'rthopne'a,** *α, f.* (Πλευρά; ὀρθός, upright; πνέω, to breathe.) *Pathol.* Term for *Pleuritis*, in which the patient can only breathe when sitting erect.

**Pleurospa'smus,** *i, m.* (*Pleuro-; σπασμός, a spasm.*) *Pathol.* Cramp in the side: *pleurospasm*.

**Pleurōthō'tōnos,** *adj.* (Πλευρόθεν, from one side; τείνω, to bend.) *Pathol.* Bent or stretched from one side; applied to a variety of *Tetanus*.

**Plexi'meter.** (Πληξίς, a stroke; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* A flat piece of ivory by means of which *mediate percussion* is performed. *Plexi'mētrum, i, n.* See *Plessimeter*.

**Plexime'tric.** *Med.* Belonging to the pleximeter. *Pleximētricus, α, um.*

**Plexiometrum.** See *Pleximeter*.

**Ple'xipes,** *pēdis, adj.* (*Plecto, to entangle*; *pes, a foot.*) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* formed of a well defined interlacement of fibres: *ple'xipede*.

**Ple'xus,** *ūs, m.* (*Plecto, to knit.*) A network. *Anat.* The intertwining and intercrossing of the vessels of the system, but chiefly of the nerves.

**Ple'xus Cardi'æus.** *Anat.* That supplying the heart, formed by union of the eighth pair of nerves and great sympathetic.

**Plexus Choroides.** See *Choroid Plexus*.

**Ple'xus Pamp'yni'fo'rnis.** *Anat.* The plexus of blood-vessels about the spermatic cord.

**Ple'xus Pulmōnīcus.** *Anat.* Formed by the union of the eighth pair with the great sympathetic.

**Ple'xus Rētīculāris.** *Anat.*

network of vessels situated beneath the *Fornix* of the brain.

**Plica**, *a, f.* (*Plico*, to plait.) *hol.* A disease in which the hair comes inextricably knitted and matted together; knitted or plaited; also termed *Trichoma*, *Trichiasis*.

**Plica Pölönica**. *Pathol.* The disease *Plica*, because peculiar to Poland.

**Plicatus**, *a, um.* (*Plicor*, to be plaited together.) *Bot.* Folded; matted: plicate.

**Pliciferus**, *a, um.* (*Plica*; *fëro*, bear.) *Bot.* Having folds: pliciferous.

**Pliocene**. (*Πλειών*, more; *πός*, recent.) *Geol.* The upper series as containing a greater percentage of recent *Testacea* than *Miocene* or *Eocene*.

**Plugging**. (Belg. *Plugghe*, a wooden peg.) *Obstet.* The act or operation of stuffing pieces of rag, sponge, or the like, into the *vagina* in cases of severe hemorrhage, to act as a plug for preventing the farther escape of blood, so that the *coagula* thus formed will mechanically and actually stop the mouths of the bleeding vessels. See *Tampon*. *Surg. hol.* An analogous operation on the nostrils, in *epistaxis*.

**Plum**. (Sax. *Plume*.) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Prunus domestica*; when dried and preserved it is called a *plum*, or French plum. *Prunum, i, n.*

**Plumbate**. *Chem.* A combination of plumbic oxide with another oxide, with regard to which it plays the part of an acid. *Plumbas, a, f.*

**Plumbico-**. (*Plumbicus*.) *Chem.* A prefix in compound epithets for plumbic salts, denoting a combination of plumbic with another salt indicated by the rest of the epithet.

**Plumbicus**, *a, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to lead: plumbic.

**Plumbosus**, *a, um.* (*Plumbum*; mineral -*osus*.) *Chem.* Having or composed of lead.

**Plumbum**, *i, n.* (Unascertained.) *Chem.* The well-known metal lead.

**Plumiform**. (*Plūma*, a feather; *na*, likeness.) Like a plume or feather. *Plūmifōrmis, is, e.*

**Plumōsus**, *a, um.* (*Plūma*; ter-

minial -*osus*.) *Nat. Hist.* Feathered; full of feathers: plumous.

**Plumule**. (Dim. *Plūma*.) *Bot.* The scaly part ascending from the heart of the seed, resembling a little feather. *Plūmūla, a, f.* See *Gemmule*.

**Plūmūlīfōrmis, is, e.** (*Plūmūla*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a small feather: plumuliform.

**Plūri-**. (*Plūres*, many.) A prefix denoting many or several.

**Plūriflorus**, *a, um.* (*Plūres*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having many flowers; pluriflorous.

**Plūriflobus**, *a, um.* (*Plūres*; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Formed of many lobes: plurilobous.

**Plūriflōcūlāris, is, e.** (*Plūres*; *lōcūlus*, a little place.) *Bot.* Applied to an ovary which contains cavities in considerable numbers: plurilocular.

**Plūripartitus**, *a, um.* (*Plūres*; *partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx when it presents many incisions extended almost to its base: pluripartite.

**Plūripētālus**, *a, um.* (*Plūres*; *pētālus*, a petal.) *Bot.* Same as *Polypetalus*.

**Plūrisēriātus**, *a, um.* (*Plūres*, many; *sēries*.) *Bot.* That which is disposed in many rows: pluriserial.

**Plūrivalvis**, *is, e.* (*Plūres*; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Composed of many valves: plurivalve.

**Plūtōniānus**, *a, um.* (*Plūto*, the god of hell.) *Geol.* Applied to a Cl. of earths produced by fire: pluto'nian.

**Plūtōnicus**, *a, um.* (*Plūto*.) *Geol.* Applied to a Cl. of earths which, brought from the bowels of the earth by the action of internal fires, are spread on the surface of the globe; pluto'nic.

**Plūtōnīsmus, i, n.** (*Plūto*; terminal -*ismus*.) *Geol.* A hypothesis which attributes to subterranean fires the action of volcanoes, the constitution of the principal beds, or at least, of the crust of the globe.

**Plūviālis, is, e.** (*Plūvia*, rain.) Pertaining to rain: plu'vial.

**Pneuma'tic**. (*Πνεῦμα*, air.) Belonging to air or gas. *Pneumā'ticus, a, um.*

**Pneuma'tic Trough**. *Chem.* A trough of a particular construction



for collecting gases under water, or quicksilver, so as to exclude atmospheric air; also called *Hydropneumatic trough*.

**Pneumatics.** (Πνεῦμα.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the nature and properties of air. *Pneumática*, *æ*, *f*.

**Pneu'mäto-.** (Πνεῦμα.) A prefix signifying relation to or connection with air or breath.

**Pneu'mätöcēle**, *cs*, *f*. (Πνεῦμα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Any kind of *hernia* filled with flatus; *pneu'matocele*. See *Physocle*.

**Pneu'mätöchēmia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Pneu-mäto-*; *chēmia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Pneumatic chemistry.

**Pneu'mätöchēmicus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* The *pneumato-chemical apparatus*, invented by Priestley, is a tub full of water arranged so that it will permit of gases being easily collected. Belonging to *Pneumatochemia*: *pneumatochemical*.

**Pneu'mätöchymifērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pneu'mäto-*; *chymifērus*, bearing chyme.) *Bot.* Applied to the *trachææ* of vegetables when composed of two tubes, the one straight and full of air, the other rolled into a spiral form and full of liquid: *pneu'matochymiferous*.

**Pneu'mätödyspnœ'a**, *æ*, *f*. (*Pneu'mäto-*; *dyspnœa*, difficult breathing.) *Pathol.* Emphysematous *dyspnœa*.

**Pneu'mätölō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Pneu-mäto-*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of air or breath: *pneumatology*.

**Pneu'mäto'meter.** (Πνεῦμα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of inspired air. *Pneu'mätö'mētrum*, *i*, *n*.

**Pneu'mätö'phōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pneu-mäto-*; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the tubes straight and full of air, which is conducted to the centre of the spiral tube of the *trachææ*.

**Pneu'mätōsis**, *is*, *oreos*, *f*. (Πνευματόω, to distend with wind.) Windy swelling; a genus, *Ord.* *Intumescens*, *Cl.* *Cachexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*: *Emphysema*.

**Pneu'mätothōrax**, *acis*, *f*. (*Pneu-mäto-*; θώραξ, the chest.) *Pathol.* Air in the chest, or *thorax*.

**Pneumo-.** Same as *Pneumato-*.  
**Pneumoga'stric.** (Πνεύμων, the lung; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Anat.* Belonging to the lung and belly. *Pneumōga'stricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Pneumon-.** Same as *Pneumato-*.  
**Pneumōnæ'mia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πνεύμων; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Congestion of blood in the lungs.

**Pneumōnā'lgia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πνεύμων; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the lung: *pneumonia'lgia*.

**Pneumō'nia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πνευμονία, a disease of the lung.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung; a genus of the *Ord.* *Phlegmasia*, *Cl.* *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. See *Pneumonitis*.

**Pneumō'nic.** (Πνεύμων.) *Anat., Med.* Belonging to the lung; pulmonary.

**Pneumōnitis**, *itis*, *f*. (Πνεύμων; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung; also termed *Pneumonia*, and *Pcripneumonia*.

**Pneumōno-.** Same as *Pneumäto-*.

**Pneu'mōnōdý'nia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πνεύμων; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the lung. See *Pneumonalgia*.

**Pneumōnœdēma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Πνεύμων; œdēma.) *Pathol.* *Œdema*, or dropsical condition of the substance of the lung.

**Pneumōnōga'stricus.** Same as *Pneumogastricus*. See *Pneumogastric*.

**Pneumōnō'mētrum.** Same as *Pneumatometer*.

**Pneumothorax.** See *Pneumatothorax*.

**Pock.** (Sax. Pock.) *Pathol.* A pustule; applied especially to *varicella*, or chicken-pock.

**Pōcūlāris**, *is*, *c*. (*Pōcūlum*, a cup.) Belonging to a cup: *po'cular*. See *Sinus Pocularis*.

**Pōcūlifo'rnis**, *is*, *c*. (*Pōcūlum*; forma, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a cup; *po'culiform*.

**Pōcūlum Dio'genis.** *Anat.* The *vola manus*, or hollow of the hand: *Diogenes' cup*.

**Pod.** See *Siliqua*.

**Pō'dāgra**, *æ*, *f*. (Πούς, the foot; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the joints of the foot. A genus, *Ord.* *Phlegmasia*, *Cl.* *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Pōdā'gricus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Podagra*: *podā'gric*.

**Pōda'lgia**, α, f. (Ποὺς; ἄλγος, in.) *Pathol.* Pain in the foot, as in gout, rheumatism, or the like.

**Pōdānencēphā'lia**, α, f. (Ποὺς; encēphālia.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The condition of a monster-fetus without a brain, what exists for a head being borne on a peduncle.

**Pōdarthrītis**, ἰdis, f. (Ποὺς; thrītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the joints of the foot.

**Pōdencēphā'lia**, α, f. (Pōdencēphālus.) *Anat., Obstet.* Term for the condition of a *Podencephalus*.

**Pōdencēphālus**, i, m. (Ποὺς; ἰdis; κεφαλῇ, the head.) *Anat., Obstet., Physiol.* A monster-fetus, the brain of which, without a cranium, hangs by a pedicle.

**Pōdētium**, ii, n. (Dim. Ποὺς.) *Bot.* The peculiar footstalk of the pericarpes in cup-lichens.

**Pōdōcārpus**, i, m. (Ποὺς; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* The ovary borne on a pedicel: a po'docarp.

**Pōdōcēphālus**, α, um. (Ποὺς; κεφαλῇ, the head.) *Bot.* Having the flowers united into heads: podocephalous.

**Pōdōedēma**, ātis, n. (Ποὺς; αὐδή, a swelling.) *Pathol.* *Edema* of the feet.

**Pōdōptērus**, α, um. (Ποὺς; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having the peduncles with expansions in form of wings: podopterous.

**Pōdosperma**, ātis, n. (Ποὺς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* The funiculus, or filament by which the ovule adheres to the *placenta*: a po'dosperm.

**Pēciliānus**, α, um. (Ποικίλος, varied.) *Geol.* Applied to rocks having varied or chequered colouration: pecilianous.

**Pēcilōpōdus**, α, um. (Ποικίλος; ποδός.) *Zoöl.* Having dissimilar feet: pecilopodous.

**Pointal**. See *Pistillum*.

**Pointed**. See *Acuminatus*.

**Pōinting**. *Surg.* The conical fleshy projection, of a light yellow colour, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe.

**Pōison**. (Fr. *Poison*.) *Chem.* A mineral, or vegetable substance which, applied externally, or taken into the body, operates such a change in the animal economy as to

produce disease and death. *To'xicum*, i, n.; *Vēnēnum*, i, n.

**Pōi'son-laurel**. *M. Med.* The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

**Pōison-oak**. *M. Med.* The *Rhus toxicodendron*.

**Pō'lar**. *Astron.* Belonging to the pole. *Pōlāris*, is, f.

**Pō'lar Cīrcles**. *Astron.* Those which circumscribe the poles—the northern or Arctic, the southern or Antarctic.

**Polarisa'tion**. (Pōlāris.) *Nat. Philos.* The state of having polarity.

**Polarisa'tion of Light**. *Nat. Philos.* A modification which light presents in traversing a crystal endowed with double refraction, consisting in that all the molecules of the same ray are there disposed parallel with each other, so that their homologous faces may be turned towards the same sides of the space. *Pōlārisātio*, ōnis, f.

**Pola'rity**. (Pōlus.) *Nat. Philos.* The property of the magnet in pointing to the poles. That property which disposes the particles of all kinds of matter to move in a regular and determinate manner when affected by other agents. *Pōlārītas*, ātis, f.

**Poles**. *Astron.* The extremities of the axis of a sphere; specially applied to those of the earth, termed the North and South poles. Pl. of *Pōlus*, i, m.

**Pōliāter**, tris, m. (Πόλις, a city; ἱατρός, a physician.) *Med.* A city or town physician; a town doctor or surgeon.

**Pōlītīa**, α, f. (Πολιτεία, the governance, civil polity, or condition of a state.) *Med. Jur.* The polity by which a city or town is governed: police.

**Pōlītīa Mē'dica**. *Med. Jur.* The medical police of a town or city.

**Pō'llen**, īnis, n. (Fine flour.) *Bot.* The *farina* of flowers contained in the anther.

**Pō'llex**, īcis, m. (*Polleo*, to be very strong.) *Anat.* The thumb; also the great toe.

**Pōllīnīcus**, α, um. (*Pollen*.) *Bot.* Applied to the heap of compact pollen that fills each partial cavity of the anther in the *Orchidea*.



and *Asclepiadeæ*. Belonging to pollen: pollinæ.

**Pollini'ferus**, *a, um.* (*Pollen*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing pollen: pollini'ferous.

**Pollini'n.** *Bot.* A peculiar and highly combustible substance obtained from the pollen of tulips. *Pollin'ina*, *a, f.*

**Pollin'ösus**, *a, um.* (*Pollen*: terminal -ösus.) *Bot.* Covered with a yellow powder like pollen: pollinous.

**Pollutio**, *önis, f.* (*Polluo*, to defile.) See *Nocturnal Pollution*.

**Polo'dic.** (*Πολύς*, many; *ὁδός*, a way.) *Physiol.* Proposed by M. Hall to express the fact of the action of the *Vis nervosa* from each one point of the diastaltic system, in many, or even all directions, to every other; also termed *Panodic*. *Polò'dicus*, *a, um.*

**Pöly-**. (*Πολύς*.) A prefix denoting many or much.

**Pölyäca'nthus**, *a, um.* (*Πολύς*; *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having many spines or thorns: polyaca'nthous.

**Pölyäde'lphius**, *a, um.* } (*Πο-*

**Pölyade'lphus**, *a, um.* } *λύς*; *ἄδελφός*, a brother.) *Bot.* Having many brotherhoods; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): polyade'lphious, or polyadel'phous.

**Pölyä'dënus**, *a, um.* (*Πολύς*; *ἄδην*, a gland.) *Bot.* Bearing many glands: polya'denous.

**Pölyandricus.** Same as *Polyandrius*.

**Pölyandrius**, *a, um.* } (*Πολύς*;

**Pölyandrus**, *a, um.* } *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.) *Bot.* Having many stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): polya'ndrious, or polya'ndrous.

**Pölyanthus**, *a, um.* (*Πολύς*; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Bearing many flowers: polya'nthous.

**Pölycä'märus**, *a, um.* (*Πολύς*; *κάμαρα*, a vault.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits formed by the union of a great number of *camaræ*: polycä'marous.

**Pölycarpe'lleus**, *a, um.* (*Πολύς*, many; *carpella*, a carpel.) *Bot.* Applied to phanerocotyledonous, complete, hypogynous, polypetalous plants, the fruit of which results from many carpels grown together: polycarpe'lleous.

**Pölycä'rpiceus**, *a, um.* (*Πολύς*;

*καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that bear fruit many times during their existence: polycä'rpice.

**Pölycä'rpus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having or bearing much fruit: polycä'rpous.

**Pölycē'phälus**, *a, um.* (*Πολύς*; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Having many heads: polycē'phalous.

**Pölycērätus**, *a, um.* (*Πολύς*; *κέρας*, a horn.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the fruits, elongated, numerous and aggregate, resemble a bundle of small horns. *Zoöl.* Having many horns: polycera'tons.

**Pölychrestos.** } (*Πολύς*;

**Pölychrestus**, *a, um.* } *χρηστός*, useful.) *Pharm.* Having many uses or virtues: po'lychrest.

**Polychroma'tic.** (*Πολύς*; *χρῶμα*, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Of various colours; many-coloured. *Pölychrōmā'ticus*, *a, um.*

**Pölyclōnos.** } (*Πολύς*;

**Pölyclōnus**, *a, um.* } *κλῶν*, a branch.) *Bot.* Having many branches; same as *Ramosus*: polyclō'nous.

**Pölycō'ceus**, *a, um.* (*Πολύς*; *κόκος*, a kernel.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits composed of many kernels or seeds: polycō'ceous.

**Pölydī'psia**, *a, f.* (*Πολύς*; *ἐνψή*, thirst.) *Pathol.* Excessive thirst: a genus, Ord. *Dysorexia*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Pöly'gāla**, *a, f.* (*Πολύς*; *γάλα*, milk.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*, Ord. *Octandria*. Juss. *Polygaleæ*.

**Pöly'gāla Sč'nēga.** *M. Med.* The rattlesnake milk-wort, or *Seneca*.

**Pölygāla'ctia**, *a, f.* (*Πολύς*; *γάλα*, milk.) *Med.* Excessive secretion, or an overflow of milk.

**Polyga'lic.** (*Pölygāla*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to the *Pölygāla senega* and other species: applied to an acid discovered in them. *Pölygāl'icis*, *a, um.*

**Polygalin.** *Chem.* A bitter alkaline principle discovered in several species of *Pölygāla*. *Pölygāl'ina*, *a, f.*

**Pölygā'mius**, *a, um.* } (*Πολύς*;

**Pölygāmus**, *a, um.* } *γάμος*, a marriage.) *Bot.* Having male and female flowers; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): polyga'mious or poly'gamous.

**Pölygē'niceus**, *a, um.* (*Πολύς*;

*πᾶν*, to produce.) *Mineral*. Applied to a rock which owes its origin to fragments of different rocks united by a calcareous cement: *polyge'nic*.

**Polygon**. (*Πολύς*; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom*. A figure having more than four angles and faces.

*Polygonum*, *i*, *n*.

**Polygonal**. *Geom*. Belonging to a polygon. *Polygonus*, *a*, *um*.

**Polygonatus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *ὄνυξ*, the joint of grasses.) *Bot*. Applied to one of the *Gramineæ*, the summit of which has a great many joints: *polygonate*.

**Polygonum**, *i*, *n*. (Same.) *A* *um*. genus, *Cl*. *Octandria*, *Ord*. *Polypnia*. *Juss*. *Polygonaceæ*.

**Polygonum Bistorta**. *M. Med*. The plant bistort.

**Polygynus**, *a*, *um*. } (*Πολύς*;

**Polygynus**, *a*, *um*. } *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot*. Having many pistils; applied to an *Ord*. (pl. *n*.): *polygynous*.

**Polyhedral**. } *Geom*. Belonging to a polyhedron.

**Polyhedral**. } *Geom*. Belonging to a polyhedron.

**Polyhedron**. (*Πολύς*; *ἔδρα*, a base.) *Geom*. A solid figure consisting of many bases or sides. *Polyhedrum*, *i*, *n*.

**Polymorphus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *μορφή*, shape.) Having many forms; *Utriform*: *polymorphous*.

**Polyneurus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *ἕρπον*, a nerve.) *Bot*. Applied to a plant the lateral nervures of which are very numerous: *polyneurous*.

**Polyopia**, *a*, *f*. (*Πολύς*; *ὄπτομαι*, see.) *Pathol*. An affection of the organs of sight in which the objects are multiplied; multiple vision: *polyopy*.

**Polyparium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Polyppus*.) *Pol*. Applied to the habitation of those *polyppi* that live in numbers more or less considerable.

**Polypetalous**, *a*, *um*. } (*Πολύς*;

**Polypetalous**, *a*, *um*. } *πέταλον*, petal.) *Bot*. Having many petals; applied to a *Juss*. *Ord*. (pl. *f*.); *polyptaleous*: *polype'talous*.

**Polyphyllus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot*. Having many leaves: *polyphyllous*.

**Polypteris**, *a*, *um*. (*Polyppus*; *ἵκω*, to bear.) Bearing *polyppi*: *polypterous*.

**Polypiform**. (*Polyppus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Surg*. Of the appearance of a *polyppus*. *Polyppiformis*, *is*, *e*.

**Polypodium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Πολύς*; *πούς*, a foot.) A *Linn*. genus, *Cl*. *Cryptogamia*, *Ord*. *Filices*. *Juss*. *Filicoideæ*.

**Polypodium Filix Mas**. *M. Med*. The *Aspidium filix mas*, or male fern.

**Polyposus**, *a*, *um*. (*Polyppus*; *terminal -osus*.) *Pathol*. Having *polyppi*, or tumour like a *polyppus*: *polyposous* or *polypal*.

**Polyppus**, *i*, *m*. (*Πολύς*; *πούς*, a foot.) *Surg. Pathol*. A tumour in the nose, *uterus*, or *vagina*; from its having numerous ramifications like legs or feet.

**Polyrhizus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *ρίζα*, a root.) *Bot*. Having many roots: *polyrhizous*.

**Polyssa'rcia**, *a*, *f*. (*Πολύς*; *σάρξ*, flesh.) *Pathol*. An increased bulk of body beyond what is healthy; obesity; a genus, *Ord*. *Intumescen-tiæ*, *Cl*. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Polyssa'reus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Med*. Having much flesh; obese: *polysa'reous*.

**Polysep'alus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *σέpalum*, a sepal.) *Bot*. Applied to a calyx, or to a simple perianth composed of many distinct segments which fall separately: *polysep'alous*.

**Polysetus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *σέτα*, a bristle.) *Bot*. Having long hairs like bristles: *polysetous*.

**Polysporus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *σπόρα*, a seed.) *Bot*. Containing many spores: *polysporous*.

**Polysta'chyus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *στάχυς*, an ear.) *Bot*. Having many spikes or ears: *polysta'chyous*.

**Polystemonis**, *is*, *e*. (*Πολύς*; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot*. Applied to a *Cl*. in which the stamens are superior in number to the petals.

**Polystethoscopia**, *ii*, *n*. } (*Πο-*

**Polystethoscopia**, *i*, *n*. } *λός*; *stethoscopia*.) *Med*. An instrument for various uses, as a stethoscope: a *polystethoscope*.

**Polystigmus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*; *στίγμα*, a stigma.) *Bot*. Having many pistillary organs in each flower: *polystigmaticous*.

**Polystylus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πολύς*;



στῦλος, a pillar or style.) *Bot.* Having many styles: polystylous.

**Polyte'chnic.** (Πολύς; τέχνη, art.) Belonging to many, or several of the arts and sciences. *Pōlyte'chnicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Pōly'trichus**, *a*, *um*. (Πολύς; θρίξ, hair.) Having abundant hair: poly'trichous.

**Pōmāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pōmum*, an apple.) *Bot.* Belonging to an apple; applied to a *Juss. Ord.* (pl. f.): pomaceous.

**Pome.** (*Pomum*.) *Bot.* A fleshy indehiscent pericarp, formed of a semi-inferior ovary consisting of from two to five carpels, or of the calyx and ovary united. *Pōma*, *æ*, *f*.

**Pomegra'nate.** (*Pōmum*; *grānātus*, having grains.) *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Punica granatum*.

**Pōmī'ferus**, *a*, *um*. *Pōmum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing apples: pomiferous.

**Pōmīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Pōmum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.*, *Entomol.* Having the form of an apple: po'miform.

**Pōmōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Pōmum*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on fruits: pomology.

**Pomphōlŷgōdēs**, *adj*. (*Pompholyx*; terminal-ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Pompholyx*: pompholygous.

**Pōmphōlyx**, ŷgis, *f*. (Πομφός, a bladder.) *Pathol.* A small vesicle or bladder especially containing water; also, a skin disease in which there is an eruption of bullæ without inflammation round them, and unattended by fever.

**Pōmum**, *i*, *n*. *Bot.* An apple, or larger fruit; a fleshy pericarp, or seed-vessel, enclosing a tough capsule with several seeds.

**Pōmum Adāmi.** *Anat.* The prominence of the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage, forming an angular projection on the fore part of the neck.

**Pondērābīlitas**, ātis, *f*. (*Pondēro*, to weigh.) *Nat. Philos.* The quality of that which is supposed to have weight: ponderability.

**Pons Varolii.** See *Varolii*, *Pons*.

**Pōples**, ātis, *m*. (*Post*, behind; *plico*, to fold.) *Anat.* The ham or back part of the knee-joint.

**Poplitæ'us**, *a*, *um*. (*Poples*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the ham: poplite'al.

**Poplite'ad.** *Anat.* Applied by Dr Barclay, the same as *Popliteal*, used adverbially.

**Poplite'al.** (*Poples*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the ham. *Poplitæ'us*, *a*, *um*.

**Poplite'al Space.** *Anat.* A somewhat oval space, of considerable depth, behind the knee-joint.

**Poppy.** See *Papaver*.

**Poppy, Red Corn.** *M. Med.* The *Papaver rhœas*.

**Poppy, White.** *M. Med.* The *Papaver somniferum*.

**Populi'n.** *Chem.* Name given to an alkali found in the bark of the *Populus tremula*, or aspen-tree. *Pōpūlīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Porecellāneus**, *a*, *um*. } (*Porcel-*

**Porcellānus**, *a*, *um*. } *lāna*, a porcelain vessel.) *Pathol.* Belonging to porcelain: porcellaneous.

**Pōrīeus**, *a*, *um*. *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to a pore or opening: po'ric.

**Pōrīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Pōrus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of simple pores: po'riform.

**Pornogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πόρνη, a prostitute; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A history of prostitution: porno'graphy.

**Pōrōma**, ātis, *n*. (Πώρωμα.) *Surg. Pathol.* A callus, or hardened part.

**Pōrōphy'llus**, *a*, *um*. (Πόρος, a pore; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves sprinkled with transparent points like pores, as the *Bæbera porophylla*: porophyllous.

**Pōrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Poroma*, or the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited by a callus.

**Poro'sity.** (*Pōrus*, a pore.) *Nat. Philos.* A property consisting in the existence of spaces between the particles which compose matter, filled with air, water, or other substances. *Pōrōsitas*, ātis, *f*.

**Pōrōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pōrus*; terminal-ōsus.) Having or full of pores: po'rous.

**Pō'rphŷra**, *æ*, *f*. (Πορφύρα, purple.) *Pathol.* A name for the disease scurvy. See *Scorbutus*.

**Porphŷri'sma**, ātis, *n*. (Πορφύρα.) *Pathol.* Name for *Scarlatina*.

**Porriginōsus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.*

aving or full of *Porrigo*: porri-  
ous.

**Porri'go**, *ivis*, m. and f. (*Porrum*,  
eek; terminal -igo.) *Pathol.* Ring-  
orm of the scalp; scald-head: also  
named *Favus* and *Tinea*.

**Po'r'rum**, *i*, n. See *Allium*  
*porrum*.

**Port-cau'stic**. (*Porto*, to carry;  
*usticum*, caustic.) *Surg.* A small  
cylindrical instrument for carrying  
the caustic substance in the pocket.

**Porta**, *æ*, f. (*Porto*, to carry.)  
door or gate. *Anat.* That part  
of the liver where its vessels enter.

**Portio Dūra**. *Anat.* The  
hard branch of the seventh pair of  
nerves; the facial nerve.

**Portio Mo'llis**. *Anat.* The  
soft branch of the seventh pair of  
nerves; the auditory, or accoustic  
nerve.

**Pōrus**, *i*, m. (Πῶρος.) *Surg.*  
*Pathol.* The thick hard skin, or  
corn; callus.

**Pōrus**, *i*, m. (Πόρος, a means of  
passing.) *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Physiol.* A  
pore; a pore. See *Spiraculum*.

**Pōrus O'pticus**. *Anat.* A  
small dark point or pore in the centre  
of the optic nerve, through which the  
central artery of the *retina* passes.

**Po'sitive Elements**. *Nat.*  
*Philos.* The plates of zinc in the  
galvanic pile.

**Po'sitive Pole**. *Nat. Philos.*  
The copper plate of the last pair of  
plates in a galvanic battery.

**Positi'vity**. *Nat. Philos.* The  
state of a body which manifests the  
phenomena of positive electricity.  
*Positivitas*, *ātis*, f.

**Po'sset**. A preparation peculiar  
to the English; being milk heated  
by boiling, and then curdled with  
leaven, treacle, or an acid. *Possētum*,  
*n*.

**Post-**. (*Post*, after.) A prefix  
denoting after, or following.

**Post Pa'r'tum**. (*Post*, after;  
*partus*, the time of travail.) *Obstet.*  
After or subsequent to child-birth;  
applied to hemorrhage or any other  
effluence ensuing upon parturi-  
tion.

**Postdilu'vianus**, *a, um*. (*Post*;  
*diluvium*, the deluge.) *Geol.* Ap-  
plied to the earths of transport and  
alluvies of the actual or *jovian*

period, which are posterior to the  
great catastrophe, called the deluge:  
postdilu'vian.

**Posthitis**, *idis*, f. (Πόσθη, the  
skin of the *glans penis*; terminal  
-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of  
the membrane of the *glans penis*.  
Same as *Balanitis*.

**Po'tash**. *Chem.* The vegetable  
alkali also termed *Kali*; properly,  
an hydrated protoxide of *potassium*.  
*Pōta'ssa*, *æ*, f.

**Pōta'ssa**, *æ*, f. A Latinised form  
of the word Potash.

**Pōta'ssa Fūsa**. *Chem.* The  
hydrate of potash; also called *Lapis*  
*infernalis*.

**Pōta'ssico-**. (*Potassicus*.) *Chem.*  
A prefix denoting relation to, or  
connection with, *potassium*.

**Pōta'ssicus**, *a, um*. (*Potassium*.)  
*Chem.* Belonging to *potassium*.  
*pota'ssic*.

**Pōta'ssium**, *ii*, n. *Chem.* The  
metallic basis of potash, discovered  
by Davy in 1807.

**Pota'to**. (Span. *Batata*.) *Bot.*  
Common name for the well-known  
root of the *Solanum tuberosum*.

**Pote'ntial Cau'tery**. *Surg.* The  
*Potassa fusa*, or *Nitras argenti*, in  
distinction from the Actual Cautery,  
or red-hot iron. *Cautērium Pōten-  
tiāle*.

**Pōtenti'lla**, *æ*, f. (*Pōtens*, power-  
ful.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*;  
Ord. *Polygynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*.  
The wild tansy.

**Pōtenti'lla Tormenti'lla**. *M.*  
*Med.* Systematic name of the tor-  
mentil plant.

**Pōtio**, *ōnis*, f. (Πίω, to drink.)  
*Pharm.* A medicinal mixture to  
be taken as a drink: a po'tion. See  
*Draught*.

**Pōtōmā'nia**, *æ*, f. (Πίω;  
*μα'nia*, madness.) *Pathol.* Drink-  
madness; the same as *Enomania*.

**Pouch**. (Sax. *Pocca*, a bag.) See  
*Sacculus*, *Saccus*.

**Poultice**. See *Cataplasma*.

**Poupart's Li'gament**. *Anat.*  
That portion of the inferior thick-  
ened edge of the tendon of the  
*Obliquus externus abdominis* muscle,  
stretching from the anterior supe-  
rior spinous process of the ilium to  
the spine of the *os pubis*; the  
crural arch.



**Prac'tice.** (*Πρακτική.*) *Med.* A general term for the extent of business as well as the performance of the duties of a medical practitioner, physician, surgeon, or apothecary. See *Praxis*.

**Præce'ssio, ònis, f.** (*Præcedo*, to precede.) *Astron.* The precession of the equinoxes is a slow displacement to which they are subject from year to year in a direction contrary to the motion of the sun : prece'ssion.

**Præco'rdia, òrum, n. pl.** (*Præ*, before ; *cor*, the heart.) *Anat.* The fore part of the thoracic region.

**Præfloratio.** See *Præfloration*.

**Præfoliatio, ònis, f.** (*Præ* ; *fólium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* The manner in which the leaves are disposed in the bud before evolution : præfolia'tion.

**Præmo'rsus, a, um.** (*Præmordeo*, to bite off.) Ending abruptly, as if bitten off : præmo'rsous.

**Præputium.** See *Prepuce*.

**Præ'vius, a, um.** (*Præ* ; *via*, a way.) Going before : præ'vial. See *Placenta Prævia*.

**Preci'pitant.** (*Precipito*, to cast down.) Casting down. *Chem.* Applied to the substance by the addition of which a precipitate is formed. *Preci'pitans, tis, part.*

**Preci'pitate.** (*Precipito*.) *Chem.* The substance which sinks to the bottom in the process of precipitation. *Preci'pitatum, i, n.*

**Preci'pitate, Red.** *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*.

**Preci'pitate, White.** *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum*.

**Precipita'tion.** (*Precipito*.) *Chem.* The process by which an acid and oxide being united in solution, and an alkali added of greater affinity to the acid combines with it, and the oxide sinks to the bottom. The oxide is named the *precipitate*, the alkali the *precipitant*. *Preci'pitatio, ònis, f.*

**Predispo'sing.** (*Prædispono*, to trim beforehand.) *Pathol.* Applied to the peculiar condition, habit of body, idiosyncrasy, age, temperament, sex, or structure of a part, which renders the system susceptible of disease ; præ'guminal. *Predi'spònens, tis, part.*

**Predisposi'tion.** (Same.) *Pa-*

*thol.* Any state of the system which disposes to the action of disease. *Prædisposi'tio, ònis, f.*

**Præflora'tion.** (*Præflūreo*, to blossom before the time.) *Bot.* Same as *Æstivation*. *Præflōrātio, ònis, f.*

**Præfro'ntal.** (*Præ* ; *frontāle os*, the frontal bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the middle part of the ethmoid bone. *Præ, frontālis, is, e.*

**Pregnancy.** (*Præ'gno*, to be great with young.) The state of being with child. *Præ'gna'ntia, æ, f.* See *Graviditas*.

**Præhe'nsile.** (*Prehendo*, to lay hold on.) Capable of laying hold on a thing. *Præhe'nsilis, is, e.*

**Præhe'nsion.** (Same.) A laying hold on a thing. *Præhe'nsio, ònis, f.*

**Premature La'bour.** *Obstet.* That which takes place during the last three months of the natural term, but before its completion.

**Premaxi'llary.** (*Præ* ; *maxil-lāre os*, the maxillary bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the *pars incisiva* of the superior maxilla. *Præ-maxillāris, is, e.*

**Pre-opercu'lar.** (*Præ* ; *opercu-lāris*.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the first or proximal segment of the radiated appendage of the tympano-mandibular arch. *Præ-opercu'lāris, is, e.*

**Pre'puce.** (*Præ* ; *pūtus*, the virile member.) *Anat.* The membranous or cutaneous fold which covers the *Glans penis* ; also, a similar covering for the *Glans clitoridis* : the foreskin. *Præpūtium, ii, n.*

**Prepuce, Absence of.** See *Apella*.

**Presbyōpia, æ, f.** (*Πρέσβυς*, an old man ; *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Pathol.* A defect of vision by which objects are seen imperfectly when near, but clearly when a little removed ; depending on too slow contraction of the iris.

**Prescrip'tion.** (*Præscribo*, to write before.) *Med.* A formula, or writing of medicines to be exhibited : a *recipe*. *Præs'crip'tio, ònis, f.*

**Presenta'tion.** (*Presento*, to present.) *Obstet.* The particular position of the child in the passages

birth, as arm-presentation, breech-presentation, etc. *Presentatio*, *is*, f.

**Presphe'noid.** (*Præ*; *sphēnoles* os, the sphenoid bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the anterior part of the base of the sphenoid bone. *Præsphēnoïdēs*, adj.

**Pretympa'nic.** (*Præ*; *tympācus*, tympanic.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the anterior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *retympā'nicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Priāpi'smus**, *i*, *m*. (*Πρίαπος*, the virile member; terminal -ισμός.) *Med.* Continual erection of the *penis*: priapism.

**Prickle.** See *Aculeus*.

**Prickly.** See *Aculeatus*.

**Primæ Viæ.** *Anat.* The stomach and intestines, in reference to their importance.

**Primaries.** *Ornithol.* The ten elastic quills attached to the *hand* or *bird* portion of the wing.

**Primārius**, *a*, *um*. (*Prīmus*, first.) *Astron.* Applied to those planets that have the sun for the centre of their movement, in distinction from the satellites or secondary planets: *primāry*.

**Primātes**, *um*, *m*. (*Prīmus*, first.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order of the *Amniifera*, which by their entire organisation seem deserving to be placed at the head of the Class, and above the animal kingdom.

**Primī'gēnus**, *a*, *um*. (*Prīmus*; *gēno*, to beget.) That which cometh naturally of itself. *Bot.* Applied the same as *Primitivus*.

**Primīna**, *æ*, *f*. (*Prīmus*.) *Bot.* The more exterior of the two membranes which envelope the *nucleus* of the ovule: the *primine*.

**Primī'pāra**, *æ*, *f*. (*Prīmus*; *phērio*, to bring forth.) *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* A woman who has brought forth her first child.

**Primī'pārus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to a first birth: *primi'parous*.

**Primī'tiæ**, *ārum*, *f*. pl. (*Prīmus*.) *Obstet.* The waters which usually escape before exclusion of the child.

**Prī'mitive Earths.** *Chem.*, *Geol.* These are nine—Barytes, *Strontia*, lime, *Magnesia*, *Alumina* or Clay,

*Silica*, *Glucina*, *Zirconia*, *Yttria*; to which a tenth, *Fluorina*, has lately been added.

**Prīmordiālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Prīmus*; *ordo*, a beginning.) First in order: *primō'rdial*.

**Prīmo'rdium**, *i*, *n*. (*Prīmus*; *ordium*, a beginning.) *Physiol.* The germ of the future bird in the egg.

**Prī'sma**, *ātis*, *n*. (*Πρίζω*, to cut with a saw.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of several planes with polygonal bases, equal, parallel, and similarly situated. *Nat. Philos.* A solid, glass, triangular-shaped body, through which the sun's rays are refracted so as to exhibit the colours of the rainbow.

**Prisma'tic Spectrum.** *Nat. Philos.* The coloured band produced by passing light through a glass prism, whereby its decomposition is effected. *Spectrum Prismā'ticum*.

**Prismā'ticus**, *a*, *um*. Belonging to a prism: *prisma'tic*.

**Prismātoïdēs**, adj. (*Prisma*: terminal -īdēs.) *Mineral.* Resembling a prism: *prismatoid*.

**Privities.** See *Naturalia*.

**Pro Re Nāta.** *Med.* For the occasion.

**Probang.** (Supposed *Prōbo*, to persuade or try.) *Surg.* A slender piece of whalebone with a portion of ivory or sponge at its extremity.

**Probe.** (*Prōbo*, to try.) *Surg.* An instrument for trying the depth and extent of wounds, etc. *Spēci'llus*, *i*, *m*; *Stylus*, *i*, *n*.

**Problēma**, *ātis*, *n*. (*Προβάλλω*, to lay before.) *Geom.* A difficulty or proposition to be discussed: a *problem*.

**Prōboscē'diānus**, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Having a proboscis: *proboscē'dian*.

**Prōboscē'dī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Prōboscis*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing a proboscis: *proboscē'dī'ferous*.

**Prōbo'scis**, *idis*, *f*. (*Πρό*, before; *βόσσω*, to feed.) *Entomol.* The fleshy or membranous organ constituting a sort of sucker in certain of the *Suctoria*, etc. *Zoöl.* The trunk or snout, as that of the elephant, etc.

**Proce'ssus**, *ūs*, *m*. (*Prōcēdo*, to go forth.) *Anat.* A projecting point or eminence of a bone; also, similar objects in the soft parts; a protu-



berance; a pro'cess. See *Protuberantia*.

**Prōcēde'ntia**, *æ*, f. (*Prōcēdo*, to fall down.) *Surg. Pathol.* The falling down of some organ or part, as the *anus*, eye, *uterus*, etc. See *Prolapsus*.

**Prōcēde'ntia U'tēri**. *Surg. Pathol.* A falling down of the womb, which descends into the *vagina*, owing to the relaxation of its connections; when it protrudes through the external parts, *Prolapsus uteri* is then applied. See *Hysteroptosis*.

**Proclivitas**, *ātis*, f. (*Pro*, before; *clīno*, to incline.) *Med.* Inclination or disposition; predisposition: proclivity.

**Prōcē'lius**, *a*, *um*. (*Πρό*; *κοιλία*, the belly.) *Anat.* Having a swollen, prominent paunch, or belly.

**Pro'ctāgra**, *æ*, f. (*Πρωκτός*, the *anus*; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Pain of the *anus*.

**Procta'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*Πρωκτός*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Nervous pain of the *anus*: procta'lgia.

**Proctatrēsia**, *æ*, f. (*Πρωκτός*; *ἄτρητος*, without aperture.) *Anat.*, *Pathol.* Imperforate *anus*: proctatrē'sy.

**Proctitēus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Proctitis*: proctit'ic.

**Proctitis**, *īdis*, f. (*Πρωκτός*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *anus*, or of the *rectum*.

**Procto-**. (*Πρωκτός*.) A prefix denoting reference to the *anus*.

**Proctōcēlē**, *es*; f. (*Πρωκτός*; *κῆλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Hernia*, or *prolapsus* of the *anus*.

**Proctōcystōtō'mia**, *æ*, f. (*Πρωκτός*; *cystōtōmia*, a cutting into the bladder.) *Surg. Pathol.* The recto-vesical section: proctocysto'tomy.

**Proctōdŷ'nia**, *æ*, f. (*Πρωκτός*; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Spasmodic pain of the *anus*.

**Proctody'nicus**, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Proctodynia*: proctody'nic.

**Proctoptōma**, *ātis*, m. (*Πρωκτός*; *πτῶμα*, a fall.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fall or prolapse of the *anus*.

**Proctoptōsis**, *is*, or *cos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Proctoptoma*.

**Proctōtō'mia**, *æ*, f. (*Πρωκτός*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting

of the *anus*, or *rectum*, as in imperforate *anus*; the operation for *fistula in ano*, etc.: procto'tomy.

**Prōcu'mbens**, *tis*, part. (*Prōcumbo*, to lie along.) *Bot.* Lying on the ground; trailing: procu'm-bent.

**Pro'drome**. (*Πρόδρομος*, running before.) *Pathol.* Applied to some affections which indicate the supervention of another disease, as *vertigo* is sometimes said to be a prodrome or precursor of apoplexy. Neut. of *Prō'drōmus*, *a*, *um*.

**Proēgū'mēnus**, *a*, *um*. (*Προηγέομαι*, to lead the way.) *Pathol.* That which precedes; predisposing; proegu'menal: proegu'menous.

**Proflū'via**. (Pl. of *profluvium*, a flux.) *Pathol.* *Fluxes* with fever; an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Prōfu'ndus**, *a*, *um*. (*Prōcul a fundo*, far from the bottom.) Deep; profound. *Anat.* Applied to vessels, nerves, muscles, etc., from their relative situation-as to others.

**Prognōsis**, *is*, f. (*Πρό*; *γινώσκω*, to know.) *Pathol.* The knowledge of a disease, drawn from a consideration of its signs and symptoms.

**Prognōstic**. (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied to the symptoms from a consideration of which a prognosis of any particular disease is formed.

**Prōlā'bium**, *ii*, n. (*Pro*; *lābium*, a lip.) *Anat.* The extreme prominent part of the lip; the same as *Procheilum*.

**Prōlā'psus**, *i*, m. (*Prōlābor*, to glide down.) *Pathol.* A protrusion, as well as falling down, of a part of some viscus, so as to be partly external or uncovered, applied to the *anus*, *uterus*, etc.; a genus, Ord. *Ectopia*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Prōlā'psus Ani**. } *Surg. Pa-*  
**Prōlā'psus Re'cti**. } *thol.* A fall-  
ing down of the extremity of the *rec-*  
*tum*, occurring in infancy, and at any  
period of life.

**Prōlā'psus U'tēri**. *Surg. Pathol.* Protrusion of the womb beyond or at the *vulva*.

**Prōmīne'ntia**, *æ*, f. (*Prōmīneo*, to stand out.) *Anat.* Applied to objects elevated above the surface,

standing out from the parts to which they are attached; same as *protuberantia*: a prominence.

**Prōmontōrium**, *ii*, n. (*Pro*; *ons*, a mountain.) *Geol.* A great prominence of the shore of the sea formed by the low land; a headland: promontory.

**Pro'montory of the Sa'crum.** *Anat.* Applied to the superior or projecting portion of the *sacrum* when *in situ* in the *pelvis*. *Prōmontrium ossis sacri*.

**Prona'tion.** (*Prōnus*, prone.) *Med.* The act of turning the palm of the hand downwards. *Prōnatio*, *is*, f.

**Prōnātor**, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles used in the act of pronation.

**Proof Spirit.** *Chem.* The *Spiritus vini tenuior*, or weaker spirit of wine.

**Prop.** (*Sax. Proppe*.) See *Fulcrum*.

**Prōpācūlum**, *i*, n. (Dim. *Prōgo*.) *Bot.* A species of slip terminating in a bud, with leaves capable of taking root when separated from the parent plant: a propa'cule.

**Prōpāgo**, *inis*, f. (*Prōpāgo*, to produce.) *Bot.* An old vine-stock cut down and set deep in the earth, that many shoots may spring from it; a cutting or slip. *Anat.* The smaller branches of vessels and nerves have been called *propagines*.

**Prophyla'ctic.** (*Πρό*; *φυλάσσω*, guard.) *Med.* Applied to any means used for the preservation of health, or prevention of disease; belonging to *Prophylaxis*. *Prōphylacticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Prōphyla'xis**, *is*, f. (*Προφύξις*, caution, providence.) *Med.* That which induces, or constitutes carelessness in observing the rules necessary to the preservation of health, or prevention of disease.

**Prōse'ctor**, *ōris*, m. (*Prōseco*, cut asunder.) *Anat.* An anatomist; one who prepares the subject for the lecturer on anatomy; the same as *Dissector*.

**Prōsōpōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Πρόσωπον*, the face; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* A dissertation on the countenance: prosopology.

**Prōsōpōmantia**, *æ*, f. (*Πρόσωπον*; *μαντεία*, prophesying.) *Pathol.* Prognosis from examination of the countenance.

**Prōsōpōneura'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*Πρόσωπον*; *neuralgia*.) *Pathol.* *Neuralgia*, or pain of the nerves of the face: prosoponeuralgy.

**Prostāta'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*Prostāta* glandula; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the prostate gland: prostat'algia.

**Prostātāu'xe**, *es*, f. (*Prostāta* glandula; *αὔξη*, increase.) *Surg. Pathol.* Enlargement of the prostate gland.

**Pro'state.** (*Πρό*; *ἵστημι*, to stand.) *Anat.* Applied to the large heart-shaped gland below the neck of the urinary bladder, and behind the bulb of the *urethra*. *Pro'stātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Prosta'tic.** Belonging to the prostate gland. *Prostāt'icus*, *a*, *um*.

**Prostātītis**, *idis*, f. (*Prostāta* glandula; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation in the prostate gland. See *Parastatitis*.

**Prostra'tion.** (*Prosterno*, to fall flat.) *Med.* Extreme feebleness, or exhaustion, the effect of disease; dejection. *Prostrātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Prostrātus**, *a*, *um*, part. (Same.) *Bot.* Lying flat, or spreading horizontally over the ground: pro'strate.

**Prōteīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Prōteus*; *forma*, shape.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Changing its form: proteiform.

**Protei'n.** (*Πρωτεύω*, to be first.) *Chem.* A definite compound of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen, forming the basis of the most important constituents of animal fibrin, albumen, casein, gluten, and legumen. *Prōteīna*, *æ*, f.

**Prōthōrax**, *ācis*, f. (*Pro*; *thōrax*, the chest.) *Entomol.* The anterior segment of the thorax.

**Prōto-**. (*Πρώτος*, first.) *Chem.* A prefix expressing first, or denoting a first degree of combination.

**Prōtōphy'llum**, *i*, n. (*Πρώτος*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* A seminal leaf: a pro'tophyl.

**Prōtōph'ytum**, *i*, n. (*Πρώτος*; *φύτον*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied (pl. n.) to the *Algæ*, regarded as the first productions of the vegetable kingdom, because developed without earth: a pro'tophyte.



**Prōtōplāsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρω-  
τος; πλάσις, a moulding.) *Physiol.*  
The primary formation of a thing.

**Prōtopla'sma**, *ātis*, n. (Πρω-  
τος; πλάσσω, to form.) *Physiol.*  
The nitrogenous substance from  
which the cell-nucleus is formed.

**Protoplast**. (Same.) *Physiol.* A  
primary formation. *Prōtopla'sta*,  
*α*, f.

**Protoxide**. (*Prōto*;- *oxȳdum*,  
an oxide.) *Chem.* The first stage  
of oxidisement, when there are several  
oxides of the same substance.  
*Prōto'xȳdum*, *i*, n.

**Prōtoxȳdātus**, *α*, *um*. *Chem.*  
That which is converted into the  
state of a protoxide: protoxidated.

**Protruding**. See *Exsertus*, *Pro-  
trusus*.

**Protuberant**. See *Torosus*.

**Prōtūbēra'ntia**, *α*, f. (*Pro*;  
*tūber*, a swelling.) A swelling, or  
protuberance. *Anat.* An apophysis;  
a process.

**Proud Flesh**. *Surg. Pathol.* A  
popular term for *Fungus*; but com-  
monly misapplied to any redundant  
growth of healthy granulation.

**Pro'ximad**. *Anat.* Same as  
*Proximal*, used adverbially.

**Pro'ximal**. (*Proximus*, the near-  
est.) *Anat.* Applied by Dr Barclay  
as meaning—towards the end near-  
est the trunk, when treating of the  
aspects of the four extremities.

**Pro'ximate Cause**. *Pathol.* That  
which occurs next to, or immediately  
after, the exciting cause of any dis-  
ease, being in fact the disease itself.

**Pro'ximate Pri'nciples**. *Chem.*  
Compounds associated together,  
their elements being termed Ulti-  
mate Principles.

**Prūna**, *α*, f. (Πρωϊνός, belong-  
ing to the morning.) Hoar-frost.  
*Bot.* The flowery or powdery sub-  
stance observed on ripe fruit, espe-  
cially plums: prui'n.

**Prui'nātus**, *α*, *um*. } *Bot. Chem.*

**Prui'nōsus**, *α*, *um*. } Having or  
full of prui'n: prui'nate: prui'nous.

**Prune**. *M. Med.* The dried  
fruit of the *Prunus domestica*.  
*Prūnum*, *i*, n.

**Prūnifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Prūnum*,  
a plum; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.*  
Having the appearance of a plum:  
prui'niform.

**Prui'n**. (*Prūnus cērāsus*, the  
cherry-tree.) Same as *Cerasin*. See  
*Adraganthin*. *Prūnina*, *α*, f.

**Prūnum**, *i*, n. (*Prūnus*.) *Bot.*  
A plum or prune. *M. Med.* Phar-  
macopœial name (L. E. & U.S.A.)  
for the prepared fruit of the *Prunus  
domestica*.

**Prūnum Ca'lli'cum**. *Bot.* The  
French plum; the prune, or dried  
fruit of the *Prunus domestica*.

**Prūnus**, *i*, m. (Προύνη, the  
plum tree.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Ico-  
sandra*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss.  
*Amygdaleæ*.

**Prūnus Dōme'stica**. *M. Med.*  
The plum, or danson tree, the dried  
fruit constituting the prune.

**Prūnus, Lauro-Cērāsus**. *M.*  
*Med.* The cherry-tree laurel, or  
poison-laurel; also called *Alexandria*.

**Prūri'go**, *īnis*, f. (*Prūrio*, to  
itch; terminal *-igo*.) *Pathol.* A  
papular eruption affecting the whole  
surface of the skin, or confined to  
some particular part or organ, ac-  
companied with a sense of constant  
itching; also termed *Pruritus*.

**Prūrītus**, *ās*, m. (Same.) *Pa-  
thol.* An intense degree of itching.  
The same as *Prurigo*.

**Prū'ssian Blue**. *Chem.* A well-  
known pigment of a rich blue colour;  
its colouring matter is ferrocyanate  
of peroxide of iron, together with  
the sub-sulphates of one or both of  
those bases.

**Prū'ssiate**. (*Prussicum acīdum*;  
terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combina-  
tion of prussic acid with a base.  
*Prū'ssiās*, *ātis*, f.

**Prū'ssic**. *Chem.* Belonging to  
Prussian blue; applied to an acid  
obtained from it; also termed *Cyanic*  
and *Hydrocyanic*. *Prū'ssicus*, *α*, *um*.

**Prūssī'n**. (*Prussian blue*.) *Chem.*  
Another name for *Cyanogen*. *Prū-  
sī'na*, *α*, f.

**Psālīs**, *īdis*, f. The *Corpus psa-  
loides*, or *Fornix ccrebri*.

**Psalloīdēs**, adj. (Ψάλλω, to  
play a stringed instrument; terminal  
*-īdēs*.) Resembling a psalter, harp,  
or *cithara*: psal'loid.

**Psāloīdēs**, adj. (As if *Psāl-  
docides*, from *Ψαλīs*, an arched  
work; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Anat.* Re-  
sembling an arch: psal'loid. See  
*Corpus Psaloides*, *Lyra*.

**Psammōdēs**, adj. (Ψάμμος, sand; terminal -ώδης.) Having or full of sand: psammous. See *Sabunus*.

**Pselli'smus**, *i*, m. (Ψελλιζω, to stammer.) *Med.* Hesitation of speech; stammering; bad utterance. A genus, Ord. *Dyscinesia*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Asitas*.

**Pseud-** (Ψευδής, false.) A prefix meaning false or spurious.

**Pseudæsthēsia**, *æ*, f. } (Ψευδής; *Pseudæsthēsis*, *is*, or } αἰσθάνο-  
*eos*, f. } μαι, to

feel.) *Physiol.* False or imaginary feeling or sensation; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long moved, as experienced by those who have suffered amputation, in regard to the separated limb.

**Pseudælcānina**, *æ*, f. *Chem.* The red colouring matter extracted from the roots of the *Anchusa tinctoria*: pseudælcānin.

**Pseudaphe**, *es*, f. } (Ψευδής; **Pseudaphia**, *æ*, f. } ἀφή, the  
sense of touch.) *Pathol.* Same as *pseudæsthesia*.

**Pseudarthrosis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψευδής; *arthrosis*.) *Surg. Pathol.* The formation of a false joint.

**Pseudō-** Same as *Pseud-*.

**Pseudoblepsia**, *æ*, f. } (Ψευδής; **Pseudoblepsis**, *is*, f. } βλέψις, a  
holding.) *Pathol.* Depraved sight, in which objects are imagined, or seen different from what they are; false vision. A genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesia*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Pseudocarpus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pseudo*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits hidden by other parts, so that these seem to constitute them: pseudocarpious.

**Pseudocyēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Pseudo*; κύησις, pregnancy.) *Obstet.* A mole or false conception.

**Pseudo-membrane**. (*Pseudo*; membrāna, a membrane.) *Med. Pathol.* An organised layer of effused lymph, the effect of inflammation: false membrane. *Pseudomembrāna*, f.

**Psoādīcus**, *a*, *um*. (Ψόα, the loin.) *Anat.* Belonging to the loin, or to the *psoæ* muscles: psoadic.

**Psoadōtōmia**, *æ*, f. (*Psoas*;

τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A cutting into the *psoas* muscles.

**Pso'æ**. (Ψόαι, pl. of ψόα.) *Anat.* The loins; also applied to two pairs of muscles of the loins. Pl. of *Psoa*, *æ*, f.

**Pso'as**. (Ψόα, the loin.) *Anat.* Of the loin; applied to two muscles of each loin, the *psoas magnus* and *parvus*.

**Pso'as Abscess**. *Anat.* That is, abscess of the loin. See *Lumbar Abscess*.

**Psoitis**, *idis*, f. (*Psoæ*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the sheath of the *Psoas* muscles.

**Psōra**, *æ*, f. (Ψώρα.) *Pathol.* The itch; a genus, Ord. *Dialyses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Scabies*.

**Psōrelcōma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Ψώρα, the itch; ἔλκωμα, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* A scabious ulcer.

**Psōrelcōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *psōrelcoma*: scabious ulceration.

**Psōri'āsis**, *is*, f. (Ψώρα.) *Pathol.* A cutaneous disease characterised by a rough, scaly cuticle, continuous, or in separate, irregular patches, generally with fissures of the skin; tetter.

**Psōri'āsis Diffūsa**. *Pathol.* A variety of *Psoriasis*, attacking persons pursuing different trades, and variously denominated baker's, bricklayer's, grocer's itch, etc.

**Psōri'āsis Guttāta**. *Pathol.* Small distinct but irregular patches of laminated scales, with little or no inflammation round them, rarely extending to the size of a sixpence, having neither the raised edges, nor oval or circular form of the other varieties of *lepra*.

**Psōri'āsis Gyrāta**. *Pathol.* A species distributed in narrow patches or stripes, variously figured or gyrated.

**Psōri'āsis Infantilis**. *Pathol.* The dry tetter affecting infants between two months and two years of age; irregular, scaly patches of various size, on the cheeks, breast, back, *nates*, and thighs.

**Psōri'āsis Invētērāta**. *Pathol.* Characterised by an almost universal scaliness, with a harsh, dry, and thickened state of the skin.

**Pso'ric**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Psora*, or itch. *Psōricus*, *a*, *um*.



**Psōrōdēs**, adj. (Ψώρα; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of itch; psō'rous.

**Psōroīdēs**, adj. (Ψώρα; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling *psora*: psō'roid.

**Psōrophtha'lmia**, *æ*, f. (Ψώρα; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye attended with itchy ulcerations: psorophtha'lmy.

**Psorophtha'lmic**. *Pathol.* Belonging to psorophthalmy. *Psōrophtha'lmicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Psychia'tria**, *æ*, f. (Ψυχή, the mind; ἰατρεία, a healing.) *Pathol.* The medical treatment of disorder of the mind.

**Psy'chical**. (Ψυχή.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the mind or intellect. *Psychicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Psycho'logy**. (Ψυχή; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the soul, or of mind. *Psychōlō'gia*, *æ*, f.

**Psychōnōsōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (Ψυχή; nōsōlō'gia, the doctrine of diseases.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of mental diseases: psychonosō'logy.

**Psychōpa'thia**, *æ*, f. (Ψυχή; πάθος, a disease.) *M. Jur.*, *Pathol.* Mental disease or affection: psychō'pathy.

**Psychopa'thic**. *M. Jur.*, *Pathol.* Belonging to psychopathy, or mental disease. *Psychōpā'thicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Psychōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψυχή.) *Pathol.* Affection of the mind; applied to a Class (pl.) of such affections.

**Psychrō'mētrum**, *i*, n. (Ψυχρός, cold; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus which, by the aqueous precipitate formed on its surface, serves to determine the quantity of vapour present in the atmosphere: a psychrō'meter.

**Psydra'cious**. (*Psydrācium*.) *Pathol.* Having *psydracia*; of the nature of a *psydracium*. *Psydrā'cius*, *a*, *um*.

**Psydrā'cium**, *ii*, n. (Dim. Ψύδραξ, a small blister.) *Pathol.* A minute species of pustule causing a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab.

**Pta'rmicus**, *a*, *um*. (Πταίρω, to sneeze.) *Pharm.* Causing to sneeze; sternutatory: pta'rmic.

**Ptērīgēnus**, *a*, *um*. (Πτερίς,

the fern; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Growing upon ferns: pterī'genous.

**Ptērigrā'phia**, *æ*, f. (Πτερίς; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of ferns: pterī'graphy.

**Ptēro-**. (Πτερόν, a wing.) *Anat.*, *Nat. Hist.* A prefix signifying relation or likeness to a wing.

**Ptērōca'rpus**, *i*, m. (*Ptēro-*; καρπός, fruit.) The generic name of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or red sanders, or sandal-wood. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*, Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the *Pterocarpi lignum* (D.), or wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

**Ptērōca'rpus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Having winged fruits: pteroca'rpous.

**Ptērōca'rpus Drāco**. *Bot.* Systematic name of one of the trees which yields the substance Dragon's blood.

**Ptērōca'rpus Santālīnus**. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the tree the wood of which is called red sanders, sanders, or sandal; termed also *Santalum rubrum*.

**Ptērōcaul'is**, *is*, *e*. (*Ptēro-*; caul'is, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a winged stem: pterocaul'ine.

**Ptēroīdēs**, adj. (Πτερόν; terminal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling a wing: pte'roid. See *Pterygoides*.

**Ptērōphōrus**, *a*, *um*. (Πτερόν; φέρω, to bear.) *Entomol.* Having wings: pterō'phorous.

**Ptērōpō'deus**, *a*, *um*. (Πτερόν; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to a section (pl. f.) of the *Oxalis* genus, having the petiole dilated or winged: pteropō'deous.

**Ptērōpōdus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Having winged petioles: pterō'podous.

**Ptērosp'rmus**, *a*, *um*. (Πτερόν; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having winged seed or fruit, as the *Sida pterosperma*. Should be *Pterospermatus*.

**Ptērostylus**, *æ*, *um*. (Πτερόν; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Having the style compressed and large in form of a wing: pterostyl'ous.

**Ptēry'gium**, *ii*, n. (Πτέρυξ, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to petals, etc., bearing likeness to a wing. *Pathol.*

A membranous excrescence on the internal *canthus* of the eye, expanding on the *albuginea* and *cornea* towards the pupil.

**Ptērŷgo-**. (Πτέρυξ.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

**Ptērŷgōdēs**, adj. (Πτέρυξ; terminal -ώδης.) *Nat. Hist.* Having or full of wings: pterygous.

**Ptērŷgoīdēs**, adj. (Πτέρυξ; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling a wing: pterygoid.

**Ptī'sāna**, *α, f.* (Πτίσσω, to bruise.) *Pharm.* Barley pounded and made into balls; also, a drink made of farinaceous substances boiled in water and sweetened: a ptī'san, ptī'sane, or more correctly, perhaps, ptī'ssan.

**Ptōsis**, *is, f.* (Πτόω, to fall.) *Surg. Pathol.* A falling of, or inability to raise, the upper eyelid.

**Pty'alagogue**. (Πτύαλον, spittle; γω, to act.) *Pharm.* Promoting or increasing the flow of saliva; termed also *Sialagogue*. *Ptyālāgō-us, α, um.*

**Ptyalī'n**. (Πτύαλον.) *Chem.* A constituent principle peculiar to saliva, and on which its faint, sickly, or salivary odour depends. *Ptyālīna, α, f.*

**Ptyālī'smus**, *i, m.* (Πτυαλίζω, to spit abundantly.) *Pathol.* Increased and involuntary flow of saliva: pty'alism. A genus, *Ord. Apocnoses*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Ptyālo'phthīsis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Πτύαλον; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes salivālis*, or wasting from excessive salivation.

**Ptyālum**, *i, n.* (Πτύαλον.) *Physiol.* The secretion called saliva; mucus from the *bronchia*: spittle.

**Pu'berŷty**. (*Pūbeo*, to wax ripe.) *Med. Jur., Physiol.* That period of life when the individual acquires the power of propagating his species. *Pūbertas, ātis, f.*

**Pūbērus**, *α, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *pubes*: pu'bic.

**Pūbes**, *is, f.* (Same.) *Anat.* The external part of the generative region, which is more or less covered with hair after puberty: the pu'bes. *Bot.* The kind of down on leaves,

stems, seeds, etc., of certain plants: pube'scence.

**Pube'scence**. (*Pūbesco*, to grow mossy.) *Bot.* All kinds of hair, down, and bristle-like bodies on the surface of leaves, pods, stems, etc. *Pūbescentia, α, f.*

**Pube'scent**. (Same.) *Bot.* Having, or becoming covered with soft wool, or hair. *Pūbescentis, tis, part.*

**Pūbīflōrus**, *α, um.* (*Pūbes*, down; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having the calyx or the corol covered with light or tufted down: pubiflō'rous.

**Pūbī'gērus**, *α, um.* (*Pūbes*; *gēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing down: pubi'gerous.

**Pūbis**, *Os.* *Anat.* A bone entering into the formation of the *Os innominatum*, but forming a separate bone in the fetal pelvis.

**Pūde'ndāgra**, *α, f.* (*Pūdenda*, the private parts; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *pudenda*.

**Pūde'ndum**, *i, n.* (*Pūdor*, modesty.) *Anat.* The genital organs, or parts of generation of either sex, taken as a whole; also used in the plural with more correctness.

**Pūde'ndum Mūlie'bre**. *Anat.* The female parts of generation, collectively.

**Pu'dic**. } (*Pūdeo*, to be

**Pu'dical**. } ashamed.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *pudenda*, or genital organs. *Pū'dicus, α, um.*

**Pue'rpēra**, *α, f.* (*Puer*, a child; *pārio*, to bring forth children.) *Obstet.* A woman in childbed, or who has been lately delivered.

**Pue'rperal**. (*Puerpēra*.) *Obstet.* Belonging to, or consequent on child-bearing. *Puerpērālis, is, e.*

**Pue'rperal Fe'ver**. *Pathol.* A severe febrile disease which takes place generally about the third day after child-birth, originating in an inflamed condition of the *peritoneum*.

**Pue'rperal Ma'nia**. *Pathol.* The delirious excitement which occurs, often to an extreme degree, in puerperal fever.

**Puerpē'rium**, *ii, n.* (*Puerpēra*.) *Obstet.* The period of a woman's confinement, and her condition during the same, after delivery.

**Puerpērō'pŷra**, *α, f.* (*Puerpērium*, confinement to childbed; *πύρ*,



a fever.) *Pathol.* Term for puerperal fever.

**Pug.** *Pharm.* For *pugillus*.

**Pūgīllus**, *i*, *m*, or *um*, *i*, *n*. (Dim. *Pugnus*, the fist.) *Pharm.* A little handful; held to be about the eighth part of a handful: a pugil. See *Manipulus*.

**Pūgiōnifōrmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Pūgio*, a poignard; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the shape of a poignard; applied to leaves: pugio'niform.

**Pūlēgium**, *ii*, *n*. (*Pūlex*, a flea.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) of the dried herb *Mentha pulegium*.

**Pulmōmētrum**, *i*, *n*. (*Pulmo*, the lung; μέτρον, a measure.) *Anat.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs: a pulmo'meter.

**Pulmōmetry**. (*Pulmo*; μετρέω, to measure.) *Med.* The measuring the size or capacity of the lungs in reference to the quantity of air employed in respiration. *Pulmōmētria*, *æ*, *f*. See *Spirometry*.

**Pu'lmonary**. (*Pulmo*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the lungs; pulmonic. *Pulmōnālis*, *is*, *e*; *Pulmōnāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Pulmonary Consumption**. See *Phthisis Pulmonalis*.

**Pu'lmonary Plexus**. *Anat.* The bronchial plexus of nerves, or that formed at the back of the bronchia by the par vagum and great sympathetic nerves.

**Pulmōneus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pulmo*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the *Gasteropoda*, which respire air through an opening in the margin of the mantle.

**Pulmō'nic**. (*Pulmo*.) Synonymous with pulmonary. *Pulmōnīcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Pulmōnīfērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pulmo*; fēro, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having or bearing lungs: pulmoni'ferous.

**Pulmōnītis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Pulmo*; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung. See *Pneumonitis*.

**Pu'lpa**, *æ*, *f*. (Not ascertained.) *Bot.* The soft matter in the interior of the cells of certain fruits, or surrounding certain seeds: pulp.

**Pulpōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pulpa*; terminal -ōsus.) Having or full of pulp; pulpy: pul'pose.

**Puls**, *tis*, *f*. A kind of food made of meal, water, honey, etc. *Bot.* All

kinds of grain contained in husks, or shells: pulse.

**Pulsātīlis**, *is*, *e*. (*Pulso*, to strike.) *Physiol.* Beating; pulsating: pul'satile.

**Pulsa'tion**. (*Pulso*.) *Pathol.* *Physiol.* Any throbbing sensation resembling the beating of the pulse also the beating of the pulse itself or the heart's action felt in the arteries, in any situation of the body. *Pulsātio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Pulse**. See *Puls*, *Pulsus*.

**Pulsi'mētrum**, *i*, *n*. (*Pulsus* the pulse; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* Measuring the action of the heart or pulse: a pulsi'meter.

**Pulsō'mētrum**. Same as *Pulsi'metrum*.

**Pu'lsus**, *ūs*, *m*. (*Pello*, to strike.) *Physiol.* The contractile action of the heart impelling the blood, felt along the arteries, but commonly understood as that in the radial artery at the wrist: the pulse.

**Pultāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Puls*.) Belonging to pulse: pulta'ceous.

**Pulv**. *Med.* For *pulvis*, or some other case of the same word.

**Pulvērāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pulvis*, powder.) *Bot.* That which is covered with powder: pulver'aceous.

**Pulvērulent**. (*Pulvis*.) Full of dust; of the quality of dust. *Pulvērulentus*, *a*, *um*.

**Pulvīnātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pulvīnus* a cushion.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having a cushion: pulv'inated.

**Pulvīnīfōrmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Pulvīnus forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a cushion, *i. e.* more or less hemispherical, and somewhat stuffed out pulvi'iform.

**Pu'lvis**, *ēris*, *m*. *Pharm.* A powder formed of any medicinal substances, one or more.

**Pūmicēfōrmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Pūmex* pumice-stone; *forma*, likeness.) *Geol.* Resembling pumice-stone: pumi'ci form.

**Pūmicōsus**. *a*, *um*. (*Pūmex* terminal -ōsus.) Having or full of pumice-stone: pu'micose.

**Pu'cta Lachry'mālia**. *Anat.* Two small orifices at the edges of the eyelids and inner side of the eye.

**Punctātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pungo*, to prick.) *Bot.* Punctured: pu'ctate.

**Punc'tum Au'reum**. *Anat.* A

small orange-coloured, or yellow spot on the internal surface of the *retina* and in the direction of the axis of the eye; termed also, the Spot of Soemmering.

**Pūnica**, *æ*, f. (*Pūnicus*, belonging to Africa.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icoandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Pomaceæ*.

**Pūnica Grānātum**. *M. Med.* The pomegranate tree, the flowers of which are termed balaustine flowers.

**Pūpa**, *æ*, f. (*Pūpus*, a puppet.) *Entomol.* The second condition of metamorphosis; the *nympha*, or *chrysalis*.

**Pūpil**. (*Pūpa*, a babe.) *Anat.* The round black or dark opening in the centre of the iris. *Pūpilla*, *æ*, f.

**Pūpīpārus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pūpa*; *pārio*, to bring forth.) *Entomol.* Bringing forth in the *pupa* state: pupiparous.

**Pūpīvōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pūpa*; *vōro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* *Pupa*-devouring: pupivorous.

**Pūpōphāgus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pūpa*; *phāγω*, to eat.) Same as *Pupivorus*.

**Purgātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Purgo*, to cleanse.) *Pharm.* A purging or evacuating of the bowels: a purgation.

**Pūrgative**. (Same.) *Pharm.* Increasing the alvine excretions. *Purgātivus*, *a*, *um*.

**Pūrging**. (Same.) *Pharm.* Having the power of evacuating the bowels, etc. *Pūrgans*, *tis*, part.

**Pūrging Flax**. *M. Med.* The *Linum catharticum*.

**Pūriform**. (*Pus*, matter; *forma*, likeness.) *Pathol.* Resembling pus. *Pūrifōrmis*, *is*, *e*.

**Pūrpūra**, *æ*, f. (*Πορφύρα*, a shell of a purple colour.) A purple colour. *Pathol.* A disease in which there are small distinct purple specks and patches, with general debility, but not always with fever.

**Pūrpūra Hæmorrhāgīca**. *Pathol.* Malignant petechial fever.

**Pūrpurate**. (*Purpuricum* acidum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base. *Pūrpūras*, *ātis*, f.

**Purpuric**. (*Purpura*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to purple; applied to an acid. *Purpūricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Purpurin**. (*Purpura*.) *Chem.* A substance prepared by boiling madder root acted on by sulphuric acid with water and alum, and collecting the precipitate. *Pathol.* Also found in urine. *Purpūrīna*, *æ*, f.

**Purring Tremor**. See *Frémissement Cataire*.

**Pū'rlent**. *Pathol.* Having the quality or appearance of pus. *Pū'rlēntus*, *a*, *um*.

**Pus**, *pūris*, n. (*Πύος*, putrified blood.) *Pathol.* A bland, cream-like fluid found in abscesses, or on the surface of sores; matter.

**Pustulātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pustula*, a pustule.) *Bot.* Provided with pustules: pustulate.

**Pustule**. (Dim. *Pus*.) *Pathol.* A small globate, or conoidal elevation of the cuticle containing pus, or lymph. *Pu'stūla*, *æ*, f.

**Pūtāmen**, *inis*, n. A shell or paring. *Bot.* The bark, or shell; also, synonymous with *Endocarpus*.

**Pūtāmīneus**, *a*, *um*. (*Pūtāmen*.) *Bot.* Belonging to a shell: putamineous.

**Putrefaction**. (*Putrēfācio*, to make rotten.) *Chem.* The spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matters. *Putrēfāctio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Putrescentia**, *æ*, f. (*Putresco*, to be rotten.) *Chem.*, *Pathol.* A state of rottenness or putridity: putrescence. Same as *Putrefaction*.

**Pu'trid Fever**. See *Typhus*.

**Pyæmia**, *æ*, f. Same as *Pyohæmia*.

**Pyaulacōmēlē**, *es*, f. (*Πύον*, pus; *aulacōmēlē*, a grooved probe.) *Surg. Pathol.* A grooved probe for searching for matter or pus.

**Pycnōcārpus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πυκνός*, thick; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having thick, swollen fruit: pycnocarpous.

**Pycnōcēphālus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πυκνός*; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Collected together in thick heads: applied to flowers: pycnoccephalous.

**Pycnostāchyus**, *a*, *um*. (*Πυκνός*; *σταχὺς*, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in large spikes: pycnostachyous.

**Pyēlitis**, *idis*, f. (*Πύελος*, a trough; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pelvis* of the kidney.



**Pyēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Πύσις.) *Pathol.* A suppurating, especially as in pulmonary consumption. See *Pyosis*.

**Py'icus**, *a*, *um.* (Πύον, pus.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to pus: py'ic.

**Py'ina**. (Πύον, pus.) *Chem.* A constituent principle of pus. *Py'ina*, *a*, *f.*

**Pylo'ric**. *Med.* Belonging to the *pylorus*. *Pylōricus*, *a*, *um.*

**Pylōri'deus**, *a*, *um.* (Πυλωρός, the *pylorus*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora Lamellibranchiæ*, having a shell gaping at the two ends: pylori'deous.

**Pylōrus**, *i*, *m.* (Πύλη, an entrance; οὔρος, a guard or keeper.) *Anat.* The inferior aperture of the stomach, at the commencement of the *duodenum*.

**Pyo-**. (Πύον, pus.) A prefix denoting relation to pus, or purulency.

**Pyoblennorrhœ'a**, *a*, *f.* (Πύον; βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow of purulent mucus.

**Pyōgē'nēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Πύον; γενέσις, production.) *Pathol.* The secretion or formation of pus.

**Pyōgē'nē'ticus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Same as *Pyogenicus*; also, pertaining to *Pyogenesis*: pyogene'tic.

**Pyōgē'nīcus**, *a*, *um.* (Πύον; γεννάω, to form.) *Med.* Forming or secreting pus: pyoge'nic.

**Pyōhæ'mia**, *a*, *f.* (Πύον; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Purulent blood, or a state of the blood in which pus globules are found floating among the proper blood discs: pyohē'my. Also spelt *Pyæmia*.

**Pyōidēs**, *adj.* (Πύον; terminal -idēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling pus: py'oid.

**Pyōmēlē**, *es*, *f.* (Πύον; μήλη, a probe.) Same as *Pyaulacomele*.

**Pyōpoiēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Πύον; ποιέω to make.) Same as *Pyogenesis*.

**Pyōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Πύωσις.) *Pathol.* The progress or formation of pus. Same as *Pyogenesis* and *Pyesis*.

**Py'ramid**. (Πυραμῖς.) *Geom.* A solid whose base is a right lined figure, or polygon with triangular sides meeting in a point above the

base, called the vertex. *P'grāmis*, *idis*, *f.*

**P'yrā'mīdālis**, *is*, *e.* Belonging to a pyramid in form: pyra'midal.

**P'yrā'mīdōidēs**, *adj.* (*P'grāmis*; terminal -idēs.) Resembling a pyramid: pyra'midoid.

**P'yrē'ticus**, *a*, *um.* (Πυρετός, fever.) *Pathol.* Belonging to fever: pyre'tic.

**P'yrētōgē'nē'sia**, *a*, *f.* } (Πυρε-  
**P'yrētōgē'nē'sis**, *is*, or } τός; γέ-  
*eos*, *f.* } νεσις,

generation.) *Pathol.* The origin and formation of fever.

**P'yrētogrā'phia**, *a*, *f.* (Πυρετός; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A history or description of fever: pyre'to'graphy.

**P'yrētōlō'gia**, *a*, *f.* (Πυρετός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of fevers, their nature, causes, and distinctive characters: pyreto'logy.

**P'yrē'xia**, *a*, *f.* (Πῦρ, fire; ἔχω, to hold.) *Pathol.* The state familiarly understood by the word fever. See *Fever*: Pl., febrile diseases; a Class of Cullen's Nosology.

**Pyre'xial**. *Pathol.* Belonging to *pyrexia*; febrile. *Pyre'xialis*, *is*, *e.*

**P'yrī'fērus**, *a*, *um.* (*P'ŷrum*, a pear; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fruits in form of the pear: pyri'ferous.

**P'yrīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e.* (*P'ŷrum*; forma, resemblance.) Resembling a pear in shape: py'riform. *Pyrīfo'rmis*, *is*, *e.*

**P'yrītes**, *a*, *m.* (Πῦρ, fire.) *Chem.* Native compounds of metals with sulphur, as iron pyrites, etc.

**P'yrītī'fērus**, *a*, *um.* (*P'ŷrites*; fēro, to bear.) *Geol.* Containing *pyrites*: pyriti'ferous.

**P'yrītōlō'gia**, *a*, *f.* (Πυρίτης, *pyrites*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A treatise on *pyrites*: pyrito'logy.

**P'ŷro-**. (Πῦρ.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to, or application of, fire or heat.

**Pyro-acē'tic**. (*P'ŷro*; acē'ticus, acetic.) *Chem.* Belonging to acetic acid obtained by the help of fire. *P'ŷro-acē'ticus*, *a*, *um.*

**Py'rogen**. (Πῦρ; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Electricity considered as a material substance possessing weight. *P'ŷrōgē'nium*, *i*, *n.*

**Pŷrögēnēs'ia**, *æ*, *f*. } (Πῦρ;  
**Pŷrögēnēs'is**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. } γένε-  
*σις*, generation.) *Chem.*, *Physiol.*  
 The generating or producing of fire.

**Pŷrögēnēt'icus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.*,  
*Physiol.* Belonging to *Pyrogenesia*,  
 fire, heat, or warmth: pyroge'nē'tic.

**Pŷrögē'neus**, *a*, *um*. (Πῦρ;  
 γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Pro-  
 duced by fire, or heat: pyroge'-  
 neous.

**Pŷrō'gēnus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.)  
*Geol.* Applied to a Class of earths  
 comprehending the volcanic and ac-  
 tual igneous *strata*: pyro'genous.

**Pŷrō'la**, *æ*, *f*. (*Pŷrus*.) Phar-  
 macopœial name (E.) of the *Chima-  
 phila umbellata*, formerly *Pyrola  
 umbellata*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *De-  
 candra*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss.  
*Pyrolaceæ*.

**Pŷrō'la Umbellāta**. *M. Med.*  
 The *Chimaphila corymbosa*, *Chima-  
 phila umbellata*, or American win-  
 ter-green.

**Pŷrō'lāceus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Be-  
 longing to, or having an arrangement  
 as in the genus *Pyrola*; applied to a  
 Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): pyrola'ceous.

**Pyrol'ig'neous**. (*Pŷro*;-; *lignēus*,  
 of wood.) *Chem.* Applied to an  
 acid obtained by the destructive  
 distillation of wood. *Pŷrō'l'ig'neus*,  
*a*, *um*.

**Pyrol'ig'neous A'cid**. *Chem.*  
 Acetic acid contaminated with em-  
 pyreumatic oil and bitumen. *A'ci-  
 dum Pyrolig'neum*.

**Pŷrō'lō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πῦρ; λόγος,  
 a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The  
 doctrine or theory of fire: pyro'-  
 logy.

**Pŷrōmā'nia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πῦρ; μανία,  
 madness.) *Med. Jur.* A supposed  
 species of moral insanity, believed  
 to actuate incendiaries or fire-raisers  
 in their criminal acts.

**Pyro'meter**. (Πῦρ; μέτρον, a  
 measure.) *Chem.* An instrument  
 for ascertaining those higher degrees  
 of heat to which the thermometer  
 cannot be applied. *Pyro'mētrum*,  
*i*, *n*.

**Pŷrō'phōrus**, *i*, *m*. (Πῦρ; φο-  
 ρέω, to bear.) *Chem.* An artificial  
 substance which takes fire or burns  
 on exposure to the air; also an in-  
 strument for striking fire or light.

**Pŷroscō'pium**, *i*, *n*. (Πῦρ;

σκοπέω, to consider.) *Nat. Philos.*  
 Same as *Pyrometer*.

**Pŷrō'sis**, *is*, *f*. (Πυρώω, to burn.)  
*Pathol.* A disease characterised by  
 pain in the stomach with copious  
 eructation of a watery, insipid fluid,  
 being a form of *Cardialgia*; water-  
 brash; water-tomes; a genus, Ord.  
*Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's  
 Nosology.

**Pŷrosphŷra**, *æ*, *f*. (Πῦρ; σφῦρα,  
 a hammer.) *Surg.* An instrument  
 formed like a hammer, heated or  
 plunged into hot water, and em-  
 ployed as a cautery to produce ir-  
 ritation or vesication: the py'ro-  
 sphyre.

**Pŷrōtē'chnia**, *æ*, *f*. (Πῦρ; τέχ-  
 νη, art.) *Chem.* Applied to the art  
 of making fireworks: pyrote'chny.

**Pŷrōt'icos**. } (Πυρώω, to  
**Pŷrōt'icus**, *a*, *um*. } burn.)

*Pharm.* Having power to burn;  
 caustic: pyro'tic.

**Pŷroxŷ'licus**, *a*, *um*. (Πῦρ;  
 ξύλον, wood; terminal -ic.) *Chem.*  
 Applied to acetic spirit, because ob-  
 tained in the distillation of wood;  
 pyroxy'lic.

**Pyroxyl'ic**. (Same.) Gun-cot-  
 ton, or other substances similarly  
 obtained. *Pŷro'xŷl'ina*, *æ*, *f*.

**Pŷro'xŷlō'sus**, *a*, *um*. (Same;  
 terminal -ous.) *Chem.* Applied to  
 an acid of less power than the py-  
 roxylic, obtained in the distillation  
 of wood: pyro'xylous. See *Pyro-  
 ligneous*.

**Pyrrh'ic**. (Πυρρός, ruddy.) *Nat.*  
*Philos.* A substance regarded as the  
 chief colorant of red snow; produced  
 by divers elements, and of a very  
 volatile nature, existing at the or-  
 ganic surface of the earth. *Pyrrh'ina*,  
*æ*, *f*.

**Pŷ'rus**, *i*, *m*. (Πῦρ.) A Linn.  
 genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Penta-  
 gynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*.

**Pŷ'rus Commūnis**. *Bot.* Sys-  
 tematic name of the pear-tree; the  
 juice of its fruit, when fermented,  
 forms perry.

**Pŷ'rus Cydō'nia**. *M. Med.*  
 The *Cydonia vulgaris*, or quince-  
 tree.

**Pŷ'rus Mālus**. *Bot.* Systematic  
 name of the apple-tree, of all the vast  
 varieties of which the common crab-  
 tree is the parent.



## Q.

**Q.P.** *Med.* For *quantum placet*, as much as is thought fit.

**Q.S.** *Med.* *Quantum sufficit*, as much as will suffice.

**Q.V.** *Med.* For *quantum vis*, as much as you will.

**Quackery.** (Allied to Saxon, *Cweccan*, to make a commotion.) "Mean, or bad acts in physie," not only comprehending the absurd impostures of ignorant pretenders, but also unbecoming acts of professional men themselves.

**Quadrant.** *Geom.* The half of a semicircle; the fourth part of a circle, or 90 degrees. Applied to an instrument of great use in practical geometry.

**Quadratus**, *a, um.* (*Quadra*, a figure of four equal sides.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles from their shape. *Geom.* Squared; of a square figure: quadrated.

**Quadri-** (*Quadrus*, four-square.) A prefix denoting four of the objects expressed by the word to which it is prefixed, as *quadrilateral*, four-sided, etc.

**Quadri-alatus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *alatus*, winged.) *Bot.* Having four wings: quadri-*alate*.

**Quadricepsulāris**, *is, e.* (*Quadri-*; *capsulāris*.) *Bot.* Applied to a fruit formed by the union of four capsules: quadricepsular.

**Quadricearinātus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *carinātus*.) *Bot.* Surmounted by four *carinae*: quadrie*arin*'ate.

**Quadricornis**, *is, e.* (*Quadri-*; *cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers when their lobes, terminating in a point and diverging, form four species of horns: quadricornate.

**Quadricotyledōneus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *cotyledōnus*.) *Bot.* Applied to an embryo with four cotyledons: quadricotyledo*neous*.

**Quadridentis**, *tis, adj.* } (*Quadri-*;

**Quadridentatus**, *a, um.* } *dri-*; *dentatus*.) *Bot.* Having four teeth, points, or divisions; applied to a calyx, to *calathidia*, petals, spathelules, etc.: quadride*ntate*.

**Quadridentatus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *digitatus*, fingered.) *Bot.* Ap-

plied to a leaf, the petiole of which terminates in four folioles: quadri*di*'gitate.

**Quadrifārius**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *fāriam*, in four ways.) *Bot.* Having leaves disposed in four rows: quadrifa*rius*.

**Quadrifidus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *fido*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided nearly to the middle of its length into four equal portions: quadri*fid*.

**Quadriflorus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Containing or bearing four flowers: quadrifo*rous*.

**Quadrifoliolātus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *foliōlātus*, having folioles.) *Bot.* Composed of four folioles: quadrifo*liolate*.

**Quadrifolius**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *foliātus*, pertaining to leaves.) *Bot.* Bearing four leaves: quadri*fo*liate.

**Quadrigēminus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *gēminus*, double.) Having four double portions: quadrige*minous*. See *Tubercula Quadrigemina*.

**Quadrījūgus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *jūgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Having four pairs of folioles: quadri*j*ugate.

**Quadrilātērālis**, *is, e.* (*Quadri-*; *lātērālis*, pertaining to the side.) *Geom.* Presenting four sides: quadri*la*'teral.

**Quadrilōbātus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *lōbātus*, lobed.) *Anat., Bot.* Divided into four lobes: quadri*lo*bate.

**Quadrilōcūlāris**, *is, e.* (*Quadri-*; *lōcūlus*, a cell.) *Bot.* Separated into four compartments: quadri*lo*'cular.

**Quadrīpartītus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *partītus*, divided.) *Bot.* Divided into four parts: quadri*pa*'rtite.

**Quadrīpe'nnis**, *is, e.* (*Quadri-*; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having four wings: quadri*pe*'nnate.

**Quadrīvalvis**, *is, c.* (*Quadri-*; *valva*, folding doors.) *Bot.* Separated into four valves, as the capsule of the *Epilobium*: quadri*va*lve.

**Quadrīvalvūlātus**, *a, um.* (*Quadri-*; *valvūla*, a little valve.) *Bot.* Having four valves: quadri*va*'lvulate.

**Quadro-** (*Quattuor*, four.) *Chem.* A prefix signifying four, or four times.

**Quadrū'mānus**, *a, um.* (*Qua*

uor, four; *mānus*, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Having four hands; quadru'manate: quadru'manous.

**Qua'drūpes**, *pēdis*, adj. (*Quā-uor*; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having four feet: qua'drupe'de.

**Qua'drūpes**, *pēdes*, m. (Same.) *Zoöl.* A quadrupede, or four-footed animal: a qua'druped.

**Qua'rantine**. (Ital. *Quaranta*, forty; because it used generally to last forty days.) *Med.* The period during which vessels, from infected or suspected ports, are debarred from entering into a healthy one, and from landing their goods, crew, or passengers, unless to be confined in a *lazaretto*. *Quārantīna*, *æ*, f.

**Quartānus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quartus*, the fourth.) Occurring every fourth day: qua'rtan.

**Quartīna**, *æ*, f. (*Quartus*.) *Physiol.* The fourth envelope of the ovule: the qua'rtine.

**Qua'rticus**, *a*, *um*. Belonging to quartz: qua'rtic.

**Quarzōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quartz*; terminal -ōsus.) Having or full of quartz: qua'rtzous: quartzose.

**Qua'ssia**, *æ*, f. Pharmacopœial name (D.) of the wood of *Quassia excelsa*; or (L. E.) chiefly of *Picræna excelsa*, but sometimes *Q. amara*; or (U.S.A.) of *Simaruba excelsa*.

**Qua'ssia Amāra**. *M. Med.* A tree from which quassia wood is obtained.

**Qua'ssia Exec'lsa**. *Bot.* The mountain damson, from which great part of the quassia wood is obtained.

**Quassi'n**. *Chem.* A peculiar vegetable principle obtained from the *Quassia simaruba*. *Quassina*, *æ*, f.

**Quat'ernary**. (*Quaterni*, four by four.) Disposed in fours. *Quāternārius*, *a*, *um*.

**Quat'ernātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quāterni*.) *Bot.* Applied to verticillated leaves four by four: quate'rnate.

**Quat'ernifōlius**, *a*, *um*. (*Quāterni*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having quaternate leaves: quaternifo'liate.

**Que'rcus**, *ūs*, m. (Unascertained.) Pharmacopœial name (L.) of the bark of the *Quercus pedunculata*; (E.) the *Quercus cortex*; or (D.) the bark of the *Quercus roboris*. A Linn. genus. Cl. *Monœcia*, Ord. *Polyandria*. Juss. *Cupulifera*.

**Que'rcus Ce'rris**. *M. Med.* The tree which affords the gall-nut; also called *Quercus infectoria*.

**Que'rcus Infectōria**. *Bot.* The same as *Quercus cerris*.

**Que'rcus Peduncūlāta**. *M. Med.* A name for the *Quercus robur*.

**Que'rcus Rōbur**. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the oak tree, a decoction of the acorns of which is reputed efficacious against dysentery and colic; also called *Quercus pedunculata*.

**Quicklime**. (Sax. *Cwic*, living; lime.) Unslacked, or unquenched lime. *Calx Vivum*.

**Quicksilver**. (Sax. *Cwicseolfer*.) See *Argentum Vivum*, *Hydrargyrum*.

**Quina**, *æ*, f. See *Quinine*.

**Quinaquina**. See *Cinchona*.

**Quinate**. See *Kinate*.

**Quīnātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quīni*, five.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are inserted five by five around the stem.

**Quince**. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Pyrus Cydonia*. *Cydonium*, *ii*, n.

**Quincunciālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Quincunx*, an arrangement in fives.) *Bot.* Arranged in the manner of a *quincunx*: quincun'cial.

**Quīncunx**, *cis*, m. (*Quingue*, five.) *Bot.* A mode of planting trees, so that in whatever way they are viewed they stand directly against each other and equidistant.

**Quinde'cagon**. (*Quingue*; δέκα, ten; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A plane figure having fifteen sides and angles. *Quīndēcāgōnum*, *i*, n.

**Quindecca'gonal**. *Geom.* Belonging to a quindecagon. *Quīndēcāgōnus*, *a*, *um*.

**Quīnīeus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to salts that have quinine for their base: quī'nic.

**Quinidine**. *Chem.*, *M. Med.* An alkali of the *Cinchonas*.

**Quinine**. *M. Med.* One of the alkaline proximate principles (the other, *Cinchonine*) in which the medicinal virtues of the Peruvian bark reside; chiefly got from the *Cinchona cordifolia*. *Quīna*, *Quīnia*, or *Quīnina*, *æ*, f.

**Quinine**, **Amorphous**. See *Quinoidine*.

**Quinine**, **Disulphate of**. *M. Med.* A combination of two equivalents of *Quina*, with one of sul-



phuric acid and eight of water, known in the shops as the sulphate of quinine.

**Quin'ism.** (*Quina*; terminal -ismus.) *Med.* That disturbance of the nervous system caused by continued use, or large doses, of the disulphate of quinine. *Quinini'smus*, *i*, *m*.

**Quinoi'dine.** (*Quina*; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Chem.* A resinous substance obtained from the mother liquor remaining after all the crystals which can be procured are separated in the preparation of sulphate, or disulphate of quinine; also called amorphous quinine. *Quinoi'dinia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Quinquangŭlāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Quinque*, five; *angŭlus*, an angle.) *Bot.* Having five angles: quinquangular.

**Quinquangŭlātus**, *a*, *um*. (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Having five proper angles: quinquangulate.

**Quinquangŭlōsus**, *a*, *um*. (Same; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having five angles: quinquangulous.

**Quinquēdentātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*; *dentātus*, toothed.) *Bot.* Terminating in five teeth or serratures: quinquedentate.

**Quinquēdigītātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*; *digītātus*, fingered.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the petiole of which terminates in five folioles: quinquedigitated.

**Quinquēfidus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided into five parts: quinquefid.

**Quinquēfōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having five flowers: quinqueflo'rous.

**Quinquēfōliolātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*; *fōliolum*, a foliole.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the common petiole of which terminates in five folioles: quinquefōliolate.

**Quinquēfōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*; *fōro*, to pierce.) *Bot.* Having five holes: quinquefō'rous.

**Quinquējūgus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*; *jūgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a pennate leaf the petiole of which bears five pairs of folioles: quinquejugate.

**Quinquēlobātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*, five; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.*

Divided to the extent of one-half and even more deeply into five portions or lobes: quinque'lobate.

**Quinquēlōcŭlāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Quinque*; *lōcŭla*, a cell.) *Bot.* Containing five cells or compartments: quinquelō'cular.

**Quinquēnervis**, *is*, *e*. } (*Quinque*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf having five longitudinal nervures separating from its base: quinque'nervious.

**Quinquēpartītus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*; *partītus*, divided.) *Bot.* Composed of five parts produced by divisions prolonged almost to the base: applied to a calyx, etc.: quinquepartite.

**Quinquēplicātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*; *plīcātus*, plaited.) *Bot.* Presenting five plaits: quinquepli'cate.

**Quinquēpunctātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quinque*; *punctātus*, pointed.) *Bot.* Marked with five points: quinquepunctate.

**Quinquēvalvis**, *is*, *e*. (*Quinque*; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Opening in five valves: quinquevalvate.

**Quinquina**, *æ*, *f*. *M. Med.* Another name for *Cinchona*.

**Quin'sy.** (*Cynanche*, sore throat) *Pathol.* A popular term for *Cynanche tonsillaris*, or *Tonsillitis phlegmonodes*.

**Quinta Esse'ntia.** Quintessence, the active principle of any substance separated by art from the inert matters with which it was combined.

**Quintānus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quintus*, the fifth.) *Pathol.* Applied to a fever the exacerbations of which occur every fifth day: quin'tan.

**Quintessence.** See *Quinta Essence*.

**Quintīna**, *æ*, *f*. (*Quintus*.) *Bot.* In many plants the ovule presents a fifth envelope, named *quintine*.

**Quōtīdiānus**, *a*, *um*. (*Quōtidie*, daily.) *Pathol.* Applied to a kind of intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns every twenty-four hours, therefore termed *quotidian* (*febris*), or *quotidian ague*; a genus *Ord. Febres*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of *Cullen's Nosology*.

## R.

**R.** See *Recipe*.

**Ră'bies**, *ēi*, f. (*Răbio*, to be mad.) *Pathol.* That disease of dogs and other animals, in which their saliva being absorbed into the human system, through any wound, bite, or scratch, produces *Hydrophobia*.

**Ră'bies Că'nina**. *Pathol.* Canine madness; the disease *Hydrophobia*; also termed *Lyssa*.

**Răcēmīfērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Răcēnus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers in clusters: racemiferous.

**Răcēmīflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Răcēnus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having clusters of flowers: race'miflo'rous.

**Răcēmōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Răcēmus*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of clusters: race'mous.

**Răcēmūlōsus**, *a*, *um*. (Dim. *Răcēmus*; terminal-*ōsus*.) Having flowers in small clusters: race'muous.

**Răcēmus**, *i*, m. (Probably *ῥάξ*, berry.) *Bot.* A cluster of flowers, currants, grapes, or the like: a race'me.

**Rachiagra**. } See words beginning similarly,  
**Rachialgia**. }  
**Rachialgitis**. } under the spelling *Rha*.

**Radesyge**. (Danish.) *Pathol.* A virulent and infectious disease; Scandinavian syphilis, with particular affection of the throat, skin, and bones.

**Ra'diad**. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Radial*, used adverbially.

**Ra'dial**. (*Rădius*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *radius*, applied by Dr Barclay as meaning—towards the *Radius*. *Rădiālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Rădians**, *antis*, part. (*Rădio*, to radiate.) *Bot.* Applied to the *corona* of the *Synanthereæ* when the flowers which constitute it exceed in length those of the disc: ra'diant.

**Rădiātīflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Rădius*, ray; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having radiated flowers: radia'tiflo'rous.

**Rădiātīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Rădius*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium* when the flowers are progressively longer as they remove from the centre: radia'tiform.

**Rădiātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Rădius*.) *Bot.* Having rays: ra'diated.

**Ra'dical**. (*Rădix*, a root.) *Bot.* Springing from a root. *Chem.* Applied to that which, by its union with oxygen, which is common to all acids, distinguishes one from another; as sulphur is the radical of sulphuric acid. *Rădicālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Rădicans**, *tis*, part. adj. (*Rădicor*, to take root.) *Bot.* Applied to a stalk bending and taking root where it touches the earth, or striking root by fibres which do not imbibe nourishment, as the ivy.

**Radica'tion**. (Same.) *Bot.* That principle by which plants germinate. *Rădicātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Rădicīflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Rădix*, a root; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers growing from the root: radi'ciflo'rous.

**Rădicīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Rădix*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a root: radi'ciform.

**Rădicūla**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rădix*.) A little root: a ra'dicule or ra'dicle.

**Rădicūlīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Rădicūla*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Having the form of radicles: radi'culiform.

**Rădicūlōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Rădicūla*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of radicles: radi'culous.

**Rădi'ōlus**, *a*, m. (Dim. *Rădius*.) *Surg.* A probe; also a sound.

**Rădiōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Rădio*, to radiate; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the point whence emanate the luminous rays: ra'dious.

**Ra'dish**, *Horse*. *M. Med.* The plant *Cochlearia armoracia*.

**Ră'dius**, *ii*, m. (*Păḡḡdos*, a rod, or staff.) *Anat.* The external bone of the fore-arm. *Astron.* A line drawn from the centre to the circumference of a circle. *Bot.* The ray of a flower.

**Rădix**, *icis*, f. (*Păḡḡξ*, a branch.) *Bot.* The root, or lower extremity of a plant, by which it is fixed to the earth, or to the substance whereon it grows; it consists of the *caudex*, body, or middle part; the life-knot, or place where the root and stem unite; and the radicles, or inferior terminating fibres of the root.



**Rai'sin.** *M. Med.* The dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; also called *Uva passa*, or *passula*.

**Rak.** An East Indian name for a spirit distilled from rue, hence *Al Rak*, *Arrak*, or *Arrack*; rue-brandy.

**Râle.** (Fr. *Râler*, to rattle in the throat.) *Med.* A rattle; applied to every kind of noise attending the circulation of air in the *bronchia* and vesicles of the lungs, different from the murmur produced by it in health; also termed *Rhonchus*.

**Râle Crépitant.** *Pathol.* The crepitating rattle; a pathognomonic sign of the first degree of *pneumonia*, being a noise like that of butter boiling, or of particles of salt thrown on live coals or on heated iron.

**Râle Muqueuse.** *Pathol.* The mucous rattle; like the sound produced by blowing through a pipe into soapy water.

**Râle Sibilant.** *Pathol.* The sibilant, or hissing rattle; like the sound produced by suddenly separating two oiled surfaces.

**Râle Sonore.** *Pathol.* The sonorous rattle; like the sound of the cooing of a dove, or sometimes the snoring of a sleeping man.

**Râmeâlis**, *is, e.* (*Râmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Placed, or growing on branches: ra'meal.

**Râmentâceus**, *a, um.* (*Râmentum*.) *Bot.* Applied to a stem that is covered with small membranous scales, dry and scattered, as the *Erica ramentacea*: ramenta'ceous.

**Râme'ntum.** (*Râdo*, to scrape.) *Bot.* A species of pubescence, consisting of hairs, in form of flat, strap-like portions. *Chem.* Everything which is reduced, or rubbed down by a file; filings; raspings.

**Râmeus**, *a, um.* Same as *Ramealis*.

**Râmi'co'rnis**, *is, e.* (*Râmus*, a branch; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having ramous *antennæ*: ra'micorn.

**Râmi'fêrus**, *a, um.* (*Râmus*; *fêro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing branches: rami'ferous.

**Râmi'ficâtiô**, *ônis, f.* (*Râmus*; *fâcio*, to make.) *Bot.* The division of a stem into many branches: rami'fica'tion.

**Râmi'ficâtus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having, or made into branches: ra'nificated.

**Râmi'flôrus**, *a, um.* (*Râmus flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flower growing upon the branches: rami'flô'rous.

**Râmi'fo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Râmus forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a branch: ra'niiform.

**Ramollissement.** (Fr. *Ramollir*, to soften again.) *Pathol.* softening.

**Râmôsi'ssimus**, *a, um.* (*Râmôsus*.) *Bot.* Very much branched having branches repeatedly subdivided: ramosi'ssimal.

**Râmôsus**, *a, um.* (*Râmus*; terminal-*ôsus*.) *Bot.* Full of branches much branched: ra'mose, or ramous.

**Râmûli'flôrus**, *a, um.* (*Râmûlus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers on the ramules, as the *Crasula ramuliflora*: ramuliflô'rous.

**Râmûlôsus**, *a, um.* (*Râmûlus terminal-ôsus*.) *Mineral.* The which separates in form of little branches: ra'mulous.

**Râmûlus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Râmus*.) *Bot.* A little branch: a ra'mule.

**Râmus**, *i, m.* (Probably *armus*, an arm, by transposition.) *Bot.* A bough, arm, or branch.

**Râmu'scûlus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Râmus*; terminal-*ûlus*.) A little branch, or division: a ramu'scule.

**Ranci'ditas**, *âtis, f.* (*Ranci'dus*, musty and rotten.) *Chem.* The state of fat, or a body containing oil or grease which has become rancid: ranci'dity.

**Ra'ncîdus**, *a, um.* (*Ranceo*, to grow mouldy.) *Chem.* Applied to fat, oil, and every greasy body that by absorbing oxygen from the air has acquired a strong odour and disagreeable taste, due to the development of acid gas, as the stearic and oleic.

**Ra'nine.** (*Râna*, a frog.) Belonging to the frog. *Anat.* Applied to a branch of the lingual artery. *Rânînus*, *a, um.*

**Rânî'vôrus**, *a, um.* (*Râna vôro*, to devour.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Living on frogs: rani'vorous.

**Rânûla**, *a, f.* (*Râna*.) *Pathol.* A tumour under the tongue from

accumulated saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland.

**Rānuncūlāceus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Ranunculus*: ranuncula'ceous.

**Rānuncūloidēs**, *adj.* *Rānuncūlus*; terminal-īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Ranunculus*: ranu'n-culoid.

**Rāpāceus**, *a, um.* (*Rāpa*, the radish, or turnip.) *Bot.* Having a root like that of the *Rapa*, *i.e.* tuberos: rapa'ceous.

**Rāpax**, *ācis*, *adj.* (*Rāpio*, to seize, or take by violence.) *Ornithol.* Greedy; ravenous; devouring; rapacious. Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the *Aves*; also called *Accipitres* and *Raptores*.

**Rape**. (*Rāpa*, the turnip.) *Bot.* The *Brassica napus*, or wild navew. (*Rāpio*, to take by violence.) *Med. Jur.* The commission of defloration forcibly and against the will of the female, or on a girl of tender age who has, as yet, in the legal sense, no will. *Rāptus*, *ūs*, *m.*

**Rāphānia**, *æ, f.* (*Rāphānus*, the radish.) The cripple disease; spasms of the joints; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*.

**Rāphānus**, *i, m.* (Ῥαφάνις.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia*, Ord. *Siliculosa*. Juss. *Cruciferae*. The radish.

**Rāphānus Rusticānus**. See *Gochlearia Armoracia*.

**Rāphe**, *es, f.* (Ῥάφη, a seam, or suture.) An apparent ridge, or suture, as if the parts had been stitched together.

**Rāphides**, *f. pl.* (Ῥαφίς, a needle.) *Bot.* The *acicular* bodies found in the texture of some plants, stated to be crystals of phosphate of lime.

**Rāptor**, *ōris, m.* (*Rāpio*, to take by violence.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.); also called *Accipitres* and *Rapaces*.

**Rarefaction**. (*Rārus*, thin; *fācio*, to make.) The act or state of any medium being expanded, or rarefied by heat. *Rārēfāctio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Rārīcōstus**, *a, um.* (*Rārus*, few; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having a small number of ribs: rarico'stous.

**Rārīlōrus**, *a, um.* (*Rārus*; *flos*,

a flower.) *Bot.* Having few flowers: rariflo'rous.

**Rārīfōlius**, *a, um.* (*Rārus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having few leaves: rarifo'lious.

**Rārīspīnōsus**, *a, um.* (*Rārus*; *spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having few spines: rarispi'nous.

**Rash**. *Pathol.* An irruption on the skin. See *Exanthema*.

**Rāsor**, *ōris, m.* (*Rādo*, to scrape.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.) which scrape the ground for their food; also called *Gallinaceæ*.

**Raspātōrium**, *ii, n.* (*Rādo*.) *Surg. Pathol.* An instrument for rasping bones: a ra'spatory. See *Scalprum*.

**Rātio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Reor*, to suppose.) *Geom.* The proportion which one magnitude bears to another of the same kind with respect to quantity. *Physiol.* Reason, or the power of judging or thinking; rationality; mind; intellect, or understanding.

**Rat's Bane**. *Chem.* Arsenious acid. *M. Med.* The seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

**Rattle-snake Milkwort**. *M. Med.* The *Polygala senega*.

**Rattles**. *Pathol.* Vulgar term for the rattling sound in the throat of dying persons, arising from the accumulation of mucus, or purulent matter in the *bronchia*, etc.

**Rauce'do**, *inis, f.* (*Raucus*, hoarse.) *Pathol.* Hoarseness, caused by an inflamed state of the mucous membrane of the *larynx* and *trachea*.

**Raw, Process of**. *Anat.* The *processus gracilis* of the *malleus*.

**Ray**. *Bot.* The collection of florets in the circumference of certain flowers, external to and enclosing the disc. *Ichthyol.* Applied to the bony, or cartilaginous formations, more or less numerous, which support membranous fins. *Nat. Philos.* A single radiation from a body which sends out emissions in all directions. See *Radius*.

**Re-a'ction**. (*Re-āgo*, to act by turn.) *Chem.* The state or process of applying a reagent, or test for detecting the presence of certain other bodies. *Physiol.* The effect produced on glands subjected to an irritant, or on the system in a state of depression by *stimuli*. *Re-a'ctio*, *ōnis, f.*



**Re-a'gent.** (Same.) *Chem.* That which is used for detecting the presence of other bodies; a test. *Re-agens, entis, m.*

**Reā'lgar.** *Chem.* The proto-sulphuret of arsenic; also called *Arsenicum rubrum factitium, Auripigmentum rubrum.*

**Receiver.** *Chem.* A vessel fitted to a retort, alembic, or the like, for receiving the product of distillation.

**Rēceptācūlum, i, n.** (*Rēcīpio*, to receive.) A receptacle. *Bot.* The common basis on which the parts of fructification are connected.

**Rēceptācūlum Chyli.** *Anat.* The somewhat expanded lower portion of the thoracic duct.

**Rēcīpe.** (Imper. mood, *rēcīpio*, to take.) *Med.* Constantly used in abbreviated form, *R*, as the commencement of *formulae* of remedies.

**Reclination.** (*Reclīno*, to lie upon.) *Surg.* One of the operations for cataract, in which the lens is thrown backwards into the middle and towards the bottom of the vitreous humour. *Reclīnātio, ōnis, f.*

**Reclīnātus, a, um.** (*Reclīno*.) *Bot.* Bending downwards: reclinate.

**Reclūsus, a, um.** (*Reclūdo*, to reveal.) *Bot.* Applied to the vegetable embryo when contained in the perispermis: recluse.

**Reerude'scence.** (*Recrūdesco*, to wax worse, or sore.) *Pathol.* Growing worse, or sore again. *Re-crūde'scens, tis, part.*

**Recta'lgia, æ, f.** (*Rectum*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Same as *Proctalgia*; pain of the rectum: recta'lgia.

**Recta'ngle.** (*Rectus*, right; *angulus*, an angle.) *Geom.* A square whose sides and angles are all equal. *Recta'ngūlus, i, m.*

**Rectangūlāris, is, e.** *Crystall.* Applied to a rectangle: rectangular.

**Recte'mbryus, a, um.** (*Rectus*; *embryon*.) *Bot.* Applied to a Section (pl. f.) of the *Leguminosæ*, containing those the radicle of the embryo of which is straight.

**Rectificātio, ōnis, f.** (*Rectīfico*, to make right.) *Chem.* A second or repeated distillation, in which substances are more perfectly purified: rectification.

**Rectificātus, a, um.** (Same.) *Chem.* Made more pure, or stronger; rectified.

**Rectified Spirit.** *M. Med.* See *Spiritus Rectificatus.*

**Rectiflorus, a, um.** (*Rectus*, straight; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers parallel to the axis of the *calathidium*: rectiflorous.

**Rectilīneus, a, um.** (*Rectus*, straight; *linea*, a line.) *Bot.* Having, or lengthened in straight lines: rectilīnes: rectilīneous.

**Rectīne'rvus, is, e.** (*Rectus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having nervures prolonged in a straight line: rectīne'rvine.

**Rectiro'stris, is, e.** (*Rectus*; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a straight beak; applied to shells, birds, etc.: rectiro'strate.

**Rectitis, idis, f.** (*Rectum*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the rectum. See *Proctitis.*

**Re'etrix, tricis, f.** (*Rēgo*, to guide.) *Ornithol.* The plumes (pl.) of the tail of birds.

**Re'ctum, i, n.** (*Rectus*.) *Anat.* The last portion of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.

**Re'ctus, a, um.** (*Rēgo*, to rule.) *Anat., Bot.* Right; straight; applied to muscles, and parts of plants.

**Rēcū'rrens, entis, part.** (*Rēcurreo*, to run back.) *Anat.* Running back; applied to a nerve, and to branches of arteries, nerves, etc.: recu'rrent.

**Rēcūrvātio, ōnis, f.** (*Recurvo*, to bend back.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bending backwards; applied to the vertebral column: recurvation.

**Rēcūrvātus, a, um.** } (Same.)

**Rēcū'rvus, a, um.** } *Bot.* Bent backwards: reeu'rvate.

**Rēcūrvifōlius, a, um.** (Same; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves recurved or reflected at their extremity: reeurvifolious.

**Red Gown.** } *Pathol.* Popular  
**Red Gum.** } names for *Strophulus intertinctus.*

**Red Lead.** *Chem.* *Minium*, or red oxide of lead.

**Red Preci'pitate.** *M. Med.* The *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.*

**Red Sandal.** } *M. Med.* The  
**Red Sanders.** } wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus.*

**Rēdintegrātio, ōnis, f.** (*Re*,

again; *intēger*, entire.) *Physiol.* A re-forming of a part or organ; complete restitution: redintegra'tion.

**Rēdintegrātus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Physiol.* Re-formed; restored; red'integrate.

**Redu'ction.** (*Rēdūco*, to bring back.) *Chem.* The process by which metals changed or disguised by a union with other substances, are restored to their metallic state. *Surg.* The returning of a dislocated bone into its natural situation. *Rēdu'ctio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Rēdu'ctor**, *ōris*, *m.* (Same.) *Anat.* A bringer or leader back; applied to a muscle of the vertebral column.

**Reduplica'tion.** (*Rēduplīco*, to double.) *Med.* Applied to the paroxysms of ague of a double type. *Rēduplicātio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Rēduplicātivus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to  *aestivation* when the parts of a floral tegument are disposed in a circle, but each having its replicated border, and rolled from the outside: reduplica'tive.

**Refle'ction.** (*Reflecto*, to bend again.) *Nat. Philos.* The turning back of a ray of light when it falls on a hard or polished body, in an angle equal to that of its incidence. *Physiol.* Meditation, or a series of thoughts or considerations that succeed each other. *Surg. Pathol.* A bending back of the *uterus*. See *Retroversio Uteri*. Also, eversion or bending back of the eyelids. See *Ectropium*. *Refle'ctio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Refle'ction, Angle of.** *Nat. Philos.* The angle made by the line of direction of the reflected body at the point of contact where it flies off.

**Reflex.** (Same.) *Physiol.* Applied to certain actions and functions of living beings; also to certain of the spinal system of nerves. *Reflexus*, *a, um.*

**Reflex A'ction.** *Pathol.* Applied to those movements caused by irritation of the origin of the incident spinal nerves, by which the impression is conveyed to the true spinal marrow, and from it is brought back by the reflex spinal nerves producing the movements in question.

**Reflex Fu'nction.** *Physiol.* Ap-

plied to certain functions of living beings, as distinguished from reflex actions, which are pathological.

**Reflex Spī'nal Nerves.** *Physiol.* Those of the spinal system of nerves which convey *motor phænomena* from the true spinal marrow, consequent on impressions upon, or irritation of the surface of the body, or mucous membranes, brought to it by the incident spinal nerves.

**Refļu'xus**, *i, m.* (*Refluo*, to flow back.) *Nat. Philos.* The movement of the sea when it retires after the *flux* or flow; the ebb: the re'-flux. *Physiol.* The return of the blood from the head, or from the lower half of the body, to the heart.

**Refractārius**, *a, um.* (*Refrāgor*, to resist.) *Chem.* Applied to a substance which it is difficult or impossible to melt: refracta'rious.

**Refra'ction.** (*Refringo*, to break.) *Nat. Philos.* In dioptrics, the variation of a ray of light from the right line, because of the resistance of the medium through which it passes. *Refra'ctio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Refractīvus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Causing or producing refraction: refract'ive.

**Refrangībīlis**, *is, e.* (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Susceptible of refraction: refrangible.

**Refrangībīlitas**, *ātis*, *f.* (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* A property of luminous rays, of breaking from the perpendicular, when they fall obliquely from one diaphanous medium into another: refrangibi'lity.

**Refri'gerant.** (*Refrīgēro*, to cool.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which cool the body, or blood. *Refrīgērans*, *tis*, part.

**Refrīgērātio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The lowering of the temperature of a body by parting with its caloric to the less warm bodies that surround it: refrigera'tion.

**Refrīgērātōrium**, *ii, n.* (Same.) *Chem.* A vessel filled with cold water, for condensing vapours, or cooling substances.

**Rēgēnērātio**, *ōnis*, *f.* (*Rēgēnēro*, to beget again.) *Physiol.* The new growth of substance lost by disease or injury: regenera'tion.

**Rēgīmen**, *īnis*, *n.* (*Rēgo*, to



govern.) *Med.* The regulation of the diet.

**Ré'gion.** (*Rēgo.*) *Anat.* A particular portion of the body; also, any portion in reference to a particular organ or viscus, as of the liver, heart, kidney, etc. *Rē'gio, ōnis, f.*

**Rēgūlārīflōrus,** *a, um.* (*Rēgūlārīs, regular; flos, a flower.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium* and the *discus* of the *Synanthereae*, when composed of flowers with regular corols: regularīflō'rous.

**Rēgūlus,** *i, m.* (Dim. *Rex, a king.*) *Chem.* A pure metal reduced from its ore.

**Regurgītātio,** *ōnis, f.* (*Re, again; gurgito, to swallow.*) *Physiol.* Synonymous with *Eructatio*.

**Relaxa'tion.** (*Rēlaxo, to loosen.*) *Med.* Languor; debility. *Rēlaxatio, ōnis, f.*

**Rēlī'quiae,** *ārum, f. pl.* (*Rēlinquo, to leave.*) *Geol.* Applied to organic remains, as fossil *Zōophyta, Crustaceae, etc.*

**Rēmē'dium,** *ii, n.* (*Re; mēdeor, to heal.*) *Med.* That which is employed in the treatment of diseases, whether palliative, preventive, or curative: a re'medy.

**Rēmīges,** *f. pl.* (*Rēmīgo, to row.*) *Ornithol.* Lengthened, strong, and stiff feathers in the wings, which answer the purpose of oars in flying.

**Remi'ttent.** (*Rēmitto, to abate.*) *Pathol.* Applied to disorders the symptoms of which abate considerably and then return again and again until the disease is overcome, or proves fatal. *Rēmīttens, tis, part.*

**Rēmōtīfō'lius,** *a, um.* (*Rēmōtus, distant; folium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Applied to leaves distant from each other: remotīfō'lious.

**Rēmōtīvus,** *a, um.* (*Rēmōveo, to remove.*) *Bot.* Applied to germination when the episperm is withdrawn from the sheath of the cotyledon, or from its vaginiform prolongation, by a lengthening of the cotyledons of which it envelopes the summit.

**Ren,** *ēnis, m.* (*Péw, to flow.*) *Anat.* The kidney, by which the urine is secreted.

**Re'nal.** (*Ren, the kidney.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the kidney. *Rēnālis, is, e.*

**Re'nal A'poplexy.** *Pathol.* The disease *Ischuria renalis*.

**Re'nal Ca'culus.** *Pathol.* A concretion of the kidney. See *Nephrolithos*.

**Re'nal Glands.** *Anat.* The suprarenal glands or capsules; called also atrabiliary capsules. *Gla'ndulae Rēnāles.*

**Rēnīfō'lius,** *a, um.* (*Ren; folium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having reniform leaves: renīfō'lious.

**Re'niform.** (*Ren; forma, resemblance.*) Formed like the kidney. *Rēnīformis, is, e.*

**Rēpandus,** *a, um.* (*Re, again; pando, to bow down.*) *Bot.* Bending down, or waved: re'pand.

**Repe'llent.** (*Rēpello, to beat back.*) *Med.* Driving back; applied to medicines of this character. *Rēpēllens, tis, part.*

**Rēpens,** *tis, part.* (*Rēpo, to creep.*) *Bot.* Growing on the earth creeping: re'pent.

**Repercu'ssion.** (*Rēpercūtio, to beat back.*) *Obstet.* Proposed to be substituted for *Ballotement*. *Repercūssio, ōnis, f.*

**Rēpercū'tiens,** *entis, part.* (Same.) *Pharm.* Beating back or repelling; applied to medicines: re'percū'tient.

**Reple'tion.** (*Repleo, to fill up.*) *Med.* The state or condition of being full, or gorged. *Replētio, ōnis, f.* See *Plethora*.

**Replicā'tivus,** *a, um.* (*Replico, to unfold or fold back.*) *Bot.* Applied to *astivation* when the floral organs are folded inwards upon themselves; to *prefloration* when the superior part of the leaves contained in the bud is bent back and rests upon the inferior: replica'tive.

**Replicā'tus,** *a, um.* (*Replico, to unfold.*) Unfolded so as to form a groove, or channel: re'plicate.

**Reprōdu'ctio,** *ōnis, f.* (*Reproduco, to produce again.*) *Nat. Hist.* The action by which organised bodies produce others similar: reproduction.

**Rēprōductīvus,** *a, um.* (Same.) *Nat. Hist.* Producing again: reproductive.

**Reptā'tio,** *ōnis, f.* (*Repto, to creep much.*) *Zoöl.* The mode of progression proper to serpents and certain *Invertebrata*; creeping: reptā'tion.

**Reptilis**, *is, e.* (*Rēpo*, to creep.) *Zoöl.* Anything that creeps; applied to a Class (pl. n.) which have either no feet, as the serpents, or feet so short, as the lizards, that they creep with their bodies close to the ground: reptile.

**Reptilivorus**, *a, um.* (*Rēptilis*; *vōro*, to devour.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Eating reptiles: reptilivorous.

**Repulsion**. (*Rēpello*, to beat back.) *Nat. Philos.* That power, force, or agency which causes the particles of matter to separate, and is in constant opposition to attraction. *Rēpul'sio, ōnis, f.*

**Rēpul'sivus**, *a, um.* (*Rēpello*, to repel.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to double refraction when the extraordinary ray is more removed from the axis than the ordinary, and this is situated between it and the axis: repulsive.

**Res Nātūrāles**. *Med., Physiol.* Natural things; comprehending life, its cause and effects, which remain in some degree notwithstanding all disease.

**Res Non-nātūrāles**. *Physiol.* Non-natural things; those principal things and substances which are necessary to the body's existence, viz., air, meat and drink, motion and rest, sleep and wakefulness, and, lastly, the *secreta* and *retenta*.

**Resection**. (*Rēsēco*, to cut off.) *Surg.* A variety of amputation. *Rēsēctio, ōnis, f.*

**Rēsina**, *ae, f.* (*ῤητίμη*, from *ῤέω*, to flow.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for a vegetable, solid, inflammatory substance; the residuum of the turpentine of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*: resin.

**Rēsina A'lba**. *M. Med.* White resin; obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris*, etc.; also the residuum of the distillation of turpentine in a particular state of purity.

**Rēsina Flāva**. *M. Med.* Yellow resin, the residuum of the distillation of oil of turpentine.

**Rēsina N'gra**. *Chem.* Black resin, the residuum after distilling oil of turpentine from common turpentine; also called *Colophonia*.

**Rēsīnātus**, *a, um.* (*Rēsina*.) *Pharm.* Belonging to or having resin: resinated.

**Rēsīn'iferus**, *a, um.* (*Rēsina*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or affording resin: resiniferous.

**Rēsīn'iformis**, *is, e.* (*Rēsina*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a resin: resiniform.

**Rēsīnoidēs**, *adj.* (*Rēsina*; *terminal -idēs*.) *Pharm.* Resembling resin: resinoid.

**Rēsīnosus**. (*Rēsina*; *terminal -osus*.) Having or full of resin. *Rēsīnōsus, a, um.*

**Resistance**. (*Rēsisto*, to withstand.) *Nat. Philos.* In mechanics, force which cannot be balanced or overcome by employing another force for its displacement. *Rēsista'ntia, æ, f.*

**Resolution**, (*Rēsolvō*, to undo.) *Pathol.* One of the terminations of inflammation, in which it gradually disappears without abscess, mortification, etc. *Rēsōlūtio, ōnis, f.*

**Resolvent**. (Same.) *Pharm.* Applied to substances that discuss inflammatory, or other tumours; discutient. *Resolvens, tis, part.*

**Resonance**. (*Rēsōno*, to sound with an echo.) *Pathol.* A more than naturally resounding of the voice.

**Resorption**. (*Rēsorbeo*, to swallow again.) *Med.* Nearly synonymous with absorption; applied to that degeneration of an organ, or part, resulting in atrophy. *Resorptio, ōnis, f.*

**Respirābilis**, *is, e.* (*Respīro*, to breathe again.) *Chem.* Applied to a gas fitted for respiration: respirable.

**Respirābī'litas**, *ātis, f.* (Same.) *Chem.* The quality of a gas proper for respiration: respirability.

**Respiration**. (Same.) *Physiol.* The function of breathing, including both inspiration and expiration. *Respiratio, ōnis, f.*

**Respiration Bronchial**. *Pathol.* A sound of the air passing through the bronchial tubes without entering the minute air-cells.

**Respiration Ca'vernous**. *Pathol.* A sound of the air passing from the *bronchia* into large morbid cavities, instead of the air-cells.

**Respiration Pu'crile**. *Pathol.* A particular sound of the respiration, like that in infants.



**Respiratory.** (*Respiro.*) *Physiol.* Belonging to respiration. *Respiratōrius, a, um.*

**Respiratory Murmur.** *Physiol.* The murmuring sound heard from the lungs of a healthy adult, produced by the penetration of the air into the pulmonary tissue and its expulsion from it.

**Restiformis, is, e.** (*Restis, a* cord; *forma, resemblance.*) *Anat.* Having the appearance of a cord or rope; applied to two eminences on the *Medulla oblongata*: *re'stiform.* See *Corpora Restiformia.*

**Rēsūpīnātus, a, um, part.** (*Rēsūpīno, to turn upward.*) *Bot.* Having the lower surface turned upward: *resupinate.*

**Resuscitation.** (*Rēsuscito, to raise up again.*) *Med.* The restoring to life those apparently dead. *Rēsuscitatio, ōnis, f.*

**Rētardātio, ōnis, f.** (*Rētardo, to hinder.*) *Obstet.* A stopping or hindering; applied to the slowness or delay of childbirth: *retarda'tion.* See *Retention.*

**Ret'ching.** (*Sax. Hræcan, to strain.*) *Med.* Continued involuntary efforts to vomit, without effect. *Vomituritio, ōnis, f.* See *Bocken.*

**Rēte, is, n.**

**Rētis, is, m. and f.** } (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) A net. *Anat.* Any interlacement of fibres, nerves, or vessels, like net-work.

**Rete Malpighii.** See *Malpighii Rete.*

**Rēte Mirābile.** *Comp. Anat.* The network of blood-vessels at the base of the brain of quadrupeds: the wonderful net.

**Rēte Mūcōsum.** *Anat.* The mucous net; a mucous substance between the *derma* and *epidermis*, which gives the colour to the skin; best demonstrated in the negro.

**Rēte Te'stis.** *Anat.* The tubular structure, or mingling of the *Tubuli reeti*, on the back of the *Tunica albuginea testis.*

**Reten'tion.** (*Rētineo, to retain.*) *Pathol.* The keeping back, or stoppage, of any of the excretions, particularly the urine. *Rētēntio, ōnis, f.*

**Reten'tion of the Me'uses.** *Pathol.* The state otherwise termed

*Chlorosis and Emansio mensium.* See *Amenorrhæa.*

**Reticular.** (*Rēte, a net.*) *Bot.* Belonging to, or like a net. *Reticulāris, is, e.*

**Reticular Me'mbrane.** *Anat.* The cellular membrane, which contains only a fine serous exhalation.

**Rētīcūlātus, a, um.** (*Rēte, a net.*) Having meshes like a net: *reticulated.*

**Rētīcūlum, i, n.** (*Dim. Rēte.*) A little net. *Zoöl.* The second stomach of the *Ruminantia.*

**Rētīfērus, a, um.** (*Rēte; fēro, to bear.*) *Zoöl.* Marked with, or having lines like a net: *retiferous.*

**Retiform.** (*Rēte; forma, likeness.*) Formed like a net. *Rētīfōrmis, is, e.*

**Rētīna, æ, f.** (*Rēte.*) *Anat.* The most internal membrane of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve.

**Rētīnācūlum, i, n.** (*Rētīneo, to hold back.*) A stay, or tie. *Anat.* Applied to the *frænum*, or fold of membrane continued from each commissure of the ilio-cæcal and ilio-colic valves round on the inner side of the *cæcum.* *Bot.* A viscous globular corpuscle, to which is attached the small pedicle which sustains the masses of pollen in the *Orchidæ.* *Surg.* An instrument for keeping the bowels or other parts in their place in certain operations.

**Rētīne'rvis, is, e.** (*Rēte; nervus, a nerve.*) *Bot.* Having nervures; *reticulated*: *retine'rvine.*

**Rētīnītis, idis, f.** (*Rētīna; terminal -itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *retina.* See *Amphiblestroiditis.*

**Rētīpes, pēdis, adj.** (*Rēte; pes, a foot.*) *Ornithol.* Having the skin of the legs divided into small polygonous scales: *re'tipede.*

**Reto'rt.** (*Rētorqueo, to bend back.*) *Chem.* A vessel made of glass, earthenware, or iron, for the purpose of distillation. *Rēto'ria, æ, f.*

**Reto'rt. Tu'bulated.** *Chem.* A retort, having a small hole in the roof.

**Retra'ctilis, is, e.** (*Retrāho, to draw back.*) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to nails or claws when the phalau

which bears them is articulated in such a manner that, in repose, they are withdrawn to the superior part of the toe.

**Retractī'litas**, *ātis*, f. (Same.) *Nat. Hist.* The quality of a part that is retractile: retracti'lity.

**Retra'ction**. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* The shortening of a broken limb, the contraction of the muscles forcing the broken ends of the bone to glide by each other, as in oblique fractures. *Retra'ctio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Retra'ctus**, *a, um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Drawn back: retracted.

**Re'trāhens**, *tis*, part. (Same.) *Anat.* Drawing back: re'traherent.

**Retroce'dent**. (*Retrōcēdo*, to go back.) *Pathol.* Shifting from one part of the body to another, as gout, rheumatism, etc. *Retrōcēdens*, *tis*, part.

**Retrofle'xio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Retro*, backwards; *flecto*, to bend.) A bending backwards: retrofle'xion.

**Retrofle'xio U'tēri**. *Obstet.* A bending back of the womb at the point where the neck and the body of the organ join, the *fundus* sinking down between the *cervix* and the *rectum*.

**Retrofle'xus**, *a, um*. (*Retro*; *flecto*, to bend.) *Bot.* Abruptly changing direction, as if bent by force: re'troflex.

**Retro'grādus**, *a, um*. (*Retro*-*grādiōr*, to go backward.) *Pathol.* Same as *Retrocedent*: re'trograde.

**Retrōve'ssio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Retrō*-*verto*, to turn.) *Surg. Pathol.* A turning back: retrove'ssion; applied to the bladder, *uterus*, etc.

**Retrōve'ssio U'tēri**. *Obstet.* A displacement of the *uterus* in which the *fundus* is thrown downwards below the promontory of the *sacrum*, while the *os* and *cervix* are forced upwards and forwards against or over the *Symphysis pubis*.

**Rētūsus**, *a, um*. (*Rētundo*, to make blunt.) *Bot.* Blunted: re-tu'se.

**Rēverbērātio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Rēver*-*bīro*, to beat back again.) *Nat. Philos.* Reflection of light and heat by a body that does not absorb them: reverbera'tion.

**Rēverbērātōrium**, *ii*, n. (*Rē*-*vervērō*, to beat back again.) *Nat.*

*Philos.* The metallic plate appended to lamps for the purpose of increasing the intensity of their light.

**Reve'rberatory** **Fu'rnace**.

*Chem.* That which is adapted to the purposes of distillation, etc., the flame or heated air being beaten back, or reverberated, by its peculiar construction.

**Réverie**. (Fr. *Réver*, to muse.) See *Aphelxia*.

**Rēvōlūtīfō'līus**, *a, um*. (*Rē*-*volvo*, to roll back; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves rolled upon their borders: revolu'tifo'lious.

**Rēvōlūtio**, *ōnis*, f. (Same.) *Astron.* The space of time which a celestial body takes to turn round another, or on its own axis: a revolu'tion.

**Rēvōlūtus**, *a, um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Rolled back: re'volute.

**Revu'lsant**. (*Rēvello*, to draw off.) *Med.* Drawing off; deriving. *Rēvu'lsans*, *tis*, part. See *Derivative*.

**Revu'lsion**. (Same.) *Med.* By the humoral pathologists, the drawing of humours a contrary way. *Surg.* A pulling or drawing off, as the hair, teeth, etc. *Rēvu'lsio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Rhābārbārum**, *i*, n. (*Rha*, a river in Russia, the Wolga; *barbārus*, wild.) *Bot., M. Med.* Linnæus' name for *Rheum*.

**Rhāchiæ'us**, *a, um*. ('*Páχis*, the spine.) *Anat.* Belonging to the spine: rhachie'ous.

**Rhāchī'āgra**, *æ, f*. ('*Páχis*; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout or severe pain in the spinal region. Also spelt *Rachisagra*.

**Rhāchia'lgia**, *æ, f*. ('*Páχis*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain occurring in the spine, or vertebral column: rhachia'lgý.

**Rhāchialgītis**, *idis*, f. *Pathol.* Inflammatory *rhachialgia*.

**Rhāchia'smus**, *i*, m. ('*Páχis*.) *Pathol.* Applied by M. Hall to the first symptoms of epilepsy, consisting in a spasmodic action of muscles at the back of the neck.

**Rhā'chio-**. ('*Páχis*.) A prefix denoting relation to the spine or spinal column.

**Rhāchiōca'mpsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('*Páχis*; *κάμψις*, a bending.) *Surg. Pathol.* Curvature of the spine.



**Rhächio'chýsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Páχis; χύσις, a pouring forth.) *Pathol.* Accumulation of water in the vertebral column. See *Hydror-rhachis*.

**Rhächio'cýphōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Páχis; κυφωσίς, a bowing.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Gibbus*, or hump on the back.

**Rhächio'dý'nia**, *æ*, f. ('Páχis; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the back, spasmodic or hemorrhoidal, but not purely nervous.

**Rhächio'mýēlitis**, *idis*, f. ('Páχis; μυελίτις.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the spinal marrow.

**Rhächio'mýēlo'phthísis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Páχis; μυελός, marrow; φθίσις, wasting.) *Pathol.* *Tabes dorsalis*.

**Rhächio'pará'lysis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Páχis; παρά'lysis.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the spinal marrow.

**Rhächio'rheu'ma**, *ātis*, n. ('Páχis; ῥεῦμα, a flow.) *Pathol.* Dorsal rheumatism.

**Rhächio'scōliōma**, *ātis*, n. ('Páχis; σκολίωμα, a curve.) *Surg. Pathol.* Lateral curvature of the spine.

**Rhächio'scōliōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Rhachioseolioma*.

**Rhächio'tō'mia**, *æ*, f. ('Páχis; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the spine: *rhachio'tomy*.

**Rhächio'tō'mum**, *i*, n. } (Same.)

**Rhächio'tō'mus**, *i*, m. } *Anat.*  
An instrument for opening the spinal canal: a *rachio'tome*.

**Rhächis**, *eos*, f. ('Páχis.) *Anat.* The spine, or vertebral column. *Bot.* The rib, or leaf-stalk of ferns; the spike-stalk, or receptacle of the florets in the spikelets of grasses, or of the spikelets themselves.

**Rhachisagra**. See *Rhachiagra*.

**Rhächitis**, *idis*, f. ('Páχis; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the spine; a disease peculiar to children, etc.; rickets; a genus, *Ord. Intumescentiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Rhæcōdēs**, *adj.* ('Páκος, a ragged garment, in the pl. ῥάκια, wrinkles; terminal-ōdēs.) *Med.* Having or full of wrinkles: *rhæ'cous*.

**Rhæcōma**, *ātis*, n. ('Pακόω, to tear in strips.) *Surg. Pathol.* A lax or pendulous condition of the

*serotum*; also a rent or chapped portion of the skin.

**Rhæcōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress of *Rhacoma*.

**Rhā'gādes**. (Pl. of 'Pαγάς, a rent or chink.) The same as *Rhagadia*.

**Rhāgā'dia**. ('Pαγαδία, according to Celsus, *de Med.* vi. 187.) *Surg. Pathol.* Clefts, chaps, or excoriations of the skin, especially of the *anus*.

**Rha'mnus**, *i*, n. ('Pάδαμνος, a young branch, or sprout.) Pharmacopœial name (L. D.) of the *Rhamnus catharticus*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, *Ord. Monogynia*. Juss. *Rhamneæ*.

**Rha'mnus Cātha'r'ticus**. *M. Med.* The purging buckthorn.

**Rhatā'nia**, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* The root of the *Krameria triandra*: *rhātany*.

**Rhē'gma**, *ātis*, n. ('Pήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* A rent, rupture, or puncture of a part, applied to the eyeball, bones, etc.; also the opening or bursting of an abscess; also termed *Rhexis*.

**Rhegmātōdēs**, *adj.* ('Pήγμα, a rent; terminal-ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having a, or full of rent, tear, or rupture: *rhē'gmatus*.

**Rhegmātōidēs**, *adj.* ('Pήγμα; terminal-īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling a *rhagma*, rent, or tear: *rhē'gmatoïd*.

**Rheī'n**. *Chem.* A substance obtained by treating rhubarb with ether. *Rheīna*, *æ*, f.

**Rhēum**, *i*, n. (*Rha*, the river Wolga.) Pharmacopœial name (D. and U.S.A.) of the root of the *Rheum palmatum* and *undulatum*; (L. and E.) of the root of an undetermined species of *Rheum*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Enneandria*, *Ord. Trigynia*. Juss. *Polygonicæ*.

**Rhēum Palmātum**. *M. Med.* The officinal rhubarb (Pharm. L. D.)

**Rhēum Rhāba'r'bārum**. *M. Med.* Linnæus' name for the *Rheum undulatum*.

**Rhēum Undūlātum**. *M. Med.* The Russian, Siberian, or undulated rhubarb.

**Rheu'ma**, *ātis*, n. ('Pεῦμα, from ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* The discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold: *rheum*.

**Rheumarthrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (ῥευμα; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Pathol.* Rheumatism of the joints.

**Rheumātālgia**, *æ*, *f.* (ῥευμα; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic rheumatic pain.

**Rheumātīcus**, *a*, *um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to rheumatism: rheumatic.

**Rheumati'smoid**. (*Rheumātismus*; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling rheumatism. *Rheumātismoidēs*, *adj.*

**Rheumātīsmus**, *i*, *m.* (ῥευμα-τίσω, to be afflicted with a fluxion.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there are severe pains in the joints, heightened by the action of the muscles in connection, and considerable heat in the part, attended with *pyrexia*: rheumatism; a genus, *Ord. Phlegmasiv*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Rheumätödŷ'nia**, *æ*, *f.* (ῥευμα; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic pain: rheumatody'ny.

**Rheumätō'pŷra**, *æ*, *f.* (ῥευμα; πύρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic fever.

**Rheumätospa'smus**, *i*, *m.* (ῥευμα; σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic spasm or cramp: rheumatospasm.

**Rhīnālgia**, *æ*, *f.* (ῥῖν, the nose; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the nose: rhinalgy.

**Rhīnencēphā'licus**, *a*, *um.* (ῥῖν; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is within the head.) *Anat.* Connected with the nose and brain, etc.: rhinencephalic.

**Rhīnencēphālus**, *i*, *m.* (ῥῖν; ἐν, in; κεφαλή, the head.) *Physiol.* A monster-fetus, having the nose prolonged in form of a proboscis.

**Rhīnītis**, *īdis*, *f.* (ῥῖν; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the nose.

**Rhīno-**. (ῥῖν.) A prefix denoting connection with the nose.

**Rhīnōdŷ'nia**, *æ*, *f.* (ῥῖν; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the nose.

**Rhīnōphōnia**, *æ*, *f.* (ῥῖν; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* The sound of the voice heard through the nose: rhinophony.

**Rhīnoplā'stica**, *æ*, *f.* (ῥῖν; πλάσσω, to fabricate.) *Surg.* Nose-making; the operation of forming a nose from the integuments of the

forehead, otherwise termed the Taliacotian operation: rhinoplastics: rhinoplasty.

**Rhīnoplā'sticus**, *a*, *um.* *Surg.* Belonging to the operation of rhinoplasty. *Rhīnoplā'sticus*, *a*, *um.*

**Rhīnōpō'lŷpus**, *i*, *m.* (ῥῖν; πόλŷpus.) *Surg. Pathol.* Polypus of the nose or nostrils: a rhinopolyp.

**Rhīnorrhā'gia**, *æ*, *f.* (ῥῖν; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Sudden and excessive bleeding from the nose. See *Epistaxis*.

**Rhīnotrix**, *īchos*, *f.* (ῥῖν; θρίξ, a hair.) *Anat.* In pl., the *Vibrissæ*, or hairs of the nose.

**Rhīza'nthus**, *a*, *um.* (ῥίζα, a root; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers growing from the root: rhiza'nthus.

**Rhīzo-**. (ῥίζα.) A prefix, denoting a root, or roots.

**Rhīzōca'rpus**, *a*, *um.* (ῥίζα; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to a *Cl.* (pl. m.) of mosses, having the fructification developed near the root: rhizoca'rpous.

**Rhīzōdēs**, *adj.* (ῥίζα; terminal -ώδης.) *Bot.* Having, or full of roots: rhizous.

**Rhīzō'gēnum**, *i*, *n.* (ῥίζα; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* A peculiar organ of some *Algæ*, which increases and fixes itself by numerous roots: a rhizogen.

**Rhīzōgō'nium**, *īi*, *n.* (ῥίζα; γόνι, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to mosses with fructiferous roots: a rhizogon.

**Rhīzōgrā'phia**, *æ*, *f.* (ῥίζα; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of roots: rhizography.

**Rhīzōīdēs**, *adj.* (ῥίζα; terminal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling a root: rhizoid.

**Rhīzōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f.* (ῥίζα; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on, or the doctrine of, roots: rhizology.

**Rhīzōma**, *ātis*, *n.* (ῥίζώ, to support by roots.) *Bot.* The subterraneous horizontal stem of a perennial plant: a rhizome.

**Rhīzōmātoīdēs**, *adj.* } (*Rhīzōma*;  
**Rhīzōmātoīdeus**, *a*, } terminal  
*um*, } -īdēs.) *Bot.*

Applied to roots that have a rhizome, by which is meant what is commonly called the pivot of the root: rhizomatoid.

**Rhīzōmo'rphus**, *a*, *um.* (ῥίζα;



μορφῇ, form.) *Bot.* Having the form of, or bearing resemblance to, a root: rhizomorphous.

**Rhizōphōrus**, *a, um.* (ῥίζα; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or having roots: rhizophorus.

**Rhizōphyllus**, *a, um.* (ῥίζα; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves bearing roots: rhizophyllous.

**Rhizōpōdis**, *is, c.* } (ῥίζα;

**Rhizōpōdus**, *a, um.* } ποὺς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the stipes supplied with roots, or the fructification near the roots: rhizopodous.

**Rhizūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. ῥίζα.) *Bot.* The very fine roots of mushrooms: a rhizule.

**Rhō'dīco-**. (*Rhodium*; terminal-ic.) *Chem.* A prefix applied to double salts resulting from the combination of a rhodic with another salt, as *Rhodico-ammonicus*.

**Rhō'dium**, *ii, n.* (ῥόδον, a rose.) *Chem.* A metal found among the grains of crude platina; named from the rose-colour of its compounds.

**Rhō'dius**, *a, um.* (ῥόδον.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a rose colour.

**Rhōdōca'nthus**, *a, um.* (ῥόδον; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having rose-coloured spines: rhodocanthous.

**Rhōdōde'ndron**, *i, n.* (ῥόδον; δένδρον, a tree.) A. Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Ericaceæ*.

**Rhōdōde'ndron Chrysa'nthum**. *M. Med.* The plant dwarf rosebay, or yellow-flowered rhododendron.

**Rhōdōgrā'phia**, *æ, f.* (ῥόδον, a rose; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of roses: rhodography.

**Rhōdōlō'gia**, *æ, f.* (ῥόδον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on roses: rhodology.

**Rhōdospe'rmius**, *a, um.* (ῥόδον; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds or *sporidia* of a rose-colour: rhodospermous.

**Rhœadī'n.** *Chem.* The colouring matter of the *Papaver rhœas*.

**Rhœ'as**, *ādos, m.* (ῥέω, to flow.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. D.) for the fresh petals of the *Papaver Rhœas*, (E.) the *Rhœados petala*.

**Rhombifō'lius**, *a, um.* (ῥόμβος, a figure of four sides, and four angles, two acute and two obtuse;

*folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rhombous leaves: rhombifoliate.

**Rhombifō'rmiis**, *is, e.* (ῥόμβος; forma, shape.) *Geom.* Having the form of a rhomb: rhombiform.

**Rhombī'pōrus**, *i, m.* (ῥόμβος; πόρος, a pore.) *Zoöl.* Having rhombiform pores: rhombiporous.

**Rhombōdēs**, *adj.* (ῥόμβος; terminal-ωδης.) *Geom., Mineral.* Having or full of rhombs: rhombous.

**Rhombohe'dral.** } *Geom.* Be-  
**Rhombohe'drical.** } longing to  
a rhombohedron. *Rhombōhe'drus*  
*a, um.*

**Rhombohe'dron.** (ῥόμβος; ἑδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* A solid figure of six rhomboid faces. *Rhombōhe'drum*, *i, n.*

**Rhomboīdālis**, *is, e.* (*Rhomboīdēs*, resembling a rhomb.) *Cry stal., Geom., Mineral.* A superfluous form of *Rhomboides*, having the same application; its strict meaning would be pertaining to a rhomboid figure.

**Rhomboīdēs**, *adj.* (ῥόμβος; terminal-īdes.) *Geom.* Resembling a rhomb: rhomboid.

**Rho'nchus**, *i, m.* (ῥόγχος.) A rattling sound in the throat, or a very strong wheezing. See *Rāle*.

**Rhu'barb.** (*Rha*, now the Wolga, a river in Russia; *barbārus*, wild. *M. Med.* The genus *Rheum*.

**Rhu'barb, Offici'nal.** *M. Med.* The *Rheum palmatum*.

**Rhu'barb, Ru'ssian.** } *M.*

**Rhu'barb, Sibe'rian.** } *Med.*

**Rhu'barb, Undulated.** } The *Rheum Russicum*, or *undulatum*, the *R. rhabarbarum* of Linnaeus.

**Rhus**, *rhois, m. and f.* (ῥοῦς, a stream.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Terebinthinaeæ*. The sumach tree. *Physiol.* A flow or discharge, as that of the *catamenia*.

**Rhus Tōxicōde'ndron.** *M. Med.* Systematic name of the poison oak, or sumach.

**Rhy'as**, *ādis, f.* (ῥέω, to flow. *Surg. Pathol.* A disease of the eye consisting in a decrease or defect of the *Caruncula lacrymalis*, congenital, accidental, or the result of excision, which induces an incurable *Epiphora*, or continual flow of tears.

**Rhyncho'spōrus**, *a, um.* ('Ρύγχος; σπόρα, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds prolonged in form of a beak, as the *Rondeletia*: rhyncho'sporous.

**Rhyncolites**, *is, or æ, m.* ('Ρύγχος; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A fossil beak: a rhy'ncolite.

**Rhythm**. ('Ρυθμός, a measured movement.) *Physiol.* Applied to the order of the contractions of the different portions of the heart, their respective duration, succession, and relation to each other. *Rhythmus, i, m.*

**Rib**. See *Costa, Nervus*.

**Riband-shaped**. See *Ligulatus*.

**Ribbed**. See *Costatus, Nervous*.

**Ribes**, *is, n.* (Arab.) Applied to the currant and gooseberry tribe. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. The currant-tree.

**Ribes Nigrum**. *Bot.* The black currant plant.

**Ribes, Ru'brum**. *Bot.* The red-currant plant, of which the white currant tree is only a variety.

**Ribe'sius**, *a, am.* *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Ribes*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): ribe'ious.

**Ribless**. See *Enervis, Enervius*.

**Rice**. (Teut. *Reiss*.) *Bot.* Common name for the *Oryza sativa*.

**Ri'cinate**. (*Ricinicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of ricinic acid with a base. *Rēcinas, ātis, f.*

**Ric'nicus**, *a, um.* (*Ricinus*.) *Chem.* Applied to one of the three acids produced by the saponification of castor oil: ric'nic.

**Ric'noīdēs**, *adj.* (*Ricinus*; terminal -īdēs.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Ricinus*: ri'cinoid.

**Ric'nus**, *i, m.* (A vermin called a tick, which its seed resembles.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*, Ord. *Monadelphina*, Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

**Ric'nus Commūnis**. *M. Med.* The castor oil plant.

**Ric'nus Vulgāris**. *Bot.* Another name for the *Ricinus communis*.

**Rickets**. See *Rachitis*.

**Rictus**, *ūs, m.* (*Ringor*, to grin.) *Bot.* The opening between the lips of ringent, or personate flowers.

**Rig'idifō'lius**, *a, um.* (*Rigidus*,

stiff; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rigid leaves: rigidifō'lious.

**Rig'iditas**, *ātis, f.* (*Rigidus*.) *Pathol.* Stiffness or want of mobility: rig'idity.

**Rīgor**, *ōris, m.* ('Ριγέω, to become cold.) *Pathol.* A sudden coldness with shivering. See *Algor*.

**Rīma**, *æ, f.* (*Rīmor*, to cleave as timber doth in storms.) An opening fissure, chap, cleft, or crack.

**Rīma Glōttīdis**. *Anat.* The opening of the glottis, or rather of the larynx.

**Rīmōsus**, *a, um.* (*Rīma*; terminal -ōsus.) Having, or full of fissures, openings, or cracks; ri'mose: ri'mous.

**Rīmūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Rīma*.) A small fissure, opening, chap, cleft, or crack: a ri'mule.

**Ring**. See *Annulus*.

**Ri'gent**. (*Ringor*, to grin.) *Bot.* Gaping; grinning. *Ringens, tis, part.*

**Ringentiflōrus**, *a, um.* (*Ringens*, gaping; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium* and the disc in the *Synanthereæ*, when composed of ringent corols: ringentiflō'rous.

**Ringentifō'rnis**, *is, e.* (*Ringens*; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Applied to corols that are nearly ringent: ringe'ntiform.

**Ring-like**. See *Annularis, Cricoides*.

**Ringworm of the Scalp**. *Pathol.* The disease *Porriago scutulata*.

**Ripples**. *Pathol.* A popular term in Scotland for *Tabes dorsalis*.

**Risus Caninus**. } See *Sardonius*.

**Risus Sardonicus**. } *nic Laugh*.

**Riv'nian Ducts**. *Anat.* The excretory ducts of the *Glandulæ sublinguales*, first pointed out by Rivinus.

**Roasting**. (Germ. *Rosten*, to dress meat.) *Chem.* The process by which mineral substances are divided by subjection to heat in crucibles.

**Rob**. (Arab.) A thicker syrup made from the juice of fruits with sugar, and raised to greater consistence by boiling.

**Rōbōrans**, *tis, part.* (*Rōbōro*, to make strong.) Making strong: strengthening: ro'borant.



**Rocce'lla Tinctōria.** *M. Med.* The plant *litmus* or dyer's lichen. See *Lichen Roccella*.

**Rocce'llate.** (*Rocellicum acidum*, terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of roccellic acid with a base. *Rocce'llas, ātis, f.*

**Rocce'llicus, a, um.** *Chem.* Applied to a peculiar acid discovered in the *Roccella tinctoria*.

**Rochelle Salt.** *M. Med.* The *Tartras potassæ et sodæ*, or *Soda tartarizata*.

**Rock-but'ter.** *Mineral.* Common name for the substance anciently termed *Alumen liquidum*.

**Rock Oil.** See *Petroleum*.

**Rod-shaped.** See *Virgatus*.

**Rōdens, tis, part.** (*Rōdo*, to gnaw.) *Zoöl.* Gnawing; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*, characterised by two large incisor teeth in each jaw with which they gnaw their food.

**Roller.** (Teut. *Rollen*, to make up into a roll.) *Surg.* A long band of linen, calico, or flannel, wound up from one or both ends.

**Root.** See *Radix*.

**Rōrifer, ēra, ērum.** } (*Ros*, dew ;

**Rōrī'fērus, a, um.** } *fēro*, to bear.) Dew-bearing : roriferous.

**Rōsa, æ, f.** (*Ῥόδον*, a rose.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Polygamia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*. *Pathol.* Formerly, as now, its English analogue, the *rose*, used as a name for *Erysipelas*.

**Rōsa Cānīna.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.) of the dog-rose, or hip-tree ; the wild-briar.

**Rōsa Centifō'lia.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of the damask rose.

**Rōsa Damascēna.** *Bot.* The *Rosa centifolia*.

**Rōsa Ga'llica.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of the French, or red rose.

**Rōsa Pa'llīda.** *Bot.* The *Rosa centifolia*.

**Rōsa Ru'bra.** *Bot.* The *Rosa Gallica*.

**Rōsa Sylve'stris.** *Bot.* The *Rosa canina*.

**Rōsāceus, a, um.** *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Rosa* ; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) : rosaceous.

**Rōsāceus, a, um.** *Chem.* Applied to a substance of a rose-colour deposited by the urine on the access of intermittent fever, and termed rosacic acid by Prout.

**Ro'scidus, a, um.** (*Ros*, dew. Moistened with dew. See *Mel Roscidum*.

**Rose.** See *Rosa*.

**Rose, Christmas.** *Bot.* The *Helleborus niger*.

**Rōse'lla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Rōsa*. *Bot.* A mass of small leaves of various form and colour which terminate the stem of certain mosses : rosette. See *Stellula*.

**Rosemary.** *M. Med.* The plant *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

**Rōse'ōla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Rōsa*. *Pathol.* A rose-coloured rash, non-contagious, and without *papule* : mostly symptomatic of different febrile diseases.

**Rosin.** Properly, *Resin*.

**Rosmārīnus, ī, m., or um, ī, n.** (*Ros*, dew ; *mārīnus*, belonging to the sea.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the tops of the *Rosmarinus officinalis* ; (D.) the *Rosmarina herba*, or rosemary. Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Labiatae*.

**Rosmārīnus Officīnālīs.** *M. Med.* The plant rosemary.

**Rostellātus, a, um.** (*Röstellum*, a little beak.) *Bot.* Prolonged into a small rigid and sometimes crooked point : rostellate.

**Roste'llum, ī, n.** (Dim. *Rostrum*, a beak.) *Bot.* A little beak ; applied to any such object.

**Rostrālis, is, e.** *Entomol.* Belonging to a *rostrum* or beak : rostralis.

**Rostrātus, a, um.** (*Rostrum*, a beak.) *Bot.* Having an appearance like a beak ; beaked : rostrate.

**Rostrīco'rnīs, is, e.** (*Rostrum cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having the *antennæ* upon a prolongation of the head : rostricornate.

**Rostrīfo'rmīs, is, e.** (*Rostrum forma*, resemblance.) Formed like a beak : rostriform.

**Rōsūlārius, a, um.** (*Rōsa*.) *Bot.* Having the form or disposition of the petals of a rose : rosularious.

**Rosy-drop.** See *Acne*.

**Rōtaci'smus, ī, m.** (*Ῥωτακισμός*.) The harsh vibration of the

ter *r*, common in the northern parts of England, called a burr.

**Rōtātor**, *ōris*, m. (*Rōto*, to turn.) *Nat.* Applied to certain muscles employed in producing a circular movement.

**Rōtātus**, *a*, um. (*Rōta*, a wheel.) *Bot.* Having wheels, or their form: *rotate*.

**Rōtīfērus**, *a*, um. (*Rōta*; *fēro*, bear.) *Zoöl.* Having, or bearing wheels: *rotiferous*.

**Rōtīfo'rmis**, *is*, e. (*Rōta*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a wheel: *ro'tiform*.

**Rōtūla**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rōta*.) A little wheel. *Anat.* Another name for the knee-pan. See *Patella*.

**Rōtulad**. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Rotular*, used adverbially.

**Rōtular**. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Rotula*; applied by Dr Barclay's meaning—towards the *Rotula*, or *patella*. *Rōtūlāris*, *is*, e.

**Rōtūlātus**, *a*, um. (*Rōtūla*.) *Onchol.* Having the form of a little wheel: *ro'tulate*.

**Rōtūlōsus**, *a*, um. (*Rōtūla*; *terminal -ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of little wheels: *ro'tulous*.

**Rōtundifō'lius**, *a*, um. (*Rōtundus*, round; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having round leaves: *rotundifoliate*.

**Rouge**. *Bot.* The dye prepared from *Carthamus tinctorius*.

**Rough**. See *Asper*, *Scaber*, *Scabrideus*.

**Roughness**. See *Scabrities*.

**Round Ligament**. See *Ligamentum Teres*.

**Round-leaved**. See *Rotundifolius*.

**Rūbēdo**, *inis*, f. (*Rūber*, red.) *Med.* A diffused redness of the skin, as in blushing.

**Rubefacient**. (*Rūbēfācio*, to make red.) *Med.* Applied to any substance which reddens without blistering the skin. *Rūbēfāciens*, *is*, part.

**Rūbēōla**, *æ*, f. (*Rūbeo*, to blush.) *Pathol.* The measles, a disease known by inflammatory fever, dry cough, sneezing, drowsiness, and an eruption of small red points, perceptible by the touch. A genus, Ord. *Eczanthemata*, Cl. *Pyrexice*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Rūbēoloid**. (*Rūbēōla*; *terminal*

*-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Rubcola*. *Rūbēōloīdēs*, adj.

**Rū'bīa**, *æ*, f. (*Rūber*, red.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rubiaceæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Rubia tinctorum*.

**Rūbia Tinctorum**. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the madder plant; the root is called *Radix rubra*.

**Rūbiāceus**, *a*, um. (*Rūbia*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Rubia*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): *rubia'ceous*.

**Rūbīfo'rmis**, *is*, e. (*Rūbus*, the raspberry; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a raspberry: *ru'biform*.

**Rūbīgīnōsus**, *a*, um. (*Rūbigo*; *terminal -ōsus*.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* Having, or of the colour of rust: *rubī'ginous*.

**Rūbigo**, *inis*, f. (As if *Rōdigo*, from *rodo*, to gnaw.) *Chem.* Rust.

**Rubricau'lis**, *is*, e. (*Rūber*; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a red stem: *rubricau'line*.

**Rubriflorus**, *a*, um. (*Rūber*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having red flowers: *rubriflo'rous*.

**Rū'būla**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rūbus*.) The specific name for the yaws in Good's Nosology. See *Anthraxia Rubula*.

**Rūbus**, *i*, m. (*Rūber*, red.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Polygynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*.

**Rūbus Cæsius**. *Bot.* The dewberry plant, or heath bramble, the fruit similar to the blackberry.

**Rūbus Frūticōsus**. *Bot.* The common bramble, which yields blackberries.

**Rūbus Idæus**. *Bot.* The raspberry plant.

**Ructatio**. See *Ructus*.

**Ructuōsus**, *a*, um. (*Ructus*; *terminal -ōsus*.) *Med.* Having or full of eructation or belching: *ruc'tuous*.

**Ru'ctus**, *ūs*, m. (*Ερεύγομαι*, to belch.) An eructation, belching, or discharge of wind from the stomach; eructation.

**Ruddle**. *Chem.* A kind of red chalk.

**Rūdīmentārius**, *a*, um. (*Rūdis*, unfashioned.) That which forms



the first condition or origin of a thing: rudimentary.

**Rue.** *M. Med.* The *Ruta graveolens*.

**Rūfīca'rpus**, *a, um.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit of a ruddy colour: rufica'rpous.

**Rūfīne'rvis**, *is, e.* (*Rūfus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having ruddy-coloured nervures: rufine'rvine.

**Rūgīfō'lius**, *a, um.* (*Rūga*, a wrinkle; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having wrinkled leaves: rugifo'lious.

**Rūgōsus**, *a, um.* (*Rūgo*, to have wrinkles.) *Bot.* Rugged; wrinkled: rugose.

**Rum.** A well-known spirituous liquor obtained from the sugar-cane; Jamaica spirit. *Spiritus Jāmāicensis*.

**Rūmex**, *īcis, m.* (A spear.) Pharmacopœial name of the leaves of the *Rumex acetosa*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Polygonaceæ*. See *Lapathum*.

**Rūmex Acētōsa.** *M. Med.* The common sorrel, or sour-dock.

**Rūmīnans**, *tis, part.* (*Rūmīno*, to chew the cud.) *Zoöl.* Chewing the cud; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*: ru'minating.

**Rumina'tion.** (Same.) *Physiol.* Chewing the cud, or bringing up of the food, which has been swallowed, into the mouth again to be properly chewed. *Rūmīnatio, ōnis, f.*

**Runcīnātus**, *a, um.* (*Runcīna*, a saw.) *Bot.* Notched, like a saw; toothed: runci'nate.

**Runner.** See *Sarmentum*.

**Running.** *Pathol.* Popularly, the discharge in gonorrhœa.

**Rupelle'nsis Sal.** (*Rupella*, Rochelle.) *M. Med.* Rochelle salt; the *Soda tartarizata*, or *Soda potassio-tartras*.

**Rūpia**, *æ, f.* (Ρύπος, sordes.) *Pathol.* An eruptive disease in which there are broad flat vesicles, succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge which thickens into superficial scabs, easily detached and immediately replaced by new ones.

**Ruptīne'rvis**, *is, e.* (*Ruptus*, broken; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Ap-

plied to leaves the nervures of which growing almost parallel, break from space to space so as to form a kind of lash.

**Ru'pture.** (*Rumpo*, to break.) *Surg.* The disease *Hernia*. *Ru'tāra, æ, f.*

**Rūrīcōlus**, *a, um.* (*Rus*, country; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Living in the country, or fields: ruricolous.

**Rust.** *Chem.* The powder, crust which grows on iron and other metals when long exposed to the air. *Ærūgo, īnis, f.*; *Rūbūgo, īnis, f.*

**Rust of Iron.** See *Ferrugo*.

**Rustīcōlus**, *a, um.* (*Rus*, country; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Ornithol.* Living in fields or meadows: rusticolous.

**Rūta, æ, f.** (Ρύομαι, to protect.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. & U. S.) for the leaves, and (E.) also the unripe fruit of the *Ruta graveolens*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rutaceæ*.

**Rūta Grāve'ōlens.** *M. Med.* The common rue plant.

**Rūtāceus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the genus *Ruta*: applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): rutaceous.

**Rūtīdōsis**, *is, f.* (Ρυτίς, a wrinkle.) *Pathol.* A drawing, shrinking or puckering of the *cornea*, a certain sign of approaching death.

**Ruy'schiāna, Membrāna.** *Anat.* The internal layer of the choroid coat of the eye: first particularised by Ruysch; also called *Tunica Ruy'schiana*.

**Ruy'schii, Tū'nica Cellūlōsa.** *Anat.* The cellular coat of the intestines, described by Ruysch.

**Rye.** (Sax. *Ryge*.) A kind of bread corn of a coarse quality; also a kind of grass.

**Rye, Ergot of.** See *Ergota*.

**Rye Plant.** *Bot.* The *Secale cereale*.

**Rye, Spurred.** *Bot., Med.* The *Secale cornutum*, or ergot of rye.

**Rytīdōca'rpus**, *a, um.* (Ρυτίς, a wrinkle; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having wrinkled fruits: rytidocarpous.

## S.

**S.** *Pharm.* For *Semissis* or half.  
**S.A.** or **S.A.L.** For *Secundum*  
*tem—Secundum artis leges—ac-*  
 cording to the rules of art.

**S. Ac.** *Chem.* For *Sine acido*,  
 without acid.

**S. Alk.** } *Chem.* For *Sine alkali*,

**S. K.** } *Sine kali*, without alkali.

**S. N.** *Med.* For *Secundum natu-*  
*ram*, or according to the natural course.

**ss.** *Pharm.* For *Semissis*.

**S. S. S.** *Pharm.* For *Stratum*  
*super stratum*, layer upon layer.

**Sābādī'illa**, æ, f. (Span. *Cebeda*,  
 barley.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial  
 name (E. and U.S.A.) for the seeds  
 of *Veratrum sabadilla*, of *Helonias*  
*officinalis*, and probably of other  
*Belanthaceæ*.

**Sabadilli'n.** *Chem.* An exces-  
 sively acrid white substance obtained  
 from the seeds of *Helonias officinalis*  
 and *Veratrum sabadilla*. *Sābādil-*  
*ina*, æ, f.

**Sābīna**, æ, f. Pharmacopœial  
 name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the  
 barks of *Juniperus sabina*: *savin*.

**Sābūli'cōlus**, a, um. (*Sābūlum*,  
 sand; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Grow-  
 ing or living in sand: *sabuli'colous*.

**Sābūlōsus**, a, um. (*Sābūlum*;  
 terminal -ōsus.) Gritty; sandy: *sa-*  
*bulous*.

**Sābu'fra**, æ, f. (*Sābūlum*.) *Med.*  
 looseness of the stomach; *sordes*.

**Sac.** See *Sacculus*, *Saccus*.

**Saccātus**, a, um. (*Saccus*, a bag.)  
 encysted, or contained in a mem-  
 branous bag: *sa'ccated*.

**Sacchārātus**, a, um. (*Sacchārum*,  
 sugar.) *Med.* Having or contain-  
 ing sugar: *sa'ccharated*.

**Sacchārephidrōsis**, is, or eos, f. (*Sacchārum*;  
*ephidrōsis*, a sweating.) *Pathol.* A saccharine sweating.

**Sa'cchāri Fæx.** *M. Med.* Treacle,  
 molasses.

**Sacchari'fērus**, a, um. (*Sac-*  
*chārum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Yield-  
 ing sugar: *sacchari'ferous*.

**Sacchāri'ficātio**, ōnis, f. (*Sac-*  
*chārum*, sugar; *fio*, to become.)  
*Chem.* The conversion of a substance  
 into sugar, as starch, when treated  
 with sulphuric acid: *sacchari'fication*.

**Sacchāri'ficātus**, a, um. (Same.)  
*Chem.* Converted into sugar: *sac-*  
*chari'ficated*.

**Sacchārīnus**, a, um. (*Sacchārum*.)  
 Belonging to sugar: *sa'ccharine*.

**Sacchāroīdēs**, adj. (*Sacchārum*;  
 terminal -īdēs.) Resembling sugar:  
*sa'ccharoid*.

**Sacchārōlō'gia**, æ, f. (*Sacchā-*  
*rum*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.*  
 A treatise on sugar: *saccharo'logy*.

**Sacchārō'mētrum**, ī, n. (*Sac-*  
*chārum*; μέτρον, a measure.) An  
 instrument for ascertaining the quan-  
 tity of sugar in liquors, syrups, etc.:  
 a *saccharo'meter*.

**Sa'cchārum**, ī, n. (Arab. *Sac-*  
*char*.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*,  
 Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Gramineæ*.  
 Pharmacopœial name (L. D. E. and  
 U.S.A.) of the prepared juice of the  
*Saccharum officinarum*; *sugar*.

**Sa'cchārum Acc'rum.** *Sugar*  
 obtained from the *Acer saccharinum*;  
 also called *Saccharum Canadense*;  
*maple-sugar*.

**Sa'cchārum A'lbum.** White, or  
 refined sugar; *loaf-sugar*.

**Sa'cchārum Canādē'nse.** *Bot.*  
 The *Saccharum acernum*, or *maple-*  
*sugar*; *Canadian sugar*.

**Sa'cchārum Commūne.** } *M.*  
**Sa'cchārum Non-pūri-** } *Med.*  
**ficātum.** } Sys-  
 tematic terms for moist sugar; other-  
 wise termed *Muscovado sugar*.

**Sa'cchārum Officināle.** } *M.*  
**Sa'cchārum Officinā-** } *Med.*  
**rum.** } The  
*sugar-cane*.

**Sa'cchārum Sātu'rni.** *M. Med.*  
 The *Acetas plumbi*, or *sugar of*  
*lead*.

**Sacchola'ctate.** (*Sacchōlacticum*  
*acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A  
 combination of *sacchola'ctic acid* with  
 a base. *Sacchōla'ctas, ātis*, f.

**Saccho-la'ctic A'cid.** Same as  
*Mucic acid*. *Sacchōla'cticum a'ci-*  
*dum*.

**Sacchōla'cticus**, a, um. (*Sac-*  
*chārum*; lac, milk; terminal -ic.)  
*Chem.* Applied to *mucic acid*, be-  
 cause first obtained from sugar of  
 milk: *sacchola'ctic*.



**Sacci'fĕrus**, *a, um.* (*Saccus*, a sack; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a sack : sacci'ferous.

**Sacci'fo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Saccus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a sack : sa'cciform.

**Saccōdēs**, *adj.* (*Saccus*; terminal -*ōdēs*.) Having or full of sacks : sa'ccous.

**Sa'cculated**. (*Saccūlus*, a little bag.) Bagged, or pursed out in little expansions. *Saccūlātus*, *a, um.*

**Sa'cculōsus**, *a, um.* (*Saccūlus*; terminal -*ōsus*.) Having or full of little sacs : sa'cculose.

**Sa'ccūlus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Saccus*.) A little bag, sac, or pouch : a sa'ccule.

**Sa'ccūlus Adīpōsus**. *Anat.* The *bursa mucosa* of a joint.

**Sa'ccūlus Co'rdis**. *Anat.* The *pericardium*; the bag of the heart.

**Sa'ccūlus Lachrymālis**. *Anat.* The lachrymal sac, or bag.

**Sacci'li'formis**, *is, e.* (*Sacellus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a little sack : sace'lliform.

**Sacc'illus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Sacculus*, a little sack.) *Bot.* Applied to a monospermous root in which the seed is invested by a membranous envelope.

**Sācer I'guis**. *Pathol.* A term for *Erysipelas*; also formerly applied to *Herpes excelsus*.

**Sācer Mōrbus**. *Pathol.* An old epithet of epilepsy, from the vehemence of its attacks.

**Sack**. (Sax. *Sac*.) A wine formerly much used, said to be brought from the Canary islands, and called *Canary*; also applied to a wine brought from Malaga in Spain.

**Sacrad**. Applied the same as *Sacral*, used adverbially.

**Sa'cral**. *Anat.* Belonging to the *sacrum*, applied by Dr Barelay as meaning towards the *sacrum*. *Sac-rālis*, *is, e.*

**Sacro-**. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *sacrum*.

**Sa'crum**, *i, n.* (*Sācer*, sacred.) *Anat.* The triangular bone wedged between the *Ossa innominata* posteriorly, forming a considerable portion of the true pelvis.

**Safety Lamp**. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* A lamp invented by Sir H. Davy, consisting of a common oil-

lamp, completely surrounded with cage of fine wire gauze, for the use of miners, to indicate the precise moment of danger from explosion of fire-damp.

**Saffron**. *M. Med.* The *Crocus sativus*.

**Saffron, Meadow**. *M. Med.* The *Colchicum autumnale*.

**Sāgāpĕnum**, *i, n.* (Σαγαπηνον) Pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) of the gum-resin of an uncertain plant said (Pharm. 1836) to be a species of *Ferula*.

**Sāgittafō'lius**, *a, um.* } (*Sagitta*

**Sāgittifō'lius**, *a, um.* } an arrow  
*fōlium* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having arrow-shaped leaves : sagittifo'lious.

**Sagi'ttal**. (*Sāgitta*.) Belonging to, or shaped like an arrow. *Sāgittālis*, *is, e.*

**Sagi'ttal Su'ture**. *Anat.* The uniting the parietal bones.

**Sāgittātus**, *a, um.* (*Sāgitta*) *Bot.* Having the shape of an arrow : sagittate.

**Sāgitt'fĕrus**, *a, um.* (*Sāgitta* *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot., Conchol.* Bearing arrow-shaped objects : sagittiferous.

**Sa'go**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.) for the *fecula* obtained from the pith of the *Sagus lœvis* (E.) of various species of *Palmaceæ* and *Cycas*; (U.S.A.) of *Sagus Rumphii*.

**Saim**. (Ital. *Saime*.) *M. Med.* The *Adeps suillus*, *Axungia porcina* or hog's lard.

**St. Anthony's Fire**. See *Anthony's Fire, St.*

**St. Vi'tus' Dance**. *Pathol.* The disease *Chorea*.

**Sal**, *sālis*, *m.* and sometimes : ("Als, salt.) *Chem.* Salt; applied to a compound in definite proportions of an acid with an alkali, earth or metallic oxide.

**Sal Ammoniacum**. See *Ammoniacum Sal*.

**Sal Arge'nti**. *Chem.* The nitrate of silver.

**Sal Benzōin**. *Chem.* Benzoic acid.

**Sal Cātha'rticus Amā-** } *M.*  
**rus** } *Med.*  
**Sal Cātha'rticus Angli-** } *The*  
**cānus** } *sul-*  
phate of magnesia.

**Sal Cātha'rticus Glaubēri.** *M. Med.* The sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salt.

**Sal Chā'lybis.** *Chem.* The sulphate of iron.

**Sal Commūnis.** *Chem.* The chloride of sodium.

**Sal Co'ru Ce'ri.** *M. Med.* The subcarbonate of ammonia.

**Sal Diūrēticus.** *M. Med.* The acetate of potash.

**Sal Epsom'ensis.** *M. Med.* The sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts.

**Sal Fo'ssilis.** } *Chem.* Fossil, or  
**Sal Gemmæ.** } rock salt; the  
chloride of sodium, or common salt;  
*Sal communis.*

**Sal Glauberi.** See *Glauber's Salt.*

**Sal Mirābilis Glaubēri.** See *Glauber's Salt.*

**Sal Prunelle.** *Chem.* Nitre, saltpetre, or the nitrate of potash, fused and poured into moulds so as to form small balls.

**Sal Rupell'ensis.** *Chem.* The potassio-tartrate of soda, or Rochelle salt.

**Sal Sātu'rni.** *Chem.* The acetate of lead.

**Sal Völātīlis.** *M. Med.* The *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*; also, the subcarbonate of ammonia.

**Sala'city.** (*Sālux*, lustful.) Lechery; lust; orgasm. *Sālācītas*, ātis, f.

**Sa'lep.** A farinaceous powder made from the root of the *Orchis morio*.

**Salci'n.** *Chem.* An extremely bitter, white substance obtained from the bark of several species of *Salix*. *Sālīcīna*, æ, f.

**Sālīcīneus**, a, um. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the genus *Salix*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): salici'neous.

**Sālī'fērus**, a, um. (*Sal*, a salt; *fēro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing or bearing salt: sali'ferous.

**Salifi'able.** (*Sal*; *fio*, to be made.) *Chem.* Having the property of forming a salt, by combination with other substances. *Sālīfiābilis*, is, e.

**Sālī'genī'n.** (*Sālīcīna*; *gēno*, to be begotten.) *Chem.* A new substance which, together with sugar, contains the elements of salicin,

from which it is obtained. *Sālī'gē-nīna*, æ, f.

**Sa'line.** (*Sal*.) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of a salt. *Sālīnus*, a, um.

**Sālīva**, æ, f. *Physiol.* The fluid secretion of the salivary glands; spittle.

**Sālī'val.** *Physiol.* Belonging to the saliva. *Sālīvālis*, is, e.

**Sālīvans**, antis, adj. *Pharm.* Exciting an increased flow of the saliva: saliva'ting or sali'vant.

**Sālīvāris**, is, e. *Physiol.* Belonging to the saliva: sali'vary.

**Saliva'tion.** *Med.* An increased flow of the saliva, produced by the exhibition of medicines. *Sālīvātio*, ōnis, f. See *Ptyalismus*.

**Sālix**, īcis, f. (*Sālio*, to spring out.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia*, Ord. *Diandria*. Juss. *Salicīnæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) for the bark of *Salix alba*, *S. Caprea*, and *S. Fragilis*.

**Sālix A'lba.** *M. Med.* The white willow.

**Sālix Ca'prea.** *M. Med.* The great round-leaved willow.

**Sālix Frā'gīlis.** *M. Med.* The common crack willow.

**Salpē'tra**, æ, f. *Chem.*, *M. Med.* Nitre, or saltpetre.

**Salpingītis**, īdis, f. (*Salpinx*; terminal-itis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

**Salpi'ngo-**. (*Salpinx*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the Eustachian tube.

**Salpingy'stērōcyēsis**, is, or eos, f. (*Salpingo-*; *hystēra*, the womb; *cyēsis*, pregnancy.) *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* Term for pregnancy or fetation partly in the Fallopian tube and uterus.

**Salpinx**, ingis, f. (Σάλπιγξ, a tube.) *Anat.* The Eustachian tube.

**Salt.** The *Chloridum sodii*, or *Murias sodæ*; common salt. *Chem.* A compound, in definite proportions, of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide. *Sal*, sālis, m.

**Salt, Neu'tral.** *Chem.* A combination of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide, so proportioned that the resulting salt is neither acid nor alkaline.

**Salt of Le'mons.** *Chem.* A combination of oxalic acid with a small



portion of potash, as found in wood-sorrel; also, crystallised citric acid.

**Salt of Ta'tar.** *Chem.* A very pure carbonate of potass, prepared from the bitartrate of potass, or cream of tartar.

**Saltatio, ōnis, f.** (*Salto*, to dance.) *Med.* A dancing or leaping; synonymous with *Chorea*: saltation.

**Saltatorius, a, um.** (*Salto*.) *Entomol.* Having the power of leaping: saltatory.

**Salti'gradus, a, um.** (*Saltus*, a leap; *grādior*, to walk.) *Entomol.* Seizing their prey by leaping: saltigradous.

**Saltpe'tre.** *Chem., M. Med.* The nitrate of potass, or nitre. *Salpe'tra, æ, f.*

**Salts, Se'condary.** *Chem.* Synonymous with neutral salts. See *Salt, Neutral*.

**Saltus, ūs, m.** (*Salto*.) *Med.* A springing or leaping; applied the same as *Subsultus tendinum*.

**Salvā'tella.** (*Sālus*, health.) *Anat.* A small vein from the little finger, which joins the basilic vein.

**Salve.** See *Sav*, *Unguentum*.

**Sā'māra, æ, f.** (The seed of the elder-tree.) *Bot.* A dry, indehiscent pericarp which has one or two cells, and is dilated at the apex, or sides, into a kind of wing or membranous appendage.

**Sambucī'n.** *Chem.* A vegetable matter, found in the flowers of the *Sambucus nigra*. *Sambūcīna, æ, f.*

**Sambūcens, i, m.** (*Sambūca*, a musical instrument.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U. S. A.) of the *Sambucus nigra*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Caprifoliaceæ*.

**Sambūcus, Nī'gra.** *M. Med.* The elder-tree.

**Sānatio, ōnis, f.** (*Sāno*, to heal.) *Med.* A healing, or restoring to health: sanation.

**Sa'native.** (*Sāno*.) *Med.* Capable of healing diseases. *Sānātivus, a, um.*

**Sa'natory.** (*Sāno*.) *Med.* Having power to heal. *Sānātorius, a, um.*

**Sa'netum Sēmen.** *M. Med.* The seed of the *Artemisia Santonica*.

**Sand.** See *Arena*.

**Sand Bath.** See *Balneum Arenæ*.  
**Sāndālī'formis, is, e.** (*Sāndālium*, a sandal; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a sandal or slipper: sandaliform.

**Sanguī'fērus, a, um.** (*Sanguis*, blood; *fēro*, to bear.) *Anat. Physiol.* Having, containing, or bearing blood: sanguiferous.

**Sanguifica'tion.** (*Sanguis*, *fācio*, to make.) *Physiol.* The natural function by which the blood is formed from the chyle. *Sanguī'ficatio, ōnis, f.*

**Sa'nguine.** (*Sanguis*.) *Physiol.* Abounding with blood; warm; ardent; sanguineous. *Sanguī'neus, a, um.*

**Sanguī'neous.** (*Sanguis*.) Belonging to the blood; bloody. *Nat. Philos.* Of the colour of blood. *Pathol.* Applied to certain diseases, as sanguineous apoplexy, etc. *Physiol.* Applied to particular conditions of the body, as sanguineous, or sanguine temperament. *Sanguī'neus, a, um.* See *Sanguine*.

**Sanguī'nī'ro'stris, is, e.** (*Sanguis*; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a blood-red beak: sanguinirostrate.

**Sanguī'nōle'ntus, a, um.** (*Sanguis*.) *Nat. Hist.* Of a blood-red colour; bloody: sanguinolent.

**Sanguis Draconis.** See *Dragon's Blood*.

**Sanguīsūga, æ, f.** (*Sanguis*; *sūgo*, to suck.) *Zoöl.* A blood-sucker; the leech, properly so called; a subdivision of the genus *Hirudo*.

**Sanguīsūga Mēdicīnālis.** } *M*  
**Sanguīsūga Officīnālis.** } *Med.* The *Hirudo medicinalis*.

**Sā'nies, ēi, f.** (*Sanguis*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A thin, greenish, serous, and fetid discharge from *fistula*, ulcers, etc., sometimes tinged with blood.

**Sāniōsus, a, um.** *Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *sanies*: sa'nious.

**Sa'nitary.** (*Sānitas*, health.) *Med.* Belonging to health; of a wholesome character. *Sānītārius, a, um.*

**Sānī'tas, ātis, f.** (*Sānus*, sound.) *Physiol.* Health or soundness of mind and body: sa'nity.

**Santali'n.** *Chem.* The colouring

principle of the wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or red saunders.

**Sa'tālum Ru'brum.** *M. Med.* The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

**Santō'nica**, *ae, f.* (*Santōnia*, its native place.) A species of southern-wood. See *Artemisia Santonica*.

**Santō'nium**, *i, n.* (*Santōnia*.) *Bot.* The specific term of another name for *Artemisia santonica*.

**Santonin**, (*Santō'nica*.) *Chem.* A vegetable principle prepared from the *Semen contra vermes*. *Santō'nina*, *ae, f.*

**Santōrīni, Vēnæ Emissōriæ.** *Anat.* The different small veins which pass through the *foramina* of the cranium, communicating between the sinuses of the *dura mater* and the external veins of the head.

**Santorinus, Fissures of.** *Anat.* Certain small fissures in the cartilaginous portions of the *Meatus auditorius externus*.

**Santorinus, Tubercles of.** *Anat.* The small projections on the arytenoid cartilages which support the ligaments of the glottis.

**Sap.** (See *Sape*.) The juice of trees and plants. *Succus, ci, m.*

**Sāphēnus**, *a, um.* (*Σαφής*, manifest.) *Anat.* Applied to each (*Saphena vena*) of two large veins of the leg, internal and external.

**Sāpid.** (*Sāpio*, to smell of.) Having a smell, or taste; savoury. *Sāpidus, a, um.*

**Sāpo, ōnis, f.** *Chem.* A compound of certain principles in oils, fats, or resin, with a salifiable base, in definite proportions; soap. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. D. and U.S.A.) for soap made with soda and olive oil. See *Smegma*.

**Sāpo Dūrus.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for Spanish, or Castille soap.

**Sāpo Mo'lis.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) for soap made with olive oil and potash.

**Sāpo Vulgāris.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for soap made with soda and animal oil.

**Sapona'ccous.** (*Sāpo*, soap.) Of the nature or appearance of soap; soapy. *Sāpōnāceus, a, um.*

**Sāpōnificātio, ōnis, f.** (*Sāpo*; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem.* The con-

version of oils into soap by the action of alkalis: saponification.

**Sāpōnīfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Sāpo*; *forma*, likeness.) *Chem.* Like soap in its unctuousity: saponiform.

**Saponin**, (*Σήπω*, to putrify.) *Chem.* The frothy extract of the *Saponaria officinalis*. *Sāpōnina*, *ae, f.*

**Sāpo'nule.** (Dim. *Sāpo*.) *Chem.* A volatile, or essential oil in combination with different bases. *Sāpōnūlus, i, m.*

**Sāporīficus**, *a, um.* (*Sāpor*, taste; *fācio*, to make.) Creating or inducing taste: saporific.

**Sapphirus**, *i, m.* (*Σάπφειρος*.) *Geol.* A precious stone of a blue colour: a sapphire.

**Sapro'stomus**, *a, um.* (*Σαπρός*, putrid; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Med.* Having a foul or stinking breath: sapro'stomous.

**Sār'cina**, *ae, f.* (*Sarcio*, to load.) A pack, or truss. *Physiol.* Name given to a peculiar structure in the contents of the stomach; also, in form of four-cornered square plates, in pus from pulmonary abscess.

**Sarcitis**, *idis, f.* (*Σάρξ*, flesh; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Muscular inflammation; also, acute rheumatism.

**Sār'co-**, (*Σάρξ*.) A prefix denoting flesh, or fleshy.

**Sarcōca'rpium**, *i, n.* } (*Σάρξ*;

**Sarcōca'rpus**, *i, m.* } *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* The fleshy, or pulpy substance between the *epicarpus*, or rind, and *endocarpus*, or membrane lining the seed-cavity of a pericarp; the juicy part of apples, pears, etc.: the sār'cocarp.

**Sarcōca'rpus**, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having the *peridium* membranous or fleshy, neither pulverulent nor filamentous in the interior: sarcoca'rpous.

**Sarcōcēlē**, *es, f.* (*Σάρξ*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy enlargement of the testicle. *Hernia carnosā*: sār'cocele.

**Sarcōdēs**, *adj.* (*Σάρξ*; terminal *-ωδής*.) *Physiol.* Having or full of flesh; fleshy: sār'cous.

**Sarcoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Σάρξ*; terminal *-ιδής*.) *Bot.* Resembling flesh: sār'coid.

**Sarcōle'mma**, *ātis, n.* (*Σάρξ*; *λέμμα*, a covering.) *Anat.* An external, investing, tubular membrane



by which each fibril of muscle is said to be covered: the sarcoleme.

**Sarco'logy.** (Σαρξ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine, or history of the soft and fleshy parts. *Sarcōlō'gia*, *α*, *f.*

**Sarcōma**, *ātis*, *n.* (Σαρξ.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to a fleshy part of variable form, which surrounds the ovary, or is situated upon it. *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy tumour. A genus, *Ord. Tumores*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Sarco'matous.** (*Sarcōma*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Pathol.* Like, having, or of the nature of *sarcoma*; fleshy. *Sarcōmātōsus*, *a*, *um.*

**Sarcō'phāgus**, *a*, *um.* (Σαρξ; φάγω, to eat.) Eating, consuming, or living on flesh: sarco'phagous.

**Sarcōphūma**, *ātis*, *n.* (Σαρξ; φῦμα, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy tumour: a sarco'phyme.

**Sarcōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* *Pathol., Surg.* The progress of *Sarcoma*; also, preternatural generation of flesh.

**Sarcospe'rmus**, *a*, *um.* (Σαρξ; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (pl. m.) of *Dermatocarpece*, having fleshy capsules: sarcospe'rmous.

**Sarcōtīcus**, *a*, *um.* (Σαρκόω, to make or produce flesh.) *Pharm.* Making or inducing the growth of flesh; applied to medicines: sarco'tic. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Sarcoma*.

**Sardo'nic Laugh.** *Med., Pathol.* A singular convulsive grin, or laugh, first observed in those who had eaten the herb *Sardonia*, a kind of smallage; applied to a peculiar expression of countenance observed in *Tetanus*, *Diaphragmitis*, etc.; also termed *Spasmus Cynicus*. *Rīsus Sardō'nīcus*.

**Sarmentāceus**, *a*, *um.* (*Sarmentum*.) *Bot.* Having twigs, or runners: sarmenta'ceous.

**Sarmentī'fērus**, *a*, *um.* (*Sarmentum*; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *sarmenta*: sarmentī'ferous.

**Sarmentōsus**, *a*, *um.* (*Sarmentum*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Full of runners: sarmentous.

**Sarme'ntuu**, *i*, *n.* (*Sarpo*, to prune.) *Bot.* A twig; also, a runner.

**Sa'rsa (Jamaicensis).** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for the root of *Smilax officinalis*: (E.) the *Sarza*; (D.) the *Sarsaparilla radix*: sarsapa'rilla (Jamaica).

**Sarsāpāri'lla**, *α*, *f.* (Span. *Sarça*, or *Sarza*, a thorn, or briar; *parilla*, a little vine.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Smilax officinalis*, and other species of *Smilax*.

**Sartōrius**, *a*, *um.* (*Sartor*, a tailor.) Belonging to a tailor: sartō'rian. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle, the longest of the human body.

**Sa'rza**, *α*, *f.* (Span.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for the root of *Smilax officinalis*; (L.) the *Sarsa (Jamaicensis)*; (D.) the *Radix Sarsaparillæ*; sarsaparilla.

**Sa'ssafras.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) for the root of *Sassafras officinale*.

**Satellite.** (*Sātāgo*, to be diligent.) A guard. *Astron.* The moons, or secondary planets which move about the primary ones. *Sātelles*, *itis*, *m.*

**Sātīvus**, *a*, *um.* (*Sēro*, to plant. *Bot.* That which grows in a garden.

**Sātūrans**, *antis*, part. (*Sātūro*, to fill.) Filling: saturating.

**Satura'tion.** (Same.) *Chem., Pharm.* The state of a body which has dissolved another to the greatest extent to which it has power to effect its solution. *Sātūrātio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Sāturuīnus**, *a*, *um.* (*Sāturnus*, Saturn; also a term for lead.) *Astron.* Belonging to Saturn. *Chem.* Belonging to *Plumbum*, or lead: satu'r'ine.

**Sātŷri'āsis**, *is*, *m.* (Σάτυρος, a satyr.) *Pathol.* Excessive desire for coition in men; incontinence in men. A genus, *Ord. Dysorexia*. *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Also applied to a species of *Elephantiasis*, from its hideousness. See *Elephantiasis Græcorum*.

**Sauer-Kraut.** The German name for cabbage preserved in brine; an article of food common in that country, like the pickled cabbage of this. See *Sour Crout*.

**Sau'rius**, *a*, *um.* (*Saura*, a lizard. *Zoöl.* Belonging to a lizard: sau'rian.

**Saurogrā'phia**, *α*, *f.* (Σαῦρος a lizard; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of the saurian reptiles: sauro'graphy.

**Sauroidēs**, adj. (*Saura*; terminal-*īdēs*.) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling a lizard: sau'roid.

**Saurōlō'gia**, *α, f.* (Σαῦρος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* A treatise upon saurian reptiles: saurology.

**Sauro'phāgus**, *α, um.* (Σαῦρος; φάγω, to eat.) *Ornithol.* Eating lizards and other reptiles: saurophagous.

**Savannah**. *Geol.* A term for the great marshes which exist in the plains of South America.

**Savin**. *M. Med.* The *Juniperus sabina*.

**Saw**. *Pharm.* The Scotch popular term for any salve, or ointment.

**Scab**. *Surg. Pathol.* A crust-like substance which forms on superficial ulcerations by concretion of the fluid matter discharged from them. *Crusta*, *α, f.* Also the same as *Scabies*.

**Scāber**, *bra, brum.* (Σκάπτω, to dig.) *Bot.* Rough; rugged; sca'brous.

**Scābies**, *ēi, f.* (Scābo, to scratch.) *Pathol.* The itch; otherwise termed *Psora*, the *Yeuk*, the *Scotch fiddle*. Also, a scab.

**Scabriflōrus**, *α, um.* (Scāber; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having calyces rough with hairs: scabriflo'rous.

**Scabrifōlius**, *α, um.* (Scāber; folium, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rough leaves: scabrifo'lious.

**Scabriscētus**, *α, um.* (Scāber; sēta, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having peduncles rough to the touch: scabriscētous.

**Scāla**, *α, f.* A ladder, or staircase; a scale of steps.

**Scāla Tympāni**. *Anat.* The superior of the *Scalae* of the *Cochlea*.

**Scāla Vestibūli**. *Anat.* The inferior of the *Scalae* of the *Cochlea*.

**Scālārifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (Scāla; forma, likeness.) *Conchol.* Having the form of a ladder: scala'riform.

**Scald**. (Ital. *Scaldare*, to heat.) *Surg. Pathol.* A lesion of some part occasioned by the application of heat through the medium of a fluid. *Am-bu'stio, ōnis, f.*

**Scald-head**. *Pathol.* *Porrigio*, or ringworm of the scalp.

**Scale**. (Sax. *Scælu*.) *Pathol.* An opaque whitish *lamina* of morbid cuticle, of small size, running into layers or crusts which fall off repeatedly and are soon reproduced. *Zoöl.* The small *laminæ* which cover most fishes, serpents, the legs and feet of birds, the wings of some insects, etc., are called scales. *Squāma*, *α, f.* See *Scala*.

**Sca'lene**. (Σκαλήνος, unequal.) *Geom., Mineral.* A figure having unequal sides. *Scālēnum*, *n.* of *Scālēnus*.

**Scālēnus**, *α, um.* (Σκαλήνος.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle at the side of the neck, variously divided by anatomists into from two to five muscles, distinguished according to their position.

**Scalp**. (Ital. *Scalpio*, a husk.) *Anat.* The integuments of the skull. *Epicrānium*, *ii, n.*

**Sca'lpel**. (Scalpo, to carve.) *Surg.* A common, straight knife; a dissecting knife. *Scalpellum*, *i, n.*

**Sca'lpum**, *i, n.* (Scalpo, to scrape.) *Surg.* A denticular raspatory used in trepanning. See *Radula*, *Raspatorium*.

**Scaly**. See *Squamous*.

**Scammōnia**, *α, f.* *M. Med.* The scammony plant. See *Convulvulus Scammonia*.

**Scammōnium**, *ii, n.* (Arab. Corr. *Chamoza*.) *M. Med.* Scammony.

**Scammōnium Syri'acum**. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the gum resin emitted from the cut root of the *Convulvulus scammonia*.

**Sca'mmony**. *M. Med.* The powder of the root of *Convulvulus scammonia*; also, the plant itself. *Scammōnium*, *n.*

**Sca'ndens**, *tis*, part. (Scando, to climb.) *Bot.* Climbing; attaching by tendrils or claspers.

**Sca'nsor**, *ōris, m.* (Scando.) *Ornithol.* A climber; applied to an Ord. (pl.) in which the external toe is directed backwards like the thumb, whereby they are enabled to cling to and climb upon trees.

**Scāpha**, *α, f.* (Σκάπτω, to dig.) A skiff, or small boat. *Anat.* The depression or cavity of the external ear, otherwise called *Fossa navicularis*.

**Sca'phoid**. (Scāpha; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling a little boat; navicular. *Scāphoīdēs*, adj.

**Scāpiflōrus**, *α, um.* (Scāpus; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers upon a *scapus*: scapiflo'rous.

**Scāpifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (Scāpus; forma, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a scape: sca'piform.

**Scā'piger**, *ēra, ērum.* } (Scāpus; **Scāpīgērus**, *α, um.* } gēro, to



bear.) *Bot.* Having seape-like stems : scapi'gerous.

**Scă'pŭla**, *α*, *f.* (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The shoulder-blade ; the blade-bone.

**Scăpŭla'lgia**, *α*, *f.* (*Scăpŭla* ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *scapula* : scapula'lg'y.

**Scă'pular**, *Anat.* Belonging to the *scapula*. *Scăpŭlāris*, *is*, *c.*

**Scăpŭlāris**, *is*, *e.* (*Scăpŭla*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *scapula* ; applied to arteries, veins, etc. : sca'pulary : sca'pular.

**Scăpus**, *ι*, *m.* (Σκῆπτρον, a sceptre.) *Bot.* A stalk which springs up from the root, bearing the flowers and fruit, but not the leaves, as in the crowslip : a scape.

**Scar.** See *Cicatrix*.

**Scarfskin.** (Sax. *Sceorf*, clothing ; skin.) *Anat.* The cuticle, or *epidermis*.

**Scarifica'tion.** (*Scărifico*, to make little incisions.) *Surg.* The operation of making small superficial incisions, or punctures with a lancet or scarificator. *Scărifica'tio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Scarifica'tor.** (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument used in the operation of cupping. Also, an instrument with a blunt edge, used in tooth-extraction for separating the gum from the tooth. *Scărifica'tor*, *ōris*, *m.*

**Scariōsus**, *α*, *um.* *Bot.* Small, dry, and semitransparent : sca'rious.

**Scarlātina.** (Fem. sing. of *Scarlatīnus*, *febris* being understood.) *Pathol.* Scarlet fever ; a disease characterised by contagious fever, swollen face and a scarlet eruption on the skin in patches, ending in three or four days in desquamation of the cuticle. A genus. Ord. *Exanthemata*, Cl. *Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Scarlātina Măli'gna.** *Pathol.* A species of *Scarlatina*, considered to be the same with *Cynanche maligna*, accompanied by a scarlet eruption.

**Scarlatini'n.** *Pathol.* Term proposed for the zymotic principle of scarlet fever. *Scarlātini'na*, *α*, *f.*

**Scarlātinoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Scarlātīnus* ; terminal -*idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *scarlatina* (*febris*) ; of a scarlet colour : scarlati'noid.

**Scarlātīnus**, *α*, *um.* (Ital. *Scarlatto*, a deep red.) Of a deep red or scarlet colour : sca'rlatine.

**Scarlet Fever.** See *Scarlatina*.

**Scarred.** See *Cicatrixatus*.

**Scē'lēton**, *ι*, *n.* (Σκελετόν, from σκέλλω, to dry.) *Anat.* A skeleton, or dried preparation of the bones of an animal, connected naturally, or artificially, in their proper situation : a ske'leton.

**Scheele's Green.** *Chem.* A preparation of arsenite of copper.

**Scherliēvo.** *Surg. Pathol.* A disease in Illyria and Dalmatia of a syphilitic character.

**Schindŷlēsīs**, *is*, *f.* (Σχινδύλέω, to split into small pieces.) *Anat.* A variety of *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is received into a slit in another, as the *vomer* into the splenoid.

**Schist.** (Σχίζω, to cleave.) *Geol.* A species of rock of a fissile structure. *Schi'sta*, *α*, *f.*

**Schistōca'rpus**, *α*, *um.* (Σχίζω ; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fissile fruit : schistoca'rpous.

**Schistoīdēs**, *adj.* *Mineral.* Resembling schist : schi'stoid.

**Schisto'rrhăchis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* (Σχιστός, cloven ; ράχis, the spine.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cloven spine, or a cleft in the spinal column.

**Schistōsus**, *α*, *um.* (Σχίζω ; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Mineral.* Easily divided into parallel plates or *laminae* : schistous.

**Schneide'rian Mē'mbrane.** (*Schneider*, its describer.) *Anat.* The lining membrane of the nose. See *Pituitary Membrane*.

**Sciădōphy'llus**, *α*, *um.* (Σκιὰς, a parasol ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in the form of an umbrella or parasol : sciadophy'llous.

**Scia'tic.** (*Ischiăticus*, ischiatic.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *ischium*. *Sciăticus*, *α*, *um.* See *Ischiadic*.

**Sciătica**, *α*, *f.* (*Sciăticus*, belonging to the *ischium*.) *Entomol. Pathol.* A rheumatic aff'ction of the hip joint, also called *Ischias*. Also, a neuralgic affection of the sacro-sciatic nerve. See *Ischiagra*.

**Sciē'ntia**, *α*, *f.* (Sciō, to know.) Knowledge, learning, skill, or cunning : sciē'nce.

**Scē'lla**, *α*, *f.* (Σκέλλω, to dry.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Liliaceæ*. Pharmacopœial name (L.) for the bulb of

the *Urginea scilla*; (E.) of the *Squilla maritima*; (D.) the *Scilla maritimæ bulbis*; (U.S.A.) of the *Scilla maritima*. Squill.

**Sci'lla Marit'ima.** *M. Med.* The squill, or sea-onion.

**Scillit'in.** (*Scilla*.) *Chem.* The active principle of the squill. *Scillit'ina*, æ, f.

**Scimitar-shaped.** See *Acinaciformis*.

**Scintilla'tion.** (*Scintillo*, to sparkle.) *Nat. Philos.* A sparkling, as of fire. *Scintillatio*, ònis, f.

**Scion.** *Bot.* A young branch garnished with leaves. See *Surculus*.

**Scirrhoide.** (*Σκίρρος*, a hard tumour: εἶδος, resemblance.) *Pathol.* The Fr. rendering of the name of a disease resembling *Cancer*; also termed *Cancroide* and *Keloide*.

**Scirr'hōma**, ātis, n. (*Σκίρρώω*, to harden.) *Pathol.* The same as *Scirrhus*.

**Scirr'hōsa'rea**, æ, f. (*Scirrhus*; σὰρξ, flesh.) *Pathol.* The *Scleriasis neonatorum*, or scirrhus hardening in the flesh of new-born infants. See *Scleroma*.

**Scirr'hōsus**, a, um. (*Scirrhus*.) *Pathol.* Having, or of the nature of *scirrhus*: scirrhus.

**Sci'r'rhus**, i, m. (*Σκίρρος*.) *Pathol.* A hard indolent tumour of a glandular part; an induration; but generally restricted to that preceding cancer in the ulcerated state. A genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. See *Scleriasis*.

**Sclater.** See *Slater*.

**Scleri'asis**, is, f. (*Σκληρός*, hard.) *Pathol.* An induration, or hard tumour; a scirrhus.

**Sclēro-**. (*Σκληρός*, hard.) A prefix denoting hardness.

**Sclērogen.** *Bot.* An adaptation of *Sclerogenus* to the hardening matter of cells.

**Sclērōgēnus**, a, um. (*Σκληρός*; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Making hard; hardening or thickening: sclerogēnons.

**Sclērōma**, ātis, n. (*Σκληρώω*, to harden.) *Pathol.* Term for an unnatural condition of the integuments, forming a hardening, or hard tumour: a sclērome.

**Sclērōmēninx**, gis, f. (Same;

μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat.* The *Dura mater*.

**Sclērōphy'llus**, a, um. (*Σκληρός*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rigid or stiff leaves: sclerophyllous.

**Sclērōpus**, a, um. (*Σκληρός*; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* very hard: sclēropous.

**Sclērōsarcōma**, ātis, n. (*Σκληρός*; σάρκωμα, a fleshy tumour.) *Pathol.* A hard, fleshy excrescence.

**Sclērōsis**, is, or eos, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Scleroma*.

**Sclero'tal.** (*Σκληρός*.) *Comp.* *Anat.* Applied by Owen to the cartilaginous, or osseous parts of the sclerotic coat of the eye. *Sclērōtālis*, is, e.

**Sclero'tic.** (*Σκληρώω*.) *Anat.* Hard; tough. *Sclērōticus*, a, um.

**Sclero'tic Coat.** *Anat.* The external, dense, opaque, fibrous membrane of the eye. *Tūnica Sclērōtica*.

**Sclērōtis**, is, f. *Anat.* The *Tunica sclerotica*.

**Sclērōtitis**, idis, f. (*Sclērōtica tūnica*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

**Scōbīcūlātus**, a, um. (*Scobs*, dust.) The same as *Scobiformis*: scobi'culate.

**Scōbīfo'rmis**, is, e. (*Scobs*; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to seeds that are fine as sawdust from wood: scō'biform.

**Scōlēcoīdēs**, adj. (*Σκώληξ*, a worm; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling a worm; vermiform: scō'lecoīd.

**Scōleccōlō'gia**, æ, f. (*Σκώληξ*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise upon worms: scolcco'logy.

**Scōliōma**, ātis, f. (*Σκολίωμα*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bend or curve; applied to the spine.

**Scōliōsis**, is, f. (*Σκολίωσις*.) *Surg. Pathol.* A distortion of the spine. The progress or formation of *Scolio-ma*.

**Scolio'tic.** *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Scoliosis*. *Scōliōticus*, a, um.

**Scolloped.** See *Crenatus*, *Sinuatatus*.

**Scōpārium.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E. D.) for the tops of *Cytisus scoparius*. Neut. of *Scōpārius*, a, um.

**Scōpārius**, a, um. (*Scōπα*, a broom.) Belonging to a broom, or



besom. Pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) for the fresh tops of the *Cytisus scoparius*. See *Spartium Scoparium*.

**Scōrāmis**, *idis*, f. (Σκῶρ, ordure.) *Med.* A night-stool, or night-chair.

**Scorbūtus**, *i*, m. (Germ. *Schorboct.*) *Pathol.* A disease characterised by heaviness, dejection of spirits, bloated countenance, livid spots on the skin, offensive breath, spongy gums, swelling of the legs, etc.: the scurvy. A genus, Ord. *Impetigines*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Porphyræ*.

**Scoria**. See *Scoriæ*.

**Scōriāceus**, *a*, *um*. *Mineral.* Having the appearance of *scoriæ*: scoria'ceous.

**Scōriæ**. (Pl. of *Scōria*, *æ*, f., from σκῶρ, excrement.) The refuse, or useless part of any substance, thrown off in its preparation, or refining process; dross.

**Scōrifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Scōriæ*; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Having the appearance of *scoriæ*: sco'riform.

**Scorpioidēs**, *adj.* (Σκορπίος, a scorpion; terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling a scorpion: sco'ripoid.

**Scotch-Fiddle**. *Pathol.* Popular term for *Scabies*.

**Scrōbiculātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Scrōbiculus*.) *Bot.* Hollowed; having deep holes: scrōbiculate.

**Scrōbiculōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Scrōbiculus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Applied the same as *Scrobiculatus*.

**Scrōbicūlus**, *i*, m. (Dim. *Scrobs*, a ditch.) A little ditch; a hollow.

**Scrōbicūlus Co'rdis**. *Anat.* The hollow part near the region of the heart, the pit of the stomach.

**Scrōfūla**, *æ*, f. (*Scrōfa*, a sow.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised chiefly by chronic swelling of absorbent glands, particularly of the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin, tending slowly to imperfect suppuration; the king's evil. A genus, Ord. *Impetigines*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Struma*.

**Scrōfūlōsis**, *is*, f. *Pathol.* The morbid condition or progress of *scrofūla*.

**Scro'fulous**. *Pathol.* Having, full of, or of the nature of *Scrofūla*. *Scrōfūlōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Scrōphūla**. Same as *Scrofūla*.

**Scrōphūlōsis**. Same as *Scrofūlōsis*.

**Scro'tal**. *Anat.* Belonging to the *scrotum*. *Scrōtālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Scro'tal Hernia**. *Surg.* The protrusion of part of an abdominal viscus, or of parts of the viscera into the *scrotum*; termed also *Oscheocele*, and *Scrotocele*.

**Scrōtifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Scrōtum*; *forma*.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a *scrotum*: scro'tiform.

**Scrōtōcēlē**, *es*, f. (*Scrōtum*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Scrotal hernia, also called *Hernia oschealis*, and *Oscheocele*: scro'tocele.

**Scrō'tum**, *i*, n. (*Scrotum*, the hide of a beast.) *Anat.* The common integuments which enclose the testicles as in a bag, or pouch.

**Scrūpūlus**, *i*, m. (Dim. *Scrūpus*, a little stone.) *Pharm.* A weight of twenty grains: a scrū'ple. See *Gramma*.

**Scurf**. (Sax. *Sceorfa*.) *Pathol.* Small exfoliations of the cuticle, or branlike scales which occur in the scalp, and on the skin after some cutaneous eruptions; dandriff. *Fu'r-fur*, *ūris*, m.

**Scurvy**. See *Scorbutus*.

**Scūtātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Scūtum*, a shield.) Belonging to or having a shield: scu'tate. See *Peltalis*.

**Scūtellātus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a lichen that is covered with *scutella*. Having conceptacles formed like *scutella*.

**Scūtellifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Scūtellum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Forms like a buckler: scute'lliform.

**Scūtelloidēs**, *adj.* (*Scūtellum*, a little shield; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a *scutellum*: scute'lloid.

**Scūte'llum**, *i*, n. (Dim. *Scūtum*.) A little dish, sancer, or platter. *Bot.* A species of fructification, orbicular, concave, and raised at the margin, as in some lichens. *Entomol.* A small triangular piece on the back of the *Mesothorax*, between the *elytra*, or the wings; a little shield or buckler.

**Scūtibranchiātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Scūtum*; *branchiātus*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Gasteropoda*, in which the shell covers the animal, and particularly the *branchiæ*, like a shield: scutibra'nehiate.

**Scūtifōliātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Scūtum*:

*folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having peltate or shield-like leaves, as the *Nymphaea scutifoliata*.

**Scu'tiform.** (*Scūtum*; *forma*.) Resembling a shield in form. *Scūtiformis*, *is*, *e*. See *Scutoides*, *Thyroid*.

**Scū'tipes**, *pēdis*, *adj.* (*Scūtum*; *pēs*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the forepart of the legs covered with unequal rings, ending on each side in a longitudinal ridge: scu'tipede.

**Scū'toidēs**, *adj.* (*Scūtum*; *terminal -idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a shield; peltoid; scutiform: scu'toid.

**Scy'bālum**, *i*, *m.* (*Σκύβαλον*, *ordure*.) *Med.* Dry, hard excrement that has formed into little rounded balls (*nom. pl.*) like sheep's dung, or somewhat larger.

**Scy'phifer**, *ēra*, *ērūm*. (*Σκύφος*, a cup or bowl; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bowl, or cup-bearing, from the shape of the fructification in some lichens.

**Scy'phifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Σκύφος*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a cup or goblet: scy'phiform.

**Scy'phoidēs**, *adj.* } (*Σκύφος*; *terminal -idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a cup: scy'phonoid: scy'phoid.

**Scy'pho'phorus**, *a*, *um*. (*Σκύφος*; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing cups, or cuplike formations: scy'phoporous.

**Scy'phūlifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Scy'phūlus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the shape of a *scyphulus*: scy'phuliform.

**Scy'phūlus**, *i*, *m.* (*Dim. Σκύφος*, a cup.) *Bot.* An organ like a small funnel, the borders of which are set with tubercles, observed in many species of lichens: a scy'phule.

**Scytoblasta.** See *Scytoblastema*.

**Scytoblastēma**, *ātis*, *n.* (*Σκῦτος*, a skin; *βλάστημα*, a growth.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* The organic growth or development of the skin; also of the *exanthemata*.

**Scytoblastēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f.* *Physiol.* The progress of *Scytoblastema*.

**Se Defende'ndo.** *Med. Jur.* In defending himself; applied to a species of *excusable* homicide, the consequence of a lawful act done upon the principle of self-preservation.

**Sea-Onion.** *M. Med.* The *Scilla maritima*, or squill.

**Sea-Salt.** *Chem.* The chloride of *sodium*, obtained from sea-water.

**Seam.** (*Sax.*) See *Sutura*.

**Seat.** See *Sedes*.

**Seba'ceous.** (*Sēbum*, or *sēvum*, *suet.*) Fatty; suety; applied to glands. *Sēbaceus*, *a*, *um*.

**Seba'eic.** (*Sēbum*; *terminal -ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to suet; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Sēbācicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Se'bate.** (*Sēbācicum acidum*, *terminal -ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of sebatic acid with a base. *Sēbas*, *ātis*, *f.*

**Sēbī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Sēbum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fat or grease: sebi'ferous.

**Sēbī'parous.** (*Sēbum*; *pārio*, to beget.) *Physiol.* Producing, forming or secreting fat. *Sēbī'pārus*, *a*, *um*.

**Sēbum**, *i*, *n.* (As if *Suēbum*, from *sus*, a swine.) See *Sevum*.

**Sēcāle**, *is*, *n.* (*Sēcō*, to cut.) *A* *Linn.* genus, *Cl. Triandria*, *Ord. Digynia*. *Juss. Gramineae*.

**Sēcāle Cēreāle.** *M. Med.* The rye-plant.

**Sēcāle Cornūtum.** *M. Med.* The horned, or spurred rye: a diseased growth, or excrescence on the *Secale cereale*, black and curved like the spur of a fowl; the ergot of rye.

**Secali'n.** *Bot.*, *Chem.* The particular gluten of the *Secale cereale*. *Sēcālīna*, *a*, *f.*

**Sēcālīnus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Belonging to the *Secale cereale*, or to the *Secale cornutum*: secal'line.

**Se'cant.** (*Sēcō*, to cut.) Cutting. *Trigonomet.* A right line reaching without the circle, from the centre through one end of a given arch to the extremity of the tangent, which it thus cuts. *Sēcans*, *tis*, *part.*

**Sece'ring.** (*Sēcerno*, to put aside.) Separating or dividing. *Physiol.* Secreting. *Sēcē'ruens*, *tis*, *part.*

**Second Inten'tion.** *Surg.* Healing or closing of wounds by the second intention, means a cure by the processes of suppuration, granulation, and cicatrization.

**Se'condaries.** *Astron.* Applied to the eighteen satellites, or moons, which move about certain of the planets, the earth having one, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and the *Georgium Sidus* six. *Ornithol.* The



quills attached to the forearm, or second portion of the bones of the wing. Pl. of *Sĕcundārius*, *a*, *um*.

**Se'condary Fe'ver.** *Pathol.* The febrile condition ensuing after a crisis, or after the discharge of some morbid matter.

**Secrĕta.** *Physiol.* The secretions, as milk, urine, etc. Pl. of *Secrĕtum*, *i*, *n*.

**Secrĕtion.** (*Sĕcerno.*) *Physiol.* A natural function of the body by which the various fluids are separated from the blood, and their supply maintained; also the separated or secreted fluid itself. *Secrĕtio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Secrĕtōrius**, *a*, *um*. Same as *Secerning*: secretory.

**Se'ctile.** (*Sĕco*, to cut.) Capable of being cut. *Se'ctilis*, *is*, *e*.

**Se'ctio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Sĕco.*) A cutting; dissection: a section.

**Se'ctio Cādāvĕris.** *Anat.* A dissection; section or cutting of a dead body; necrotomy.

**Sectio Cæsarea.** See *Cæsarean Section*.

**Sĕcundīna**, *æ*, *f*. (*Sĕcundus*, second.) *Bot.*, *Obstet.* The second coat, or sac, which encloses the nucleus or basis of the future seed: the secundine. The chorion; applied in the pl. to the afterbirth, or the *secundines*, because expelled after the fetus.

**Secundines.** See *Secundina*.

**Secundum Artem.** See *S.A.*

**Sĕcūrīfĕrus**, *a*, *um*. Same as *Securigerus*.

**Secūriform.** (*Sĕcūris*, an axe; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Like an axe in shape. *Sĕcūrīfōrmis*, *is*, *e*.

**Sĕcūrīgĕrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Sĕcūris*; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a hatchet: securigerous.

**Se'dative.** (*Sĕdo*, to mitigate.) *Pharm.* Having power to mitigate pain; assuaging. *Sĕdātīvus*, *a*, *um*.

**Sĕdentāria O'ssa.** *Anat.* The bones on which we sit, the *Ischia*, and *Os coccygis*.

**Se'diment.** (*Sĕdeo*, to remain.) The particles in liquids which by their weight fall to the bottom. *Sĕdime'ntum*, *i*, *n*.

**Se'dlitz Powder.** *Med.*, *Pharm.* A compound of Rochelle salt, carbonate of soda, and tartaric acid, which, dissolved in water, forms an effervescent aperient liquid in imitation of Sedlitz water.

vescent aperient liquid in imitation of Sedlitz water.

**Seed.** See *Semen*.

**Seed-bud.** See *Germen*.

**Seed-coat.** See *Arillus*.

**Seed-down.** See *Pappus*.

**Seed-lobe.** See *Cotyledon*.

**Seed-vessel.** See *Pericarpium*.

**Seeing.** (*Sax. Seon*, to see.) *Physiol.* The sense by which we distinguish objects around us by the colour, figure, size, distance, etc. sight; vision. *Visus*, *ūs*, *m*.

**Segme'ntum**, *i*, *n*. (*Sĕco*, to cut.) A shred or slice; a part cut out of something: a segment.

**Segrĕgātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Segrĕgo*, to separate from the flock.) *Zoöl.* Separated: insulated: se'gregate.

**Sedlitz Powder.** See *Sedlitz Powder*.

**Sele'niate.** (*Sĕlēnĭcum* acidum terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of selenic acid with a base. *Sĕlēnias*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Sele'nie.** *Chem.* Belonging to selenium; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Sĕlēnĭcus*, *a*, *um*.

**Sĕlēnĭfĕrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Sĕlēnĭum* fĕro, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing selenium: seleniferous.

**Sĕlēnĭōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Sĕlēnĭum* terminal -ōsus.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid, the second degree of oxidation of selenium: sele'nious.

**Sĕlēnis**, *ītis*, *f*. *Chem.* A combination of selenious acid with a base: a sele'nite.

**Sĕlēnĭtes**, *is*, or *æ*, *m*. *Mineral.* A species of *Lapis specularis* with which windows were made.

**Sĕlēnĭtĭcus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to waters which hold in solution selenite, or sulphate of lime: sele'nitic.

**Sĕlēnĭum**, *īi*, *n*. (*Σελήνη*, the moon.) *Chem.* An elementary body, extracted from the pyrites of fahlun.

**Sĕlēnĭūrĕtum**, *i*, *n*. *Chem.* A combination of selenium with a body less electro-negative than it, in which the atomic relations are the same as in the base. Others intend by it every combination of selenium with a simple body: a sele'niuret.

**Sĕlēnogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Σελήνη γράφω*, to write.) *Astron.* A description of the moon: seleno'graphy.

**Sĕlēnōtōpogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Σελήνη*

λήμη; τόπος, a place; γράφω, to write.) *Astron.* A description of the surface of the moon: sele'noto-po'graphy.

**Sē'ila Tu'reica.** (A Turkish saddle.) *Anat.* The small depression within the four clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, on which the pituitary gland rests.

**Sēmeiogrā'phia,** α, f. (Σημεῖον, a sign; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A description of the signs of disease: semeio'graphy.

**Sēmeiōlō'gia,** α, f. (Σημεῖον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of the signs, or symptoms of disease; symptomato'logy; symbolo'gy: semeio'logy.

**Sēmeiōsis,** is, or eos, f. (Σημεῖω, to mark.) *Pathol.* A marking or observing of the signs or symptoms of a disease; an observation of these; synonymous with *Semeiotice*.

**Semeio'tic.** (Sēmeiōtice.) *Pathol.* Belonging to the signs, or symptoms of diseases. *Sēmeiōticus,* α, um.

**Sēmeiōtica,** α, f. } (Σημεῖω, to  
**Sēmeiōtice,** es, f. } sign.) *Med., Pathol.* That branch of medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases: semeio'tics. See *Semeiosis*.

**Sēmen,** īnis, n. (Sēro, sēvi, to sow.) *Bot.* The seed, or nucleus formed in the germen. *Physiol.* The seminal liquor secreted in the testicles.

**Sēmen contra Ve'rmes.** *Pharm.* A substance kept in the shops on the Continent, as a vermifuge. It consists of unexpanded flowers of each species of *Artemisia*, mixed occasionally with seeds.

**Sēmen Sa'netum.** *Bot.* The seed of *Artemisia santonica*.

**Semen, Slow Emission of.** See *Bradyspermatus*.

**Sēmi-.** Inded. ("ἡμιος, the half.) A prefix denoting half.

**Semicircular Canals.** *Anat.* Three canals, their form indicated by their name, in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the vestibulum.

**Sēmīcū'plum,** ii, n. (Sēmi-; cūbo, to lie down.) *Med.* A half-bath, or hip-bath.

**Semilu'nar.** (Sēmi-; lūna, the

moon.) Resembling a half-moon. *Sēmīlūnāris,* is, e.

**Semilu'nar Ga'nglia.** *Anat.* The ganglia formed on the sympathetic nerve as it enters the abdomen, from which nerves are distributed to the viscera; the abdominal ganglia.

**Semilu'nar Valves.** *Anat.* The three valves at the commencement of the aorta; also, the same number at the beginning of the pulmonary artery.

**Sēmīmembrānōsus,** α, um. (Sēmi-; membrāna, a membrane.) *Anat.* Half-me'mbranous: semi-me'mbranous.

**Sc'minal Air.** See *Aura Seminalis*.

**Sēmīnālis,** is, e. (Sēmen, a seed.) *Bot., Physiol.* Belonging to seed, or the semen: sc'minal.

**Sēmīnātio,** ōnis, f. (Sēmen, the semen.) *Bot.* The natural dispersion of seeds. *Physiol.* The immission of the semen in uterum: semina'tion.

**Sēmīnī'fērus,** α, um. (Sēmen; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing seeds: semini'ferous.

**Sēmīnī'fōrmis,** is, e. (Sēmen; forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of seed: semi'niform.

**Sēmī'nula,** α, f. (Sēmen.) *Bot.* Often applied to the reproductive corpuscles of cryptogamous plants: a se'minule.

**Sēmīnūlī'fērus,** α, um. (Sēmī-nūla; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing seminules: seminuli'ferous.

**Semissis,** is, f. See *S.S.*

**Sēnēctus,** ūtis, f. (Sēnex, old.) *Physiol.* Old age; the period from fifty to sixty, according to the ancients.

**Sē'nēga,** α, f. (Senegal.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the root of *Polygala Senega*.

**Senegi'n.** *Chem.* An alkaline principle obtained from the root of *Polygala senega*. *Sēnēgīna,* α, f.

**Sēnīlis,** is, e. (Sēnex, an old man.) Belonging to age, as *Ætas senilis*, *Arcus senilis*: se'nile.

**Se'nna,** α, f. (Arab. Senna, acute.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia*, *C. obovata*, and *C. elongata*. See *Cassia*.

**Se'nna Alexandrīna.** *M. Med.*



Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the leaves of various species of *Cassia*. A name for the *Cassia fistula*, or purging cassia. Alexandrine senna.

**Senna Indica.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the leaves of the *Cassia elongata* (E.), or *C. officinalis* (L.) East Indian senna.

**Sēnoēñlātus, a, um.** (*Sēni*, six; *ocūlus*, an eye.) Having six eyes: seno'culate.

**Sensa'tion.** (*Sentio*, to feel.) *Physiol.* The consciousness of the approach of any foreign body, from its contact with the extremities of our nerves being communicated to the *sensorium*. *Sensatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Sense.** (Same.) *Physiol.* A faculty by which a living being receives the impression caused by contact with external objects, according to the organ involved. *Sensus*, *ūs*, m.

**Sensībilis, is, e.** (Same.) That which is endowed with sensibility; also, that which seems to act upon some one of our senses.

**Sensibīlity.** (Same.) *Physiol.* That faculty by which the brain perceives an impression received by it; the power by which living parts receive impressions from the different bodies placed in contact with them. *Sensibīlitas*, *ātis*, f.

**Sensitīvus, a, um.** (Same.) *Physiol.* Having the power of sensation: se'nstive.

**Senso'rial.** (*Sensōrium*, the organ of the senses.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the *sensorium*. *Sensōriālis*, *is, e.*

**Sensōrium, ūi, n.** (*Sentio*.) *Physiol.* The organ which receives the impressions made on the senses; the brain.

**Sensōrium Commūne.** *Physiol.* The common seat or centre of all the senses, where the nerves proper to their respective organs take their origin.

**Se'ntient.** (*Sentio*.) *Physiol.* That which is particularly susceptible of sensation, as the extremities of the nerves. *Se'ntiens*, *tis*, part.

**Sentimentalism.** See *Alusia Elatio*.

**Sēpālōidēs, adj.** (*Sēpālum*; terminal-īdēs.) Resembling a sepal: se'paloid.

**Sēpālum, n.** (*Sēpar*, divided.)

*Bot.* The separate parts or divisions of which the calyx consists: a se'pal.

**Sēpārātōrium, ūi, n.** (*Sēpāro*, to separate.) *Chem.* A vessel used for separating liquors from the materials with which they have been mixed, or the essential from the less important parts; a se'paratory. *Surg.* An instrument for separating the *pericranium* from the skull in *post-mortem* examination or dissection.

**Seplu'mbicus, a, um.** (*Sex*, six; *plumbicus*.) *Chem.* Applied to salts where the oxygen of the plumbic oxide is multiplied by six of that of the acid: seplu'nibic.

**Septema'ngulātus, a, um.** (*Septem*, seven; *angūlus*, an angle.) *Bot.* Having seven prominent angles: septema'ngulate.

**Septemdentātus, a, um.** (*Septem*; *dentātus*.) *Zoöl.* Having seven teeth: septemde'ntate.

**Septemdi'gitātus, a, um.** (*Septem*; *di'gitatus*.) *Bot.* Having seven folioles: septemdi'gitate.

**Septemfōliolātus, a, um.** (*Septem*; *fōliolātus*.) *Bot.* The same as *Septemdigitatus*.

**Septemlōbātus, a, um.** (*Septem*; *lōbātus*.) *Bot.* Having seven lobes: septemlo'bate.

**Septemne'rvis, is, e.** (*Septem*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having seven nerves: septemne'rvine.

**Septēnātus, a, um.** (*Septem*.) *Bot.* Disposed in sevens: se'ptenate.

**Septentriōnālis, is, e.** (*Septem*; *triō*, the north.)

**Septentriōnārius, a, um.** (*Septem*; *triō*, the north.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* That which grows in or inhabits the north; northern: se'ptentrio'nal.

**Septfoil.** See *Tormentilla*.

**Se'ptic.** (Σήπω, to putrify.) Pertaining to putrifaction; causing to putrify. *Se'pticus, a, um.*

**Septici'dal.** (*Septum*, a partition; *cardo*, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to dehiscence when the pericarp bursts vertically through the *septa* or sides of the carpels. *Septicīdus, a, um.*

**Septi'ferus, a, um.** (*Septum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *septa*: se'ptiferous.

**Septi'formis, is, e.** (*Septum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a *septum*: se'ptiform.

**septi'frāgus**, *a, um.* (*Septum*; *frango*, to break.) *Bot.* Applied to valvar dehiscence when the rupture occurs at the anterior border of the *septa*: septi'fragous.

**septilis**, *is, e.* (*Septum*.) *Bot.* Applied to the *placentarium* when attached to the *septa*: se'ptile.

**septulātus**, *a, um.* (*Septulum*.) *Bot.* Having *septula*: se'ptulate.

**septulifer**, *ēra, ērum.* } (*Septuliferus*, *a, um.* } *lum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *septula*: septuliferous.

**septulum**, *i, n.* (*Dim. Septum*.) *Bot.* A small *septum*; applied to a *lamina* which divides the anther of the *Orchideæ* into two cavities: a se'ptule.

**septum**, *i, n.* (*Sēpio*, to hem in.) *Anat., Bot.* A partition; applied to bones, cartilages, membranes, etc. See *Interseptum*.

**septum Cērēbelli**. *Anat.* The process of the *Dura mater* dividing the *Cerebellum* perpendicularly into symmetrical halves.

**septum Cērēbri**. *Anat.* The falciform process of the *Dura mater*.

**septum Co'rdis**. *Anat.* The partition between the ventricles of the heart.

**septum Lūcidum**. *Anat.* A thin triangular partition between the lateral ventricles of the brain.

**septum Nārium**. *Anat.* The partition between the nostrils.

**septum Pectinifor'me**. *Anat.* The comb-like partition; an imperfect tendinous *septum* separating the *crura penis*.

**Sēquēla**, *æ, f.* (*Sēquor*, to follow.) A consequence or sequel. *Pathol.* *Sequelæ* are morbid affections which succeed to diseases when the latter have abated.

**Sēque'strum**, *i, n.* (*Sēquestro*, to separate from.) *Surg.* Any dead portion of bone in a wound, abscess, or ulcer, being cast off by *necrosis*.

**Sēriālis**, *is, e.* (*Sēries*, succession.) Following in a determinate order, or by distinct rows: se'rial.

**Sēricēus**, *a, um.* (*Sēricum*, silk.) *Bot.* Having an appearance like silk: se'ricious.

**Sēricifolius**, *a, um.* (*Sēricum*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having silken leaves: se'ricifolious.

**Sēricum**, *i, n.* (*Σηρικόν*.) Silk. *Bot.* Applied to a kind of soft, hairy pubescence, of a white, shining, silky appearance. *Nat. Hist.* Silk, the product of several animals, but chiefly of *Bombyx mori*, or the silk-worm.

**Sēroli'n.** (*Sērum*, whey; *oleum*, oil.) *Chem.* A fatty matter discovered in the blood. *Sērōlina*, *æ, f.*

**Sero'sity**. (*Sērum*.) *Physiol.* The serum of the blood, or the whey of milk. *Sērōsitas*, *ātis, f.*

**Sērōtinus**, *a, um.* (*Sērus*, late.) Late; lateward; late in the evening. See *Membrana Serotina*.

**Sērous**. (*Sērum*.) *Physiol.* Having, or full of *serum*. *Sērōsus*, *a, um.*

**Serpentāria**, *æ, f.* (*Serpens*, a serpent.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the root of *Aristolochia serpentaria*, (U.S.A.) of *A. serpentaria*, and other species of *Aristolochia*, (D.) the *Aristolochiæ serpentariæ radix*.

**Serpentāria Virginiāna**. *Bot.* The *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

**Serpentifor'mis**, *is, e.* (*Serpens*, a serpent; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of a serpent: se'pntiform.

**Sērpentine**. Winding about like the folds of a serpent. *Serpentinus*, *a, um.* See *Repandus*.

**Serpigīnōsus**, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Having or full of *Serpigo*: serpi'ginous.

**Serpigo**, *inis, f.* (*Serpo*, to creep; terminal-*igo*.) *Pathol.* Ringworm, or tetter. See *Herpes*.

**Serrafolius**, *a, um.* (*Serra*, a saw; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having dentated or notched leaves: serrati'folious.

**Serrātico'rnis**. Same as *Serricornis*.

**Serrātifoliātus**. Same as *Serræfolius*.

**Serrātifor'mis**, *is, e.* (*Serra*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a saw: serra'tiform.

**Serrātistipulātus**, *a, um.* (*Serrātus*; *stīpulātus*.) *Bot.* Having stipules denticulated like a saw: serra'tisti'pulate.

**Serrātus**, *a, um.* (*Serra*.) Toothed like a saw: se'rrated.

**Serrīgērus**, *a, um.* (*Serra*; *gēro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Having



ribs denticulated like a saw : serri'gerous.

**Serrulātus**, *a, um.* (*Serrāla*, a little saw.) *Bot.* Minutely serrated : se'rrulate.

**Sertulifērus**, *a, um.* (*Sertulum*, a bouquet; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing bundles or bouquets : sertu'li'ferous.

**Sertulum**, *i, n.* (Dim. *Sertum*, a garland of flowers.) *Bot.* A simple umbel, or assemblage of flowers proceeding from a single point; a bouquet : a se'rtule.

**Serum**, *i, n.* (*Sērus*, late.) *Physiol.* The greenish yellow fluid which separates from the blood when cold and at rest; the *liquor sanguinis* deprived of its fibrin or coagulable matter; serosity. Also, the whey of milk. See *Serosity*.

**Serum La'ctis.** The *serum* of milk; whey.

**Se'samoid.** (*Σήσαμον*, a grain of Indian corn; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a grain of Indian corn. *Sēsāmoīdēs*, adj.

**Sesqui-**. Indekl. (*Semis*, half of; *que*, also.) *Chem.* Having an equivalent and a half of one ingredient combined with one of another, as *Sesqui-carbonate*, etc. *Pharm.* One and a half of any measure, number, or weight, as *Sesqui-granum*, a grain and a half, etc.

**Sessiliflorus**, *a, um.* (*Sessilis*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having sessile flowers : se'ssilifo'rous.

**Sessilifoliatūs**, *a, um.* } (*Sessilis*;  
**Sessilifolius**, *a, um.* } *lis*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having sessile leaves : sessilifo'liate : sessilifo'lious.

**Sēssilis**, *is, e.* (*Sēdeo*, to sit.) *Bot.* Sitting close to the stem, without a footstalk : se'ssile.

**Sēta**, *æ, f.* A bristle. *Bot.* A species of pubescence covering certain plants. *Zoöl.* The stiff *setæ* (pl.) that issue from certain of the *Articulata annulata* are either simple or in *fasciculi*, which serve in lieu of feet.

**Sētāceum**, *i, n.* (*Sēta*.) *Surg.* A small canal or artificial passage made under the skin by means of an instrument called a seton needle, and maintained by drawing through it daily several threads of silk cotton, or other suitable material, in order

to keep up a degree of irritation and discharge; a se'ton.

**Sētāceus**, *a, um.* (*Sēta*.) *Bot.* Having bristles : seta'ceous.

**Sēti-**. (*Sēta*, a bristle.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* A prefix denoting the existence of bristles, or objects like them.

**Sētīfērus**, *a, um.* (*Sēti-*; *fēro*, to bring.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Same as *Setiger* : seti'ferous.

**Sētīfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Sēti-*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a bristle : se'tiform.

**Sētīger**, *ēra, ērum.* } (*Sēti-*; *gēro*,  
**Sētīgērus**, *a, um.* } to bear.)

*Bot.* Bearing bristles : seti'gerous.

**Sētīpes**, *pēdis*, adj. (*Sēti-*; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom with a long filiform pedicle : se'tipede.

**Seton.** See *Setaceum*.

**Sētōsus**, *a, um.* (*Sēta*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of bristles; bristly : se'tose.

**Sēvum**, *i, n.* (As if *Suerum*, from *sus*, a swine or hog.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the prepared fat of the *Ovis aries*, (D.) the *Adeps ovilli*. Tallow; suet; fat; also termed *Sebum*. See *Adeps*, *Axungia*.

**Sēvum Cēti.** *M. Med.* The fat of the whale; spermaceti, obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus*.

**Sēvum Ovi'llum.** *M. Med.* Mutton suet.

**Sex-**. (*Sex*, six.) *Nat. Hist.* A prefix denoting six.

**Sexfidus**, *a, um.* (*Sex-*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided into six portions : sexfi'dous.

**Sexflōrus**, *a, um.* (*Sex-*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having six flowers : sexiflo'rous.

**Sexual.** (*Sexus*, a kind, or sex.) Belonging to sex. *Sexuālis, is, e.*

**Sexual System.** *Bot.* The system of plants invented by Linnaeus.

**Shaft.** (Sax. *Sceaft*, an arrow.) See *Stylus*.

**Shaggy.** (Sax. *Sceaged*, hairy.) See *Hirsutus*.

**Shaking Palsy.** *Pathol.* The *Synclonus ballismus* of Dr Good.

**Shale.** (Tent. *Schale*, the covering of nuts, and of stones in fruit.) *Geol.* A kind of slaty clay, laminated, and of tolerable consistence, common in many districts.

**Shape.** (Sax. *Sceapen*, to form.) Form, make. *Anat.* Popularly used in England for the *vulva*.

**Sharp.** See *Acutus*.

**Sharp-pointed.** See *Cuspidatus*, *Mucronatus*.

**Sheath.** See *Spatha*, *Vagina*.

**Sheathed.** See *Vaginatus*.

**Sheathing.** See *Vaginans*.

**Shedding.** See *Caducus*.

**Shell.** *Zoöl.* The calcareous or horny substance that exudes between the skin and epidermis in the *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*, and *Insecta*; also termed *Crusta*. *Te'sta*, *æ*, *f*.

**Sherbet.** (Arab.) A cooling summer drink much used in the East, made of the juice of fruits and water variously sweetened and flavoured. *Serbæthum*, *i*, *n*. See *Sorbet*.

**Sherry.** (*Xeres*, a town of Spain.) *M. Med.* The *Vinum album*, or white wine; or *Vinum Xericum*. See *Xericus*.

**Shield, Having a.** See *Peltatus*, *Scutatus*.

**Shield-like.** See *Feltoides*, *Scutoides*, *Thyroid*, *Peltalis*.

**Shield-like Cartilage.** *Anat.* The *Cartilago scutiformis*, or *C. thyroides*.

**Shield-shaped.** See *Peltatus*, *Scutiform*, *Thyroid*.

**Shin.** (Sax. *Scine*, the forepart of the leg.) *Anat.* The subcutaneous crest, or very prominent anterior ridge, or edge of the *tibia*, or the bone itself. *Anticnēmion*, *ii*, *n*.

**Shin-bone.** (*Scin-bân*.) *Anat.* The *tibia*, or large bone of the leg.

**Shingles.** (*Cingulum*, a girdle.) *Surg. Pathol.* Popular name for *Herpes Zoster*.

**Shock.** (Teut. a blow.) *Med.* The sensation of impulse or percussion, produced by the pulsation of the heart against the ear, when using the stethoscope.

**Shoot.** See *Surculus*.

**Short-sightedness.** See *Myopia*.

**Shoulder.** See *Armus*, *Humerus*.

**Shoulder-blade.** See *Scapula*.

**Show.** *Obstet.* Popularly, the red-coloured mucus discharged from the vagina shortly before childbirth; the colours.

**Shrivelled.** See *Corrugatus*, *Rugosus*.

**Shrub.** *Bot.* See *Frutex*. Also,

a liquor made of acid fruits, sugar, and other substances to give a flavour, digested in rum or brandy.

**Shrub-like.** See *Fruticosus*.

**Shut up.** See *Occlusus*.

**Sia'lādēn**, *ēnis*, *m*. (*Σίαλον*, the spittle; *ἀδὴν*, a gland.) *Anat.* A salivary gland.

**Sialā'dēnītis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Siālādēn*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a salivary gland.

**Sialādēno'neus**, *i*, *m*. (*Siālādēn*; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Swelling of a salivary gland.

**Sialāgōgus**, *a*, *um*. (*Σίαλον*; *ἄγω*, to expel.) *Pharm.* Having power to increase the flow of the saliva: *sia'lagogue*.

**Sialīna**, *æ*, *f*. (*Σίαλον*.) *Chem.*, *Physiol.* Term for the principle of the saliva: *sialī'n*.

**Sialīnus**, *a*, *um*. (*Σίαλον*.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Belonging to the saliva or spittle: *sialīne*.

**Sialōdēs**, *adj*. (*Σίαλον*; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Physiol.* Having, or full of saliva: *sialous*.

**Sialōīdēs**, *adj*. (*Σίαλον*; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Physiol.* Resembling saliva: *sialoid*.

**Sialōlithī'āsis**, *is*, or *eos*, *f*. (*Σίαλον*; *lithīāsis*.) *Pathol.* The formation of salival calculus.

**Sialō'līthus**, *i*, *m*. (*Σίαλον*; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Med. Pathol.* A salival calculus: a *sialolith*.

**Sialōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Σίαλον*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the saliva or spittle: *sialō'logy*.

**Sialō'neus**, *i*, *m*. (*Σίαλον*; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour under the tongue from obstruction to the flow of saliva by a salival calculus.

**Sialorrhœ'a**, *æ*, *f*. (*Σίαλον*; *ρέω*, to flow.) *Physiol.* A flow of the saliva.

**Sibbens.** (Sax. *Sib*, kindred.) A popular Scotch term for a disease resembling *syphilis*.

**Siccans**, *tis*, *part*. (*Sicco*, to dry.) Having power to dry; drying: *sic'cant*.

**Siccifō'līus**, *a*, *um*. (*Siccus*, dry; *fōlīum*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having a dry leaf: *siccifolious*.

**Sick.** See *Æger*.

**Sickness.** (*Σικχαίνω*, to loathe,



disgust.) *Pathol.* Any kind of disease, but applied particularly to a nauseated state of the stomach, with or without retching and vomiting. *Mo'rbus, i, m.*

**Side.** See *Latus*.

**Sid'eral.** (*Sidus*, a star.) *Astron.* Belonging to the stars, or signs in the heavens. *Sidērālis, is, e.*

**Sidērātio, ōnis, f.** (*Sidus*.) *Pathol.* Apoplexy, or *Paralysis*; also mortification, or *Sphacelus*, as if caused by planetary influence: si'deration.

**Sidērītes, is, or æ, m.** (*Σιδήριτης*.) *Nat. Philos.* The magnet, or loadstone.

**Sidērogrā'phia, æ, f.** (*Σιδήρος*, iron; *γράφω*, to write.) *Mineral.* A history of iron or steel: sidero'graphy.

**Sidērōte'chnia, æ, f.** (*Σιδήρος*; *τέχνη*, art.) *Mineral.* The art of treating minerals of iron: side'rotechny.

**Sieve.** See *Colatorium*.

**Sieve-like.** See *Coliform*, *Cribriformis*, *Ethmoid*.

**Sigau'ltian Opera'tion.** *Obstet., Surg.* The division of the *Symphysis pubis* in cases of impracticable labour from contraction or deformity, first performed by Sigault. See *Symphysotomy*.

**Sigh.** See *Suspirium*.

**Sight.** See *Seeing*, *Visus*.

**Sight, Bad.** See *Dysopia*.

**Sight, Day.** See *Hemeralopia*.

**Sight, Dimness of.** See *Caligo*.

**Sight, Night.** See *Nyctalopia*.

**Sigillātus, a, um.** (*Sigillum*, a seal.) Marked with a seal: sigi'llate.

**Sigmoid.** ( $\Sigma$ ; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter *Sigma*, as anciently written, C. *Sigmoidēs*, adj.

**Sig'moid Fle'xure.** *Anat.* That portion of the *colon* between the descending portion and the *rectum*.

**Sig'moid Valves.** *Anat.* The semilunar valves of the *aorta* and of the pulmonary artery.

**Sign.** *Pathol.* Applied to what the judgment deduces from consideration of the causes, progress, and treatment of disease. *Pharm.* Applied to certain marks employed in *formulae* and prescriptions, viz.:— $\mathfrak{L}$ , for *Libra*;  $\mathfrak{Z}$ , for *Uncia*;  $\mathfrak{J}$ , for

*Drachma*:  $\mathfrak{D}$ , for *Scrupulus*;  $\mathfrak{M}$ , for *Minimum*. *Signum, i, n.* See *Abbreviation*.

**Si'gna.** (*Signo*, to mark out.) *Med.* "Mark," employed at the end of prescriptions to point out what directions are to be copied by the compounder for the guidance of the patient, or his attendant.

**Silex, icis, m. and f.** (*Χάλιξ*.) Flint.

**Silexifor'mis, is, e.** (*Silex*; *forma*, likeness.) *Chem.* Having the appearance of *silex* or flint: sile'xi-form.

**Sil'icea, æ, f.** (*Silex*.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths which enters into the composition of almost all compound earths, stones, and sand; also found in many plants, especially grasses, etc.

**Sil'icate.** (*Silicium acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of silicic acid with a base. *Sil'icas, atis, f.*

**Sil'icie.** *Chem.* Belonging to *silica*; applied to an acid. *Sil'icicus, a, um.*

**Sil'iceo-.** (*Silicicus*.) *Chem.* A prefix applied to combinations of a silicic with another salt, as *Silicico-ammonicus*, etc.

**Sil'iciferus, a, um.** (*Silica*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing *silica*: silici'ferous.

**Sil'iciōsus, a, um.** (*Silica*; terminal -ōsus.) *Geol.* Having, or full of *silica*: sili'cious.

**Sil'icium, ii, n.** *Chem.* The base of *silica*.

**Sil'icūla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Sil'iqua*.) *Bot.* A little pod: a si'licule.

**Sil'icūliformis, is, e.** *Bot.* Having the form of a *silicula*: sili'culiform.

**Sil'icūlōsus, a, um.** (*Sil'icūla*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having many *silicules*: sili'culose.

**Sil'iqua, æ, f.** (*Sēmen*, a seed; *lōcus*, a place.) *Bot.* A long, dry, bivalve *pericarpium* in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each edge forming the suture: a pod.

**Sil'iquiformis, is, e.** *Bot.* Having the form of a *siliqua*: sili'quiform.

**Sil'iquōsus, a, um.** (*Sil'iqua*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having numerous pods: si'liquose.

**Silkworm, A'cid of.** *Chem.* Bombic acid.

**Silū'rian.** (*Silūres*, the ancient people of South Wales.) *Geol.* A system of rock found specially in South Wales. *Silūriānus, a, um.*

**Silver.** See *Argentum*.

**Silver, Fulminating.** *Chem.* See *Argentate of Ammonia*.

**Silver, Nitrate of.** See *Argenti Nitras*.

**Simārūba, æ, f.** (A patronymic of America.) Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the root of *Simaruba officinalis*; (E.) of the *Simaruba amara*; (D.) the *Simarubæ Cortex*; also called *Quassia Simaruba*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Simarubææ*.

**Simārūba Amāra.** *M. Med.* The plant (Pharm. E.) which affords simaruba-root bark.

**Simārūba Officinālis.** *M. Med.* The plant (Pharm. L.) which affords simaruba-root bark.

**Simple.** *Med.* The opposite of compound; uncompounded; unadulterated; pure. *Simplex, icis*, adj.

**Simple Affinity.** See *Attraction, Simple Elective*.

**Simplificau'lis, is, e.** (*Simplex; caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a simple stem: simplicau'line.

**Simplificō'lius, a, um.** (*Simplex; folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having simple leaves: simplifo'lious.

**Simulatio, ōnis, f.** (*Simūlo*, to feign.) *Med. Jur.* A counterfeiting, or pretending to be suffering under disease; malingering: simula'tion.

**Simulatio Lātens.** *Med. Jur.* Simulation in which disease is actually present, but where the symptoms are falsely aggravated, and greater sickness pretended than really exists.

**Sināpi, eos, n.** } (*Σίνηπι*, or *Σί-  
Sināpy, yos, n.* } *ναπι*.) Pharma-  
**Sināpis, is, f.** } copœial name  
(L. and U.S.A.) of the flour of the seeds of *Sinapis nigra*, and *S. Alba*, is *Sinapis*; (E.) it is *Sinapi*; (D.) the *Sinapis semina*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliquosa*. Juss. *Crucifereæ*.

**Sināpis A'lba.** *M. Med.* The plant which affords white mustard.

**Sināpis N'gra.** *M. Med.* The plant which yields black mustard.

**Sināpi'smus, i, m.** (*Sināpis*.) *Pharm.* A plaster or poultice made of mustard, linseed meal, and vinegar: a si'napisism.

**Sincipitālis, is, e.** (*Sinciput*.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the *sinciput*: sinci'pital.

**Sinciput, itis, n.** *Anat.* The fore and upper part of the head. See *Bregma*.

**Sine.** *Geom.* A right line drawn from one extremity of an arch perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity. *Sinus, ūs, m.*

**Single Affinity.** See *Attraction, Simple Elective*.

**Singultus, ūs, m.** (*Σὺν*, with; *gūla*, the throat.) *Pathol.* A convulsive motion of the diaphragm and neighbouring parts, popularly named hiccough or hiccup.

**Sinistrālis, is, e.** (*Sinister*, the left.) Belonging to, or situated on the left: sini'stral.

**Sinuātus, a, um.** (*Sinus*.) *Bot.* Hollowed; scalloped: si'nuated.

**Sinuōsus, a, um.** (*Sinus*; terminal -ōsus.) Having, or full of sinuses: si'nuous.

**Sinus, ūs, m.** (*Cingo*, to compass about.) A cavity, hollow, or depression. *Geom.* A *Sine*, which see. *Surg. Pathol.* The foul hollow part of an imposthume or sore; a long narrow hollow track leading from some abscess, diseased bone, or the like: a si'nus.

**Sinus Cavernus.** See *Cavernous Sinus*.

**Sinus, Inferior Longitudinal.** See *Longitudinal Sinus, Inferior*.

**Sinus, Longitudinal.** See *Longitudinal Sinus*.

**Sinus, Maxillary.** See *High-morianum, Antrum*.

**Sinus Mūlie'bris.** The *Vagina*.

**Sinus Pōcūlāris.** *Anat.* The cup-like *sinus*. A large *lacuna* in the centre of the *Verumontanum*.

**Sinuses Lateral.** See *Lateral Sinuses*.

**Sinuses of Morgagni.** See *Morgagni, Sinuses of*.

**Sīpho, ōnis, m.** } (*Σίφων*, a  
**Sīphōn, ōnis, m.** } tube.) *Chem.*  
A bent tube of glass for drawing



liquors from one vessel into another without disturbing the sediment.

**Siphōnifērus**, *a, um.* (*Siphōn*; *fēro*, to bear.) Bearing siphons: siphoniferous.

**Siphōnbranchiātus**, *a, um.* (*Σίφων*; *βράγχια*, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Provided with a canal, more or less elongated, which borders upon a cavity containing the *branchiæ*.

**Siphōnostōmus**, *a, um.* (*Σίφων*; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having a siphon-like mouth: siphonostomous.

**Siron**, *ōnis*, *f.* *Entomol.* A minute insect. See *Acarus*.

**Sitiology**. (*Σίτος*, aliment; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or consideration of aliments: dietetics. *Sitiōlōgia*, *æ, f.*

**Si'zy**. (*Ital.* *Siza*, size.) Like glue or size. *Pathol.* Applied to the blood, when after coagulation it exhibits the buffy coat.

**Skeleton**. See *Sceleton*.

**Skin**. (*Dan.* *Skind*.) *Anat.* The skin, as commonly regarded, is composed of three membranes; the outermost is the scarf-skin, cuticle, or *epidermis*; the middle, the *rete mucosum*; and the innermost, the true skin, *cutis vera* or *derma*.

**Skin-bound**. *Pathol.* A peculiar condition of infants in which the skin becomes tense, and as if too tight for the body, which is swelled and hard beneath its surface.

**Skull**. See *Cranium*.

**Slag**. (*Teut.* *Schlacke*.) *Chem.* The dross of iron or other metal.

**Slavering**. See *Drivelling*.

**Sleep**. (*Sax.* *Slæp*.) *Physiol.* That state in which the whole senses are at rest for the purpose of renewing the vital energy which has been exhausted by exercise, and of assisting nutrition. *Sōmnus*, *i, m.*

**Sleep, Inducing**. See *Hypnoticus*.

**Sleep-walking**. *Pathol.* The affection *Oneirodynia activa*.

**Sleeplessness**. See *Agrypnia*.

**Sleepy**. See *Somnolentus*.

**Slip**. } See *Talca*.  
**Slit**. }

**Slough**. (*Sax.* *Luh*, a lake.) *Surg. Pathol.* A part in the state of *sphacelus*, generally of a dark brown or black colour, devoid of circulation,

sensibility, and natural heat, and eventually separating from the rest.

**Smallpox**. See *Variola*.

**Smallpox of the Camel**. See *Photo-Shootur*.

**Smēgma**, *ātis*, *n.* (*Σμῆγμα*, soap.) *Physiol.* The offensive soap-like substance produced from the sebaceous secretion around the *glans penis* and prepuce.

**Smelling**. (*Dutch*, *Smallen*.) *Physiol.* That sense by which we perceive and appreciate the odours which escape from almost every body in nature. *Olfa'ctus*, *ās, m.*

**Smilax**, *ācis*, *f.* (*Σμίλαξ*, bindweed.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dicæcia*, Ord. *Hexandria*. Juss. *Smilacææ*.

**Smilax Sarsāpārī'la**. *M. Med.* The plant *Sarza* or *Sarsaparilla*.

**Snake, Spectacled**. *Zoöl.* The *Naja vulgaris*, or *Cobra de capello*.

**Snake-root, Virgī'nian**. *M. Med.* The *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

**Sneezing**. (*Sax.* *Niesan*, to sneeze.) *Physiol.* A convulsive motion of the respiratory organs, caused by irritation of the nostrils: sternutation. *Sternūtatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Snoring**. } (*Dan.* *Schnorker*, to

**Snorting**. } make a noise in sleep.) See *Stertor*.

**Snout**. *Comp. Anat.* The prolonged nose of the hog and the mole, etc.

**Soap, Castī'lian**. } *M. Med.* The

**Soap, Spanish**. } *Sapo Durus*.

**Sō'bōles**, *is*, *f.* *Bot.* Any rudiment of a new branch, or of a new root: a so'bole.

**Sōbōlī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Sōbōles*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing so-boles: soboliferous.

**So'cotrine Aloes**. See *Aloe Perfoliata*, *A. Spicata*.

**Sōda**, *æ, f.* (*Arab.*) *M. Med.* The mineral alkali.

**Sōda Hispā'nica**. *Chem.* Impure soda, or the impure mineral alkali of commerce.

**Soda, Mu'riate of**. *M. Med.* The chloride of *Sodium*.

**Soda, Su'lphate of**. *M. Med.* Glauber's salt.

**Soda, Ta'rtrated**. *Chem.* The *Potassio-tartras sodæ*.

**Sōdico-**. *Chem.* A prefix applied to double salts, resulting from com-

combination of a sodic with another salt, as *Sodico-ammonicus*.

**Sōdicus**, *a, um*. (*Sōdium*; terminal -ic.) *Chem*. Applied to the second degree of oxidation of *sodium*, or sodic oxide, etc.: so'dic.

**Sōdium**, *ii, n*. *Chem*. The metallic base of soda.

**Soc'mmering, Spot of**. *Anat*. The *Punctum aureum* on the internal surface of the *retina*.

**Softening**. See *Ramolissement*.

**Sōlānāceus**, *a, um*. } *Bot*. Applied to a Family (pl. f.) having the *Solanum* or their type: solanaceous.

**Solanin**. (*Sōlānum*.) *Chem*. An alkali obtained, when pure, in the form of a white, opaque, and sometimes pearly powder, chiefly from the *Solanum dulcamara*. *Sōlānina*, *æ, f*.

**Sōlānum**, *i, n*. (*Sōlor*, to ease.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solanecæ*.

**Sōlānum Dulcāmāra**. *M. Med*. The plant woody nightshade.

**Sōlānum Escūlc'ntum**. *Bot*. The *Solanum tuberosum*, or potato plant.

**Sōlānum Foc'tīdum**. *Bot*. The *Datura stramonium*, or thorn-apple.

**Sōlānum Lēthāle**. *Bot*. The *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade.

**Sōlānum Ligno'sum**. *Bot*. The *S. dulcamara*, or woody nightshade.

**Sōlānum Tūbērōsum**. *Bot*. Systematic name of the potato plant, the root of which is in general use throughout most parts of Europe.

**Solar Cycle**. *Astron*. See *Cycle*.

**Solar Plexus**. See *Centrum Commune*.

**Sole of the Foot**. *Anat*. See *Solea*.

**Sōlea**, *æ, f*. (*Sōlum*, that which sustains a thing.) *Anat*. The sole of the foot. See *Planta*, *Solum*, *Thenar*.

**Sōlen-**. (*Σωλῆν*, a canal.) A prefix denoting reference to a canal, or tube.

**Sōleus**, *a, um*. (*Sōlea*, the sole fish.) *Anat*. Belonging to the sole; applied to a muscle having resemblance to it.

**So'lid**. *Nat. Philos*. Applied to bodies the particles of which adhere together so firmly that they cannot be separated without some degree of force. *Sō'lidus*, *a, um*.

**So'lids**. (*Sō'lidus*.) *Anat*. Applied to the bones, ligaments, muscles, membranes, nerves, and vessels.

**Sōlīdu'ngūlus**, *a, um*. (*Sō'lidus*; *ungūla*, a hoof.) *Zoöl*. Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Mammifera*, having only one hoof to each foot.

**Sōlīpes**, *pēdis*, adj. (*Sōlus*, alone; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl*. Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Mammalia Pachydermata*, having a single hoof to each foot, the only genus known being that of the horse: soli'pede.

**Sōlium**, *ii, m*. (*Sōlus*, alone.) *Zoöl*. A species of tape-worm. See *Tænia Solium*.

**So'lstice**. (*Sol*, the sun; *sto*, to stand.) *Astron*. The time when the sun, having reached either of the tropical points, or got farthest from the equator, seems for some days to be at a stand, which occurs twice a year, the *summer solstice* and *winter solstice*. *Solstī'tium*, *ii, n*.

**Solsti'tial**. *Astron*. Belonging to the solstice. *Solstī'tiālis*, *is, e*.

**Sōlūbilis**, *is, e*. (*Solvo*, to loose.) *Chem*. Susceptible of dissolving in a *menstruum*: so'luble.

**Sōlum**, *i, n*. *Anat*. Same as *Solea*.

**Solu'tion**. (*Solvo*, to dissolve.) *Chem., Pharm*. The state of a solid body dissolved in a fluid. *Sōlū'tio*, *ōnis, f*.

**Solu'tion of Continu'ity**. *Surg. Pathol*. The breaking down, or division of the skin and other textures by a blow, a cutting instrument, or ulceration.

**So'lvent**. (*Solvo*.) *Chem*. Applied to any liquor capable of dissolving bodies. *Sōlvens*, *tis*, part.

**Sōmātōtō'mia**, *æ, f*. (*Σῶμα*, the body; *τέμνω*, to cut.) Same as *Anatomia*: somato'tomy.

**Somma'mbulism**. (*Somnus*, sleep; *ambūlo*, to walk.) *Med*. Walking in one's sleep; sleep-walking. *Somnambulī'smus*, *i, m*.

**Somni'ferous**. (*Somnus*; *fēro*, to bring.) *Med*. Bringing or inducing sleep; hypnotic. *Somnī'fērus*, *a, um*. See *Soporiferous*.



**Somnōlēntia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Somnus*.) *Med.* Sleepiness: so'mnolence, or so'mnolency.

**Somnōlēntus**, *a, um*. (*Somnus*.) *Med.* Sleepy; drowsy: so'mnolent.

**So'mnolism**. (*Somnus*.) The somnolent state induced by the manipulations termed animal magnetism.

**Sō'nitus**, *ūs*, *m*. (*Sōno*, to sound.) *Pathol.* A sounding, as in the ears. See *Tinnitus*.

**Sono'meter**. (*Sōnus*, sound; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for finding the relation of harmonic intervals. *Sōnō'mētrum*, *i*, *n*.

**Soot-wart**. *Surg. Pathol.* Chimney-sweeper's cancer.

**Sooty**. See *Fuliginosus*.

**Sophistica'tion**. (*Σοφιστικὸς*, deceitful.) *Chem., Pharm.* Adulteration of any substance. *Sōphisti-catio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Sōpiens**, *tis*, *part*. (*Sōpio*, to set at rest.) *Pharm.* Assuaging; anodyne; so'pient.

**Sōpor**, *ōris*, *m*. (*Sōpio*.) *Physiol.* Deep or profound sleep.

**Soporiferous**. (*Sōpor*; *fēro*, to bring.) *Med.* Inducing sound or deep sleep. *Sōpōrī'fērus*, *a, um*. See *Somniferous*.

**Sōpōrī'ficius**, *a, um*. (*Sōpor*; *fācio*, to make.) Causing or inducing sleep: soporific.

**Sōpōrōsus**, *a, um*. } (*Sōpor*; ter-

**Sōpōrus**, *a, um*. } minal -*ōsus*.) *Med.* Having, or full of profound sleep; narcotic: sopor'ous, or soporose.

**So'rbate**. (*Sorbicum acīdum*; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of sorbic acid with a base. Same as *Malate*. *So'rbas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**So'rbet**. A potion common among the Egyptians, made of sugar, lime-juice, musk, amber, and rose-water; the French term for *Sherbet*. *Sor-bētum*, *i*, *n*.

**So'rbic**. (*Sorbus*, the mountain ash; terminal -*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the *Sorbus*; applied to pure malic acid, because obtained in the greatest purity from its berries. *So'rbicus*, *a, um*.

**So'rdes**, *is*, *f*. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Surg.* The matter discharged from ulcers, when fetid, glutinous, and like the grounds of

coffee, or clotted blood mingled with water; also, any excreted uncleanness, and particularly the dark encrusted matter about the teeth, gums, and lips in fever, etc.: filth.

**Sore-throat**. See *Cynanche*.

**Sorinjan Sheerun**. } *Bot.* In

**Sorinjan, Sweet**. } dian name.

**Sorinjan Tulk**. } for a species of colchicum bulb, resembling the cormus of the *Colchicum autumnale*.

**Sōrōsis**, *is*, *f*. (*Σωρὸς*, a collection.) *Bot.* Applied to the pineapple, because it consists of several fruits growing together into a thick fleshy substance; also to the mulberry.

**So'rrel**. (*Sax. Sure*.) *M. Med.* The *Rumex acetosa*.

**Soul**. See *Anima*, *Animus*.

**Sound**. (*Sōno*, to make a noise.) *Physiol.* The effect produced on the organ of hearing by the vibrations of the air under certain circumstances. *Sō'nus*, *i*, *m*. (*Fr. Sonder*, to try the depth of the sea.) *Surg.* An instrument for introduction through the *urethra* into the bladder, to ascertain whether a *calculus* be present.

**Sour Crout**. English spelling for *Sauer Kraut*. See *Brassica acedulata*.

**Sour Milk**. See *Lac Acetosum* *Oxygala*.

**Sour-dock**. *M. Med.* The *Rumex acetosa*.

**Southern Wood, Tartarian** *M. Med.* The *Artemisia santonica*.

**Sp**. For *Spiritus*, or some other case of this word.

**Spa**. A town in Germany. Applied to any mineral spring.

**Spādix**, *icis*, *m*. (*Σπάδιξ*, a date tree.) *Bot.* An elongated *receptaculum*; a peduncle proceeding from *spatha*.

**Spain, Pellitory of**. See *Pellitory of Spain*.

**Spalter**. See *Speltrum*.

**Spanish Fly**. See *Cantharis*.

**Spa'nish Li'quorice**. The extract from *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

**Sparsiflōrus**, *a, um*. (*Sparsus*, scattered; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having scattered flowers, or in small number: sparsiflō'rous.

**Sparsifoliātus**, *a, um*. (*Sparsus*, scattered; *filiūm*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having scattered leaves: sparsifo'liate.

**Spa'rtium**, *ii*, n. (Σπάορτη, a spe.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*, Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

**Spa'rtium Scōpārium**. *M. Med.* The former systematic name of the common broom plant; now the *Cytisus scoparius*.

**Spasma**. See *Spasma*, *Spasmus*.

**Spa'sma**, *ātis*, n. (Σπάω, to draw.) *Pathol.* A convulsion or spasm, but more particularly voluntary straining or violent exertion. Also cramp, or spasm.

**Spasma'tic**. (*Spasma*.) *Pathol.* Applied by M. Hall to a patient affected with convulsive disease when in the condition of excitement, as distinguished from that of his being unexcited, or *Spasmatode*. Same as *spasmodicus*. *Spasmat'icus*, *a*, *um*.

**Spa'smatode**. (*Spasma*; terminal ode.) *Pathol.* Applied by M. Hall to a patient affected with convulsive disease when in the condition of *excitability*, or *unexcited*, in distinction from that of his being *excited*, or *spasmodic*. *Spasmatōdēs*, *adj*.

**Spa'smi**. (Nom. pl. f. of *Spasmus*.) *Med.* Spasmodic diseases; applied to an Ord. of the Cl. *Neuroses* of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Spa'smo-**. (*Spasmus*.) *Pathol.* A prefix denoting relation to, or connection with convulsion or spasm.

**Spasmōdēs**, *adj*. (Σπασμός, a spasm; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of spasm or convulsion: *spa'smous*.

**Spasmo'dic**. (*Spasmus*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to convulsion or spasm. *Spasmo'dicus*, *a*, *um*. See *Spasmat'icus*.

**Spasmōdyspnœ'a**, *æ*, *f*. (*Spasmus*; *dyspnœa*.) *Pathol.* Convulsive *dyspnœa* or difficulty of breathing.

**Spasmo'logy**. (Σπασμός; λόγος, discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine or consideration of spasms, or convulsions, their character and causes. *Spasmōlō'gia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Spa'smus**, *i*, *m*. (Σπaw, to draw.) *Pathol.* The sudden, involuntary contraction of muscles, or of muscular fibres; a convulsion, cramp, or spasm.

**Spa'smus Cāninus**. } *Med.*, *Pa-*

**Spa'smus Cŷn'icus**. } *thol.* The *Risus Sardonius*. See *Sardonic laugh*.

**Spa'stic**. (Σπάω.) *Pathol.* Drawing to, or from; applied to the contraction of muscles, etc., from disease. *Spa'sticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Spātha**, *æ*, *f*. (Σπάθη.) *Bot.* A sheath which completely encloses the flowers before their expansion, and bursts longitudinally to let them forth.

**Spāthāceus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having a *spatha* or its form: *spatha'ceous*.

**Spā'th'icus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Belonging to a *spatha*: *spa'thic*.

**Spāthiflōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Spātha*: *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers surrounded by a *spatha*: *spathiflorous*.

**Spathula**. See *Spatula*.

**Spathulatus**. See *Spatulatus*.

**Spā'tūla**, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Spātha*.) *Pharm.* A broad instrument like a knife with blunt edges, for spreading ointments, etc.

**Spātūlātus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Shaped like a *spatula*: *spa'tulate*.

**Spear-mint**. See *Mentha Sativa* or *Viridis*.

**Spear-shaped**. See *Hastatus*, *Lanceolatus*.

**Spē'cies**, *ēi*, *f*. (*Spēcio*, to behold.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to individual objects descended from each other, or from common parents, or from such as strongly resemble them.

**Speci'fic**. (*Spēcies*; *fācio*, to make.) *Med.* Applied to a medicine of infallible efficacy in the cure of diseases, if such may be said to exist; or which acts on a particular organ, as the *Secale cornutum* on the *uterus*, etc. *Spēcī'ficus*, *a*, *um*.

**Speci'fic Gra'vity**. *Nat. Philos.* The weight of an equal bulk of different substances compared with some standard of comparison; density.

**Spēcī'illum**, *i*, *n*. (*Spēcio*, to behold.) *Surg.* A probe.

**Spē'ctacled Snake**. *Zoöl.* The *Naja vulgaris*, or *Cobra de capello*.

**Spē'ctrum**, *i*, *n*. (*Specto*, to behold.) A figure seen or imagined: a *spectre*. *Nat. Philos.* The coloured image that produces light, which has been decomposed by its passage through a prism.

**Spē'cular**. Belonging to the *Speculum*. *Spēcūlāris*, *is*, *e*.

**Spēcūlum**, *i*, *n*. (*Spēcio*, to be-



hold.) *Ornithol.* A brilliant coloured mark, forming the anterior borders of the *tectrices* when of a different colour. *Surg.* An instrument for widening natural openings of passages, or keeping parts separate, so as to obtain a view of what is within.

**Speechlessness.** See *Aphonia*.

**Spe'itrum**, *i*, n. *Chem.* Spelter, or native impure zine.

**Sperm.** (Σπέρμα, seed.) See *Sperma*.

**Sperm-cell.** *Physiol.* That cell in which the fertilising matter is contained.

**Spe'rma**, *ātis*, n. (Σπέρμα.) *Physiol.* The fecundating liquor in animals; seed: sperm.

**Spermae'ēti.** (Σπέρμα; κήτος, the whale.) *M. Med.* The substance *Cetaceum*. See *Cetīn*.

**Spermalogia.** See *Spermato-logia*.

**Spermāthēa**, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα; θήκη, a shrine.) *Entomol.* A repository in the upper part of the oviduct in female insects for receiving the seminal fluid of the male.

**Sperma'tie.** (Σπέρμα.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *semen*, or seed. *Sperma'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Spermatī'n.** (Σπέρμα.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from the male seminal fluid of animals. *Sperma'tina*, *æ*, f.

**Sperma'ti'smus**, *i*, m. (Σπερμα-τίζω, to sow.) *Physiol.* The *emissio seminis*: spe'rmatism. See *Spermobole*.

**Spe'rmāto-**. (Σπέρμα.) A prefix denoting reference to seed or *semen*.

**Spe'rmātōcēle**, *es*, f. (Σπέρμα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A swelling of the testicle, or *epididymis*, from an accumulation of *semen*.

**Spe'rmātōcle'mma**, *ātis*, n. (Σπέρμα; κλέπτω, to steal.) *Pathol.* *Pollutio diurna*, or involuntary escape of *semen* in the daytime.

**Spe'rmātōder'ma**, *ātis*, n. (Σπέρμα; δέρμα, the skin.) *Bot.* The immediate covering of a seed, originally the *primine* of the ovule: the *sperma'toderm*.

**Spe'rmātōgō'nia**, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα; γονή, generation.) *Physiol.* Secretion of *semen*: spermato'gony.

**Spe'rmātogrā'phia**, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A

description of seeds: spermato'graphy.

**Spe'rmātōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the secretion and quality of the *semen*: spermato'logy.

**Spe'rmātōpōē'ticus**, *a*, *um*. } (Σπέρμα }  
 } ποιέω, to }  
**Spe'rmātōpō'us**, *a*, } make.) }  
 } *um*. } *Physiol.*

Making or promoting the secretion of *semen*: spermatopoëtic.

**Spe'rmātorrhœ'a**, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα ρέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flowing of *semen*; *gonorrhœa* in the strict sense.

**Sperma'tō'schēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπέρμα; σχέσις, a cheeking.) *Pathol.* Want or suppression of *semen*.

**Spe'rmātōzēm'ia**, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα ζημία, loss.) *Pathol.* Cessation of the seminal secretion.

**Spe'rmātōzōō'n**, *i*, n. (Σπέρμα ζῶον, an animal.) *Physiol.* Applied to the numerous minute infusorial animalcules (pl.) discovered in the *semen*.

**Spermō'bole**, *es*, f. (Σπέρμα βάλλω, to cast.) *Physiol.* Same as *Spermatismus*.

**Spermōde'rma**, *ātis*, n. } (Σπέρμα, the skin.) }  
**Spermōde'rmis**, *īdis*, f. } }  
 } } *Bot.* The whole integuments proper to the seed.

**Spermogonia.** See *Spermatogonia*.

**Spermō'lithus**, *i*, m. (Σπέρμα λίθος, a stone.) *Oryctol.* A fossil seed: a spe'rmolite. *Pathol.* An indurated concretion in the *vesiculae seminales*.

**Spermō'neus**, *i*, m. (Σπέρμα ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Bot.* Swelling of a seed.

**Sphæcēlātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Sphæcēlus* *Bot.* Applied to a part the black appearance of which causes it to be supposed dead. *Pathol.* Belonging to, or in the state of, *sphacellus*: spha'eelated.

**Sphæcēlismus**, *i*, m. (Σφακελίζω, to suffer under gangrene.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain also, mortification of some part.

**Sphæcēlōdēs**, *adj.* (*Sphæcēlus* terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol.* Having full of *sphacellus*: spha'eelous.

**Sphæcēlōidēs**, *adj.* (*Sphæcēlus* terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling *sphacellus*: spha'eeloid.

**Sphā'cēlus**, *i*, *m*. (Σφάζω, to destroy.) *Surg. Pathol.* The complete death of a part; complete mortification. See *Sideratio*.

**Sphære'nchŷma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Σφαῖρα, a globe; ἔγχυμα, tissue.) *Bot. Parenchyma*, formed of spherical cells.

**Sphærica'rpus**, *a*, *um*. (Σφαῖρα; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having spherical fruit; spherica'rpous.

**Sphæricūlātus**, *a*, *um*. (Σφαῖρα.) *Bot.* Approaching the form of a globe or sphere: spheri'culate.

**Sphæroīdālis**, *is*, *e*. (Sphæroidēs, resembling a sphere.) *Geol.* Applied to the structure of a rock when its parts are arranged spherically: sphæroīdal.

**Sphæroīdēs**, *adj*. (Σφαῖρα; terminal -īdēs.) Resembling a sphere or globe: sphæroid.

**Sphæroma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Σφαῖρα.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a globular fleshy protuberance.

**Sphæro'mētrum**, *i*, *n*. (Σφαῖρα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of a surface, chiefly that of optical glasses: a sphæro'meter.

**Sphærospe'rmus**, *a*, *um*. (Σφαῖρα; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having round seeds: sphærospe'rmous.

**Sphæ'rūla**, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. Σφαῖρα.) *Bot.* A round, oblong, or conical conceptacle opening at the top by fillets or pores: a sphæ'rula.

**Sphāgia'smus**, *i*, *m*. (Φλέγες φαγνίδες, the jugular veins.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Applied by M. Hall to the first symptom of epilepsy.

**Sphalērocā'rpum**, *i*, *n*. (Σφαλερός, deceitful; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* An indehiscent, monospermous fruit covered by the calyx, which has the appearance of a berry or fleshy pericarp: a sphal'erocarp.

**Sphēno-**. *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with the sphenoid bone.

**Sphēnoīdālis**, *is*, *e*. (Sphēnoīdes, the sphenoid bone.) *Anat.* Belonging to the sphenoid bone: sphēnoīdal.

**Sphēnoīdēs**, *adj*. (Σφήν, a wedge; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling a wedge; cuneiform: sphēnoīd.

**Sphēno'ptērus**, *a*, *um*. (Σφήν, a wedge; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Hav-

ing wings like a wedge: spheno'ptērous.

**Sphere**. (Σφαῖρα, a globe.) *Astron., Geog.* See *Globe*. *Geom.* A solid formed by the rotation of a semicircle about its diameter. *Sphæra*, *æ*, *f*.

**Sphē'rical**. (Σφαῖρα.) Formed like a globe; round-shaped; globular. *Sphæricālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Sphī'ncter**, *ēris*, *m*. (Σφίγγω, to squeeze.) *Anat.* A circular muscle which contracts round the aperture to which it is attached.

**Sphy'gmīcus**, *a*, *um*. (Σφυγμός, the pulse.) *Med.* Belonging to the pulse: sphy'gmical.

**Sphygmōdēs**, *adj*. (Σφυγμός; terminal -ōdēs.) *Med.* Having a pulse: sphy'gmous.

**Sphygmogrā'phia**, *æ*, *f*. (Σφυγμός; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the pulse, its nature and causes: sphygmo'graphy.

**Sphygmōīdēs**, *adj*. (Σφυγμός; terminal -īdēs.) *Med.* Resembling the pulse: sphy'gmoid.

**Sphygmōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (Σφυγμός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the pulse: sphygmo'logy.

**Sphygmō'mētrum**, *i*, *n*. (Σφυγμός; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for reckoning the frequency of the pulse: a sphygmo'meter.

**Sphygmō'scōpe**, *es*, *f*. } (Σφυγμός; σκοπέω, to see.) *Physiol.* An exploration or examination of pulses: sphygmo'scopy.

**Sphygmōscō'pium**, *i*, *n*. (Same.) *Physiol.* Similar to *Sphygmometer*: a sphy'gmoscope.

**Sphygmōte'chne**, *es*, *f*. (Σφυγμός; τέχνη, an art.) *Med., Physiol.* The art of examining the pulse: sphy'gmote'chny.

**Spīca**, *æ*, *f*. *Bot.* A species of inflorescence, or common stalk with numerous flowers that have no, or very small partial stalks: a spike; also, an ear of corn. *Surg.* A bandage somewhat like an ear of corn in shape.

**Spīcātus**, *a*, *um*. (Spīca.) *Bot.* Having spikes, or a spiked appearance.

**Spīcīflōrous**, *a*, *um*. (Spīca;



*flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in spikes: spiciflorous.

**Spicifloris**, *is, e.* (*Spīca; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of an ear or spike: spiciform.

**Spiciferus**, *a, um.* (*Spīca; fero*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing ears or spikes: spiciferous.

**Spicula**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Spīca*.) *Bot.* A little spike; a spikelet: a spicule. See *Acicula*.

**Spicular**. (*Spīcula*.) *Bot.* Belonging to a spikelet: synonymous with *Acicular*. *Spīculāris, is, e.*

**Spiculiferus**, *a, um.* (*Spīcula; fero*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in *spiculæ*: spiculiferous.

**Spigelia**, *æ, f.* (*Spīgēlius*, a botanist.) Pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) for the root of *Spigelia Marilandica*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Gentianæ*, or *Gentianaceæ*.

**Spigelia**, *Mārilāndīca*. *M. Med.* The Indian, or Carolina pink; also called *Spigelia lonicera*.

**Spigeliæceus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of the *Gentianæ*, because containing the *Spigelia*.

**Spigelian Lobe**. *Anat.* The middle lobe of the liver, first particularised by *Spigelius*.

**Spikelet**. See *Acicula*, *Spicula*.

**Spike-stalk**. *Bot.* The receptacle of the florets in spikelets of grasses, or of the spikelets themselves. *Rhāchis, eos, f.*

**Spilōma**, *ātis, n.* (*Σπίλος*, a stain.) *Physiol.* A *nævus maternus*.

**Spīna**, *æ, f.* *Anat.* The dorsal spine, or backbone; the vertebral column. *Bot.* A thorn, or rigid prickle proceeding from the woody part of the plant: a spine.

**Spīna Bifida**. *Surg. Pathol.* The disease *Hydrorrhachitis*.

**Spīna Ventōsa**. *Surg. Pathol.* A disease in which matter is formed in a bone, expands its walls, and makes its way outward, sometimes insinuating itself into the cellular substance so as to render it soft and flabby, as if filled with air. See *Arthrocase*.

**Spīnal**. (*Spīna*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the spine, or back-bone. *Spīnālis, is, e.*

**Spīnal Centre**. *Physiol.* Ap-

plied by M. Hall to the spinal marrow, as distinct from its exodic and esodic nerves.

**Spīnal Chord**. *Anat.* The *Spinal Marrow*.

**Spīnal Column**. See *Columna Vertebralis*.

**Spīnal Marrow**. *Anat.* The *Medulla spinalis*, or medullary substance contained in the spinal or vertebral column; the spinal chord.

**Spīnal System**. *Med., Physiol.* Applied by M. Hall to the spinal marrow and its spinal, incident, and reflex nerves, as distinct from the cerebral and ganglionic systems.

**Spīnal System of Nerves**. *Med., Physiol.* Those which convey irritating impressions on, or irritation of the surface of the body, or mucous surfaces, to the true spinal marrow called Incident—and those that convey motor *phenomena* from it named Reflex spinal nerves.

**Spīnātus**, *a, um.* (*Spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having thorns: spinate.

**Spindle-shaped**. See *Fusiform*.

**Spine**. See *Acantha*, *Columna Vertebralis*, *Spina*.

**Spine'scens**, *tis*, part. (*Spīna*. *Bot.* Becoming hard and thorny spine'scent.

**Spīnesce'ntia**, *æ, f.* (*Spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* The state of a surface covered with thorns: spine'scence.

**Spīnīferus**, *a, um.* (*Spīna; fero*, to bear.) *Bot., Entomol.* Bearing spines: spiniferous. See *Spinigerus*.

**Spīnīfōliātus**, *a, um.* (*Spīna; fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having spinous leaves: spinifolious.

**Spīnīfōrmis**, *is, e.* (*Spīna; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of spines: spiniform.

**Spīnīgērus**, *a, um.* (*Spīna; gero*, to bear.) Same as *Spiniferus* spiniferous.

**Spīnnerets**. (Sax. *Spinnan*, to make yarn.) *Zoöl.* The minute teats, or *mammillæ* of the *Arachnides*.

**Spīnnerules**. (Same.) *Zoöl.* Innumerable minute tubes with which each spinneret of the *Arachnides* is studded, every one of which emits a thread of inconceivable fineness.

**Spīnōcārpus**, *a, um.* (*Spīna*.

*καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having spinous fruit: spinocarpous.

**Spīnōsus**, *a, um.* (*Spīna*; terminal-ōsus.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having or full of thorns, spines, or objects resembling them: spīnous.

**Spīnthērī'smus**, *i, m.* (*Σπινθηρίζω*, to emit sparks.) *Pathol.* The sensation of an issuing of sparks from the eyes. *Nat. Philos.* The same as *Scintillation*: spīntherism.

**Spīnthērō'mētrum**, *i, n.* (*Σπινθήρ*, a spark; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for determining the size, power, and shock of electrical sparks: a spintherometer.

**Spīnthērōpia**, *æ, f.* (*Σπινθηρ*; *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, the eye.) *Pathol.* A depraved state of vision, in which fiery scintillations are present: spīntheropy.

**Spīnūlī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Spīnūla*, a little spine; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having very small spines: spinuliferous.

**Spīnūlīflōrus**, *a, um.* (*Spīnūla*; *flōs*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the sepals of the calyx mucronated: spinuliflorous.

**Spīnūlīfo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Spīnūla*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of little spines: spīnuli-form.

**Spīnūlōsus**, *a, um.* (*Spīnūla*; terminal-ōsus.) Having or full of small spines: spīnulous.

**Spīrācūlum**, *i, n.* (*Spīro*, to breathe.) *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to the pores of the skin. *Bot., Entomol.* Proposed in place of *stigma*, to designate the exterior orifices of the *tracheæ* of insects: a spīracule.

**Spīral Ba'ndage**. *Surg.* The common roller applied spirally round a limb.

**Spīral Ve'ssels.** } *Bot.* Certain  
**Spīrals.** } small tubes, rolled up spirally, found chiefly in the medullary sheath, the leaf and flower, never in the bark, seldom in the root, and only in plants provided with sexual organs.

**Spīrit of Salt.** *Chem.* The *Acidum muriaticum*, or hydrochloric acid.

**Spīrit of Wine, Rectified.** *Chem.* A name for alcohol.

**Spīrit of Wine, Weaker.**

*Pharm.* Name for proof spirit, half the strength of rectified spirit.

**Spīrituōsus**, *a, um.* (*Spīritus*; terminal-ōsus.) *Chem.* Having or full of spirit: spīrituous.

**Spīritus**, *ūs, m.* (*Spīro*, to breathe.) *Physiol.* The air received and discharged by the action of the lungs; the breath. See *Halitus*. Also the soul or spirit. See *Anima*.

**Spīritus Æ'thēris Nī'trici.** *M. Med.* Nitric ether; sweet nitre.

**Spīritus Æ'theris Sulphū'rici.** *M. Med.* Sulphuric ether.

**Spīritus Ga'llicus.** Name for brandy.

**Spīritus Jamaicēnsis.** Name for rum.

**Spiritus Mindereri.** See *Mindereri, Spiritus*.

**Spīritus Rectīficātus.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) for dilute alcohol; rectified spirit.

**Spīritus Tenu'ior.** *M. Med.* Proof spirit.

**Spīritus Vīni Ga'llici.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for brandy, or spirit distilled from French wine.

**Spīroīdēs**, *adj.* (*Spīra*; a turning; terminal-īdēs.) Resembling a screw; spīroid.

**Spīro'meter.** (*Spīro*, to breathe; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of air exhaled from the lungs. *Spīrō'mētrum*, *i, n.*

**Spīro'metry.** (*Spīro*; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Physiol.* The system, or means of ascertaining the quantity of air employed in respiration, etc. *Spīrō'mē'tria*, *æ, f.*

**Spissatus**, *a, um.* See *Inspissated*.

**Spissitūdo**, *inis, f.* (*Spisso*, to thicken.) *Physiol.* A thickening, or density; spīssitude.

**Spitting of Blood.** See *Hæmoptysis*.

**Spittle.** See *Saliva, Sputum*.

**Splā'nehic.** (*Σπλάγχνον*, a viscous.) *Anat.* Belonging to the viscera. *Splā'nehicus*, *a, um.*

**Splanchnōgrā'phia**, *æ, f.* (*Σπλάγχνον*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A treatise on, or description of the viscera: splanchmography.

**Splanchnō'lithus**, *i, m.* (*Σπλάγχ-*



νον; λίθος, a stone.) *Med.* Intestinal *calculus*: a *splā'chnolith*.

**Splanchuōlō'gia**, *α, f.* (Σπλάγχχον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine, or consideration of the *viscera*, their structure and functions: *splanchno'logy*.

**Splanchnoseō'pia**, *α, f.* (Σπλάγχχον; σκοπέω, to see.) *Med.* An exploration of the *viscera*: *splanchno'scopy*.

**Splanchno-ske'leton**. (Σπλάγχχον; σκελετόν, a skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* That category of bones to which the heart bone of the ruminants, and the hard jaw-like pieces supporting the teeth of the stomach of the lobster belong; the visceral skeleton. *Splanchno-se'keleton*, *i, n.*

**Splanchnōsympā'thia**, *α, f.* (Σπλάγχχον; συμπάθεια, fellow-feeling.) *Med.* The sympathy of the *viscera* among themselves, or of a *viseus* with other parts: *splanchno-sympathy*.

**Splanehnōtō'mia**, *α, f.* (Σπλάγχχον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the *viseera*: *splanchno'tomy*.

**Spleen**. (Σπλήν.) *Anat.* A purple, or livid-coloured, imperfect oval viscus in the left hypochondriac region, whose function is not yet positively ascertained. *Splēn, ēnis*, *f.*; *Lien, ēnis*, *m.* *Pathol.* The *Spleen* is a popular term for *Hypochondriasis*, or a state of mental depression or melancholy, as if dependent on disease of the organ itself.

**Splēn-**. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) A prefix denoting reference to the spleen.

**Splēna'lgia**, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the region of the spleen: *splēna'lg*y.

**Splēnau'xe**, *es, f.* (Σπλήν; αὐξή, increase.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the spleen.

**Splēnectō'pia**, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; ἐκ, out; τόπος, a place.) *Anat.* Dislocation or displacement of the spleen.

**Splēneleō'sis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Σπλήν; ἑλκωσις, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the spleen.

**Splēne'leus**, *ēris, n.* (Σπλήν; ἑλκος, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* An ulcer of the spleen.

**Splēnēmpħra'xis**, *is, or eos, f.* (Σπλήν; ἔμφραξις, obstruction.) *Pathol.* Obstruction or congestion of the spleen.

**Splē'netic**. *Anat.* Belonging to the spleen; splenic. *Splēnēticus, α, um.* See *Splenicus*.

**Splē'nial**. (*Splēnium*, a splint.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the *operculaire* of Cuvier, a sub-division of the mandible in cold-blooded vertebrates. *Splēniālis, is, e.*

**Splēnīcus**, *α, um.* (Σπλήν.) *Anat.* Belonging to the spleen: *splē'nic*. See *Splēnetic*.

**Splēnīficā'tio**, *ōnis, f.* (Σπλήν; φαίω, to make.) *Pathol.* The conversion of the lung or liver, etc., into a substance like that of the spleen: *splēnificā'tion*.

**Splēnītis**, *īdis, f.* (Σπλήν; terminal-ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the spleen. A genus, Ord. *Phlegmasia*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nology.

**Splēnius**, *α, um.* (Σπλήν.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen: *splē'nious*.

**Splēnizā'tion**. (Σπλήν.) *Pathol.* Applied to the state of the lungs in one of the stages of *pneumonia*. *Splēnīsā'tio, ōnis, f.*

**Splēno-**. Same as *Splen*.

**Splēnōdēs**, *adj.* (Σπλήν; terminal-ōdis.) *Physiol.* Having or full of, *i.e.* of the nature of the spleen: *splē'nous*.

**Splēnōdŷ'nia**, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the spleen: *splēno'dyny*.

**Splēnogrā'phia**, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the spleen: *splēno'graphy*.

**Splēnōhæ'mia**, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Sanguineous congestion, or *hyperæmia* of the spleen.

**Splēnoīdēs**, *adj.* (Σπλήν; terminal-īdēs.) *Med.* Resembling the spleen: *splē'noid*.

**Splēnōlō'gia**, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of the spleen: *splēno'logy*.

**Splēnōma**, *ātis, n.* { (Σπλήν

**Splēno'neus**, *i, m.* { ὄγκος, :  
tumour.) *Pathol.* Tumour of the spleen.

**Splēnōmālā'cia**, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the spleen.

**Splēnōtō'mia**, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the spleen: *splēno'tomy*.

**Splēnhypertrō'phia**, *α, f.* (Σπλήν; hypertrōphia.) *Pathol.* Hyper

trophy, or morbid enlargement of the spleen; similar to *Splenoncus*.

**Splint.** (Teut. *Splÿten*, to split.) *Surg.* A thin piece of wood, tin, or pasteboard, for retaining fractured bones in apposition, during the process of reunion. *Splēnium*, *ii*, n.

**Spondylo'lgia**, *æ*, f. (*Σπόνδυλος*, a *vertebra*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a *vertebra*: spondylo'lgia.

**Spondylarthrit̃is**, *idis*, f. (Same; *arthrit̃is*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an articulation of the *vertebræ*.

**Spondylarthrō'cæce**, *es*, f. (Same; *arthrō'cæce*.) *Pathol.* Caries of a *vertebra*.

**Spondylexarthrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same; *exarthrōsis*.) *Pathol.* Dislocation of a *vertebra*.

**Spondylitis**, *idis*, f. (Same; terminal -*itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a *vertebra*.

**Spondylōdý'nia**, *æ*, f. (Same; ὀδύν, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the body of a *vertebra*: spondylo'dyny.

**Spondylōpyōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same; *pyōsis*.) *Pathol.* Formation of *pus* in a *vertebra*.

**Sponge-tent.** *Pharm., Surg.* The *Spongia præparata*.

**Spo'ngia**, *æ*, f. (*Σπόγγος*, or *σπογγιά*.) Pharmacopœial name (E. D. and U.S.A.) for *Spongia officinalis*.

**Spo'ngia Officinālis.** *M. Med.* The marine production sponge.

**Spo'ngia Præparāta.** *Pharm., Surg.* Sponge dipped in hot *emplastrum ceræ compositum* and pressed between iron plates, then, when cold, cut in pieces of any shape for dilating small openings, the wax melting by the heat of the part, allowing the sponge to expand; sponge-tent.

**Spongiformis**, *is*, e. (*Spongia*; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the appearance of sponge: spo'ngiform.

**Spongiodes.** Same as *Spongiosus*.

**Spo'ngiole.** (Dim. *Spongia*.) *Bot.* An expansion of the cellular tissue in the extremity of each radicle, terminating the root. *Spongiōlum*, *i*, n.

**Spongiōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Spongia*; terminal -*ōsus*.) Having or full of pores like sponge; spongy: spo'ngiose.

**Spongoīdēs**, adj. (*Σπόγγος*;

terminal -*īdēs*.) Resembling sponge: spo'ngoid.

**Spontaneous Combustion.** See *Preternatural Combustion*.

**Spōra**, *æ*, f. (*Σπορά*.) *Bot.* A detached *gemma*, or bud of the *Algæ*, which is really the germ cell: a spore.

**Spōrā'dicus**, *a*, *um*. (*Σπείρω*, to sow.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases that are not epidemic, but seize only a few persons at a time, from causes peculiar to each: spora'dic.

**Spōrang'idium**, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Spōrangium*.) *Bot.* A little seed-vessel; also the *columnella* of mosses.

**Spōrangīōlī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Spōrangīōlum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing sporangioles: sporangioli'ferous.

**Spōrangīōlum**, *i*, n. (Dim. *Spōrangium*.) *Bot.* A small capsule containing a certain number of spores in a *sporangium*: a spora'ngiole.

**Spōrangium**, *ii*, n. (*Σπόρα*; ἄγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Bot.* A seed-vessel or membranous capsule containing the spores of cryptogamous plants.

**Spōridī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Spōridium*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *sporidia*: sporidī'ferous.

**Spōridium**, *ii*, n. (*Spōra*.) *Bot.* Applied to the reproductive corpuscles of mushrooms when it is uncertain whether they are spores, gongyles, *sporangia*, or *gongylangia*.

**Spōrō'phōrum**, *i*, n. (*Σπόρα*; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* The organ otherwise called *Trophospermium*.

**Spōrō'phōrus**, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing seed: sporo'phorous.

**Spōrūla**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Spōra*.) *Bot.* The small body developed in ferns, heaths, mosses, etc.: a spo'rule.

**Spōrūlī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Spōrūla*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing sporules or seminules: sporuli'ferous.

**Spōrūlī'gērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Spōrūla*; *gēro*, to bear.) Same as *Sporuli'ferus*.

**Spōrūlōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Spōrūla*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of sporules: spo'rulous.

**Sprain.** (Properly *Strain*, from Fr. *étrainte*, a hard wringing.) *Surg.* The sudden shifting of a joint farther than the natural conformation of



bones and ligaments allows, yet not so as to produce dislocation; a strain. *Subluxatio, ōnis, f.*

**Spreading.** See *Diffusus, Patens.*

**Spruce Fir.** *M. Med.* The *Pinus abies*.

**Spurge Olive.** *Bot.* The *Daphne mezereum*.

**Spūtum, i, n.** (*Spuo, to spit.*) *Physiol.* *Saliva*; also an expectoration, or what is coughed up from the chest.

**Squālor, ōris, m.** Uneleanness, or an appearance of dejection and disorder, as from sickness or confinement.

**Squāmātus, a, um.** (*Squāma, a scale.*) *Bot.* Having scales; scaly.

**Squāmīfērus, a, um.** (*Squāma; fēro, to bear.*) Bearing, or covered with scales: squamiferous.

**Squāmīfōlius, a, um.** (*Squāma; fōlium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having leaves in form of imbricated scales: squamifolious.

**Squāmīfōrmis, is, e.** (*Squāma; forma, resemblance.*) Having the appearance of scales: squamiform. See *Lepidoides*.

**Squāmīgērus, a, um.** (*Squāma; gēro, to bear.*) Same as *Squamiferus*.

**Squamo'sal.** (*Squāmōsa pars, the squamous portion.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologues of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. *Squāmōsus, a, um.*

**Squa'mose.** } (*Squāma; terminal*

**Squa'mous.** } *-ōsus.*) Having, or belonging to scales; scaly. *Squāmōsus, a, um.* See *Squamosal*.

**Squāmūla, a, f.** (*Dim. Squāma.*) A small scale: a squamule.

**Squāmūlōsus, a, um.** (*Squāmūla; terminal -ōsus.*) Covered with small scales: squamulous.

**Squill.** *M. Med.* The *Scilla maritima*, or sea-onion. *Squilla, a, f.*

**Squinting.** See *Strabismus*.

**Staff.** (*Sax. Staf.*) *Surg.* A carved and grooved steel instrument introduced through the *urethra* into the bladder for lithotomy.

**Stala'cticus, a, um.** (*Σταλάζω, to flow by drops.*) Belonging to a drop; flowing or oozing by drops: stala'ctic.

**Stalactites, is, or a, m.** (*Same.*) *Geol.* The calcareous formation suspended from vaults, the evaporation

of water that oozes through the walls or roofs, leaving behind the calcareous substance with which it was impregnated: a stala'ctite.

**Stalactiticus, a, um.** *Geol.* Of the nature or appearance of *Stalactites*: stala'ctic.

**Stalagmites, is, or a, m.** (*Stalagmus, a distillation.*) *Geol.* A collection of superfluous calcareous deposit dropped on the ground from stala'ctites: a stala'gnite.

**Stala'gmus, i, m.** (*Σταλάζω, to distil.*) *Chem.* A distillation. *Med.* Formerly applied to distillation from the head.

**Stāmen, īnis, n.** (*Στήμων, from ἵστημι, to stand.*) *Bot.* The filament sustaining the anther, being the male genital organ of plants.

**Stāmīna.** (*Pl. of Stāmen.*) *Physiol.* Vigour of constitution; also, the first principles of any substance.

**Stāmīnālis, is, e.** *Bot.* Belonging to the stamen: sta'minal.

**Stāmī'neus, a, um.** (*Stāmen.*) *Bot.* Having stamens: stami'neous.

**Stamīnīferous.** (*Stāmen; fēro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing, or having stamens, without pistils. *Stāmī'nīfērus, a, um.*

**Stāmīnōsus, a, um.** (*Stāmen; terminal -ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of stamens: sta'minous.

**Sta'mmering.** (*Sax. Stammer, one who speaks with difficulty.*) *Physiol.* Alteration or interruption of the acts combined in the function of articulation, first and chiefly by emotion, and secondly, by excited reflex action. *Balbūties, ēi, f.*; *Blasphēmatias, ātis, f.*; *Psellismus, i, m.*

**Sta'ndard.** (*Fr. Etendard.*) *Bot.* The *vexillum*, or upright petal of a papilionaceous flower. *Chem.* The standard of comparison for gases in atmospheric air; that for solids and liquids is water.

**Sta'nnate.** (*Stannicum acídum; terminal -ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of stannic acid with a base. *Sta'nnas, ātis, f.*

**Sta'nnic.** (*Stannum, tin; terminal -ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to tin, applied to the peroxide of tin, as if it were an acid, because soluble in alkalis. *Sta'nnicus, a, um.*

**Stannīfērus, a, um.** (*Stannum*

*fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing *stannum*, or tin : stanniferous.

**Sta'nnum**, *i*, n. *Chem.* Tin. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E. D. and U.S.A.) for powder or filings of tin.

**Stāpē'dius**, *a*, *um*. *Anat.* Belonging to the *stapes*; applied to a muscle.

**Stāpes**, *ēdis*, m. (A stirrup.) *Anat.* One of the *ossicula* of the internal ear.

**Stāphīsa'gria**, *æ*, f. (Σταφίς, a vine; ἄγριος, wild.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) for the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*.

**Stāphŷle**, *es*, f. (Σταφυλή, a grape.) *Anat.* The *Uvula*.

**Stāphŷlīnus**, *a*, *um*. (Stāphŷle.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *uvula*; applied to a muscle, etc. : stāphŷline.

**Stāphŷlītis**, *īdis*, f. (Stāphŷle; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *uvula*.

**Stāphŷlōdēma**, *ātis*, n. (Stāphŷle; oedēma.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Edema*, or morbid enlargement of the *uvula*.

**Stāphŷlōma**, *ātis*, n. (Σταφυλή.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disease of the eyeball, in which the *cornea* loses its transparency, rises and even projects beyond the eyelids, like a pearl-coloured tumour.

**Stāphŷloptōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Stāphŷle; ptōsis, a falling.) *Surg. Pathol.* A falling or elongation of the *uvula*.

**Stāphŷlorrhā'phia**, *æ*, f. (Σταφυλή; ῥαφή, a suture.) *Surg.* The operation of securing by suture the lips of a cleft *uvula*: staphylo'r-rhaphy.

**Stāphŷlōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The growth or progress of *Staphyloma*.

**Stāphŷlōtō'mia**, *æ*, f. (Stāphŷle; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting off a portion, shortening, or dissection of the *uvula*: staphylo'tomy.

**Star.** See *Stella*.

**Star-like.** See *Asteroid*.

**Stāsis**, *eos*, f. (Ἰστημι, to settle.) *Med.* A standing or settling in a place, or part, as the blood at death.

**Stā'tie**. (Ἰστημι, to cause to stand.) Having the power of keeping in a stationary condition. *Stā'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Stā'tica**, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* That part of mechanics that considers the relation of forces to each other, in size and direction, in order mutually to form an equilibrium : sta'tics.

**Staurophy'llus**, *a*, *um*. (Σταυρός, a cross; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves opposed crosswise : staurophy'llous.

**Stavesacre.** *Bot.* The *Delphinium staphisagria*.

**Ste'ar**, *ātis*, n. Same as *Adeps*, *Axungia*, *Sevum*.

**Ste'arate**. (Steārīcum acīdum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of stearic acid with a base. *Ste'āras*, *ātis*, f.

**Stea'ric**. (Stear, fat; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Pertaining to fat; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Steārīeus*, *a*, *um*. See *Steaticus*.

**Stea'riform**. (Στέαρ; forma, likeness.) Having the appearance of fat; fatty. *Steārīfōrmis*, *is*, *e*.

**Steari'n**. (Στέαρ.) *Chem.* The fatty principle of fat. *Steārīna*, *æ*, f. See *Stearin*.

**Steārōcōnōtum**, *i*, n. (Στέαρ; κόνις, dust.) *Chem.* A peculiar yellow pulverulent fat, found in the brain mass.

**Steārōptēnum**, *i*, n. (Στέαρ; πτηνός, volatile.) The concrete portion, or camphor of volatile oils.

**Stearorī'cinate**. (Steārōrīcīnīcum acīdum; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of stearicinic acid with a base. *Steārōrīcīnas*, *ātis*, f.

**Steārōrīcī'nīeus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to one of three acids produced during saponification of *oleum ricini*: steārōrīcī'nic.

**Stearas**. Same as *Stearas*. See *Stearate*.

**Steātīeus**. Same as *Stearieus*. See *Stearic*.

**Steari'n**. More correct for *Stearin*.

**Steātīnus**, *a*, *um*. (Stear.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Consisting of fat : ste'atine.

**Steātītes**, *is*, or *æ*, f. (Stear.) *Geol.* *Stecaschist*, a kind of unctuous or fatty stone : ste'atite.

**Steātōcēle**, *es*, f. (Στέαρ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fatty tumour in the *scrotum*: a ste'atocele.

**Stearoconotum**. See *Stearoconotum*.

**Steātōdēs**, adj. (Στέαρ, fat;



terminal-*ōōns*.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of fat: *ste'atous*.

**Ste'ātōma**, *ātis*, n. (Στέαρ, fat.) *Surg. Pathol.* An encysted tumour containing a fatty substance: a *ste'a-tome*.

**Steato'matous**. (*Stcātōma*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, *Steatoma*. *Stcātōmātōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Steātorrhœ'a**, *æ*, f. (Στέαρ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A fatty dejection.

**Steātōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Steatoma*.

**Steel**. (Sax. *Stel*.) *Chem.* The best, finest, hardest, and closest grained forged iron, combined with carbon by a particular process. *Ch'lybs*, *ȳbis*, m. See *Acies*.

**Stella**, *æ*, f. *Astron.* A star. *Bot.* Applied to the *rosettes* of mosses.

**Stellæformis**. See *Stelliformis*.

**Stellāris**, *is*, c. (*Stella*.) *Astron.* Belonging to a star: *stellar*.

**Stellātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Stella*.) Having stars; *ste'llated*. *Surg.* Applied to a bandage or roller wound crosswise on the back.

**Stell'iferus**, *a*, *um*. (*Stella*; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing stars: *stell'iferous*.

**Stellifo'rmis**, *is*, e. (*Stella*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a star: *ste'lliform*.

**Stell'gērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Stella*; gēro, to bear.) Same as *Stell'iferus*.

**Stell'nc'rvius**, *a*, *um*. (*Stella*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to leaves the nervures of which depart from the middle of the *lamina*. Having nervures diverging in rays towards the circumference.

**Ste'llūla**, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Stella*.) *Bot.* A little star or foliaceous disc, which in certain mosses terminates the stems and contains the male flowers: a *ste'llule*. The same as *Rosella* and *Gemmula*.

**Stellūlātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Stellūla*.) *Bot.* Having leaves arranged in stars at the extremity of the branches: *ste'llulate*.

**Stem**. *Bot.* The stalk of an herb, flower, leaf, or fruit; the stock of a tree. See *Caulis*, *Stipes*.

**Stem, Growing on the**. See *Caulinus*.

**Stemless**. *Bot.* Having no stem: without a stem. *Acu'ulis*, *is*, e.

**Stē'mma**, *ātis*, n. (Στέμμα, a chaplet.) *Entomol.* The slender eyes (pl.) on the head of certain insects.

**Stēno-**. (Στενός, strait.) A prefix denoting straitness or narrowness.

**Stēno's Duct**. *Anat.* A small white tube passing from the parotid gland, and opening in the mouth, discovered by Steno; the parotid duct.

**Stēnoēa'rpus**, *a*, *um*. (Στενός, strait; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruits or urns remarkable for their straitness: *stenocarpous*.

**Stēnōdon**, *ontis*, adj. (Στενός; ὀδός, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having narrow teeth: *stenodontous*.

**Stēnō'lōbus**, *a*, *um*. (Στενός; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having narrow lobes: *stenolobous*.

**Stēnōpē'tālus**, *a*, *um*. (Στενός; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having narrow or linear petals: *stenopetalous*.

**Stēnōphy'llus**, *a*, *um*. (Στενός; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having narrow or linear leaves: *stenophyllous*.

**Stēnōpō'dius**, *a*, *um*. } (Στενός;

**Stēnōpō'dus**, *a*, *um*. } ποὺς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* strait or slender relatively to its length: *stenopodous*.

**Stēno'ptērus**, *a*, *um*. (Στενός; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having narrow wings: *stenopterous*.

**Stēnōsis**, *is*, f. (Στενώω, to make strait.) *Pathol.* A contracted or ossified condition of a *viscus*, or vessel; as of the heart, or the larger vessels near it.

**Stēnothōrax**, *ācis*, m. (Στενός; θώραξ, the chest.) *Med.* Having a strait, short chest.

**Steppes**. (Russ.) *Geol.* The extensive plains lying on the north-west of Asia; also the bare rocky inequalities beyond the valleys of the Alps, etc.

**Stercora'ceous**. (*Stercus*, ordure.) *Med.* Applied to vomiting when feces or alvine excrements are mingled with the *egesta*. *Stercōrāceus*, *a*, *um*.

**Stercōrālis**, *is*, e. } (*Stercus*,

**Stercōrārius**, *a*, *um*. } excre-

ment.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow upon excrements or dung.

**Stēreōdŷnā'mīca**, *α, f.* (Στερεός, solid; δύναμις, power.) *Nat. Philos.* A branch of physics which explains the laws of the movement of solid bodies: stēreodŷnā'mics.

**Stereo'metry**. (Στερεός, solid; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geom.* That branch by which solid bodies and their solid contents are measured. *Stēreōmētria*, *α, f.*

**Stēreōphy'llus**, *α, um.* (Στερεός; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having solid or firm leaves: stereophy'llous.

**Stēreoscope**. (Στερεός, solid; σκοπέω, to see.) *Med.* An instrument by which two monocular pictures are so disposed that the reflected images are seen severally and appear as one, in imposing relief. *Stēreoscōpium*, *ii, n.*

**Stēreostā'tica**, *α, f.* (Στερεός; ἵστημι, to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* That part of physics which treats of the equilibrium of solid bodies: stereostā'tics.

**Steri'lity**. (*Stērīlis.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* Inability, natural, or the result of disease, in the male to impregnate, or in the female to conceive offspring; in the latter case, synonymous with barrenness. *Stērīlitas*, *ātis, f.*

**Stērnad**. (*Sternum.*) *Anat.* Applied the same as *Sternal*, used adverbially.

**Stērnal**. *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the *sternum*; applied by Dr Barclay as meaning towards the *sternum*. *Sternālis*, *is, e.*

**Sterna'lgia**, *α, f.* (*Sternum*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *sternum*: sterna'lgia.

**Sterno-**. (*Sternum.*) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *sternum*.

**Sternoīdēs**, *adj.* (*Sternum*; terminal -īdēs.) *Anat.* Resembling the *sternum*: stērnoid.

**Stērnūm**, *i, n.* (Στέρνον.) *Anat.* The oblong, flat bone at the fore part of the *thorax*: the breast-bone; also termed *Os pectoris*. *Entomol.* The median line of the *Pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk.

**Sternūmēntum**, *i, n.* } (*Ster-*  
**Sternūtāme'ntum**, *i, n.* } *nuo*,  
to sneeze.) *Pharm.* A substance

which causes sneezing; snuff; a sternutatory medicine; an erhuine; more strictly, however, it means sneezing itself: a sternutament.

**Sternūtātio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Sternūto*, to sneeze often.) *Pathol., Physiol.* The act of sneezing; more particularly frequent sneezing, which sometimes amounts to such excess as requires medical treatment: sternu'tation.

**Sternu'tatory**. (Same.) *Phurm.* Causing to sneeze. *Sternūtātōrius*, *α, um.*

**Stērtor**, *ōris, m.* (*Serto*, to snore.) *Pathol.* The loud grating sound produced in the larynx, from the breathing being obstructed by accumulation of mucus in the air passages, or otherwise. *Physiol.* The snoring in natural sleep caused by relaxation of the *Velum palati*.

**Stērtorous**. *Pathol.* Belonging to, or of the nature of stertor. *Ster-tōrōsus*, *α, um.*

**Stetho'meter**. (Στήθος, the breast; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* An instrument for measuring the external movement in the walls of the chest, as a means of diagnosis in thoracic disease. *Stēthō'mētrum*, *i, n.*

**Stēthoscope**. (Στήθος; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med.* A tubular instrument of various size, form, and material, for ascertaining the state of the respiration, or of the heart's action, as affected by disease. *Stēthoscōpium*, *ii, n.*

**Stēnie**. (Σθένος, strength.) *Med.* Having strength; applied to a full robustious condition of body. *Stē'nīcus*, *α, um.*

**Stēnōpŷra**, *α, f.* (Σθένος; πῦρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Sthenie or synochie fever.

**Stībīālis**, *is, e.* (*Stibium*, antimony.) *Chem.* Belonging to antimony: stī'bial.

**Stī'bie**. (*Stibium*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to antimony; applied to the yellow oxide of antimony, called Stibie acid. *Stībicus*, *α, um.*

**Stībious**. (*Stibium*; terminal -ōsus.) *Chem.* Pertaining to antimony; applied to the white oxide of antimony, called Stibious acid. *Stībīōsus*, *α, um.*

**Stībium**, *ii, n.* (Στίβω, to make



dense.) *Chem.* The old name for antimony, still often referred to.

**Sticky.** See *Viscosus*.

**Sticta'cne**, *cs*, *f.* (Στικτός, punctated; *acne*.) *Pathol.* *Acne punctata* of Bateman; the *Punctum mucosæ* of Darwin; the *Ionthus Varus punctatus* of Mason Good.

**Stiff-joint.** See *Ankylosis*.

**Stigma**, *ātis*, *n.* (Στίγμα, a goad.) *Bot.* That part of the pistil placed at the summit of the style. *Entomol.* The small points (pl.) which admit air to the *tracheæ* to be distributed through every part of the body. *Pathol.* A small red speck on the skin without elevation of the cuticle, as if caused by a pricking instrument. Also, a natural mark or spot.

**Stigmāt'icus**, *a*, *um.* Belonging to a *stigma*: stigmat'ic.

**Stigmāt'iformis**, *is*, *e.* (*Stigma*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a *stigma*: stigmat'iform.

**Stilette.** (Fr. *Stilet*, a small dagger.) *Surg.* A small sharp-pointed instrument enclosed in a *cannula* or sheath. Also, a wire, kept in the flexible catheter to give it firmness and a proper degree of curvature.

**Stillic'idium**, *ii*, *n.* (*Stilla*, a drop; *cado*, to fall down.) *Pathol.* A dropping or trickling down; applied to the tears, the urine in strangury, stricture, etc.

**Stimulant.** (*Stimūlo*, to incite.) Having power to excite, or rouse into exercise the animal energies; applied to various substances termed stimulants. *Stimulans*, *antis*, part.

**Stimūlus**, *i*, *m.* (Same.) *Bot.* A sting, or fine, sharp-pointed substance which easily penetrates the skin, introducing a poison into the part, as of the nettle. *Physiol.* That which rouses or excites the energy of a part.

**Stipes**, *ilis*, *m.* (Στύπος, a trunk.) *Bot.* A stem or stipe of a fungus, fern, or palm.

**Stipif'erus**, *a*, *um.* (*Stipes*; *fēro*, to bear.) Bearing *stipites*: stipi'ferous.

**Stipif'ormis**, *is*, *e.* (*Stipes*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a stipe: sti'piform.

**Stipitātus**, *a*, *um.* (*Stipes*.) *Bot.*

Having a stipe, stem, or foot-stalk: sti'pitate.

**Stipūla**, *æ*, *f.* (*Stipo*, to fill up.)

*Bot.* A leafy appendage to the proper leaf, or its foot-stalk: a sti'pule

**Stipulāris**, *is*, *e.* (*Stipūla*.) *Bot.* Belonging to a stipule: sti'pular.

**Stipulātus**, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Having stipules: sti'pulate.

**Stipulif'erus**, *a*, *um.* (*Stipūla*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing stipules: stipuli'ferous.

**Stitch.** (Teut. *Stich*.) *Pathol.* An acute, sudden pain in the intercostal muscles. See *Pleurodynia*.

**Stock.** See *Talca*.

**Stoeciōlō'giā**, *æ*, *f.* (Στοιχείων, a first principle; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* Elementary knowledge: stochio'logy.

**Stoeciōmē'tria**, *æ*, *f.* (Στοιχείων; μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem.* That part which inquires as to the relative quantities in which different substances combine with each other: stochio'metry.

**Stōlo**, *ōnis*, *m.* (Στέλλω, to put forth.) *Bot.* A shoot, twig, scion, or sucker. See *Surculus*.

**Stōlōnif'erus**, *a*, *um.* (*Stōlo*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing shoots or suckers: stolonif'erous.

**Stōmā'cæce**, *es*, *f.* (Στόμα, a mouth; κακός, bad.) *Pathol.* The disease *Cancerum oris*.

**Stō'mach.** (Στόμα, a mouth.) *Anat.* The membranous bag, or receptacle of the food, between the *oesophagus* and *duodenum*.

**Stoma'chic.** *Med.* Belonging to the stomach; gastric; also, that which strengthens its healthy action. *Stōmā'chicus*, *a*, *um.*

**Stōmā'pōdus**, *a*, *um.* (Στόμα, a mouth; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet near the mouth: stoma'podous.

**Stōmāt'itis**, *idis*, *f.* (Στόμα; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mouth.

**Stō'māto-.** (Στόμα.) A prefix denoting reference to the mouth.

**Sto'matopla'stic.** *Surg.* Belonging to stomatoplasty. *Stō'mātopla'sticus*, *a*, *um.*

**Sto'matopla'sty.** (Στόμα; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* The operation by which adhesions of the mouth are destroyed. *Stō'mātopla'stia*, *a*, *f.*

**Stōmo-**. Same as *Stomato-*.

**Stone**. See *Calculus, Lapis*.

**Stool**. (Sax. *Stōl*, a thing to sit upon.) *Med.* The *faeces* discharged from the bowels; a defecation; an evacuation.

**Strābīsmus**, *i*, m. (Στραβίζω, to squint.) *Pathol.* An affection of the eyes in which objects are seen in an oblique manner; squinting; a genus, Ord. *Dyscinesia*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Strābōtō'mia**, *æ*, f. (Στραβός, squinting; τομή, a cutting.) *Surg.* Operation for *Strabismus*: strabo'tomy.

**Straddling**. See *Divaricatus*.

**Straight**. See *Rectus, Strictus*.

**Strain**. See *Sprain*.

**Strainer**. See *Colatorium*.

**Straining**. See *Spasma*.

**Strāmōnii Fō'lia**. } *M. Med.*

**Strāmōnii Fō'lium**. } *Pharmacopœial names (L. and U.S.A.) for leaves of Datura stramonium.*

**Strāmōnium**, *ii*, m. (*Strāmen*, straw.) *M. Med.* *Pharmacopœial name (E.) for the herb Datura stramonium.*

**Strā'ngulated**. (*Strangūlo*, to choke.) *Surg.* Choked; applied to irreducible *hernia*. *Strangulātus*, *a*, um.

**Strangula'tion**. (*Strangūlo*, to choke.) *Med.* The state of choking. *Surg.* Constriction of a part from the presence of a stricture. *Strangulātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Strā'ngury**. (Στράγγξ, a drop; οὔρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* A painful difficulty in passing water, which can be discharged only by drops. *Strangūria*, *æ*, f.

**Strap-shaped**. See *Ligulatus, Linearis*.

**Stratifica'tion**. (*Stratum*, a layer; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem.* The placing of layer upon layer of different substances in a crucible, to calcine a metal, etc. *Geol.* The state of many strata placed one upon another. *Stratificātio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Strātificātus**, *a*, um. (Same.) *Geol.* Applied to a rock having parallel fissures, and divided into beds or layers one upon another.

**Strātifō'rmis**, *is*, e. (*Strātum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Having the appearance of layers: strati'form.

**Strātoīdēs**, adj. (*Strātum*; terminal -īdēs.) *Geol.* Resembling strata or layers: strati'oid.

**Strātō'mētrum**, *i*, n. (*Strātum*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Geol.* An instrument for determining in what manner the layers press upon each other: a strato'meter.

**Strātum**, *i*, n. (*Sterno*, to spread.) *Geol.* A layer of matter, of a series of which the earth, stratified rocks, etc., are composed.

**Strawberry**. (Sax. *Strawberȝc*.) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Fragaria vesca*.

**Streaked**. See *Lincatus*.

**Stre'ptōpus**, *a*, um. (Στρεπτός, twisted; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or stipes twisted: stre'ptopous.

**Striātus**, *a*, um. (*Strio*, to make furrows.) *Bot.* Grooved; furrowed: stri'ated.

**Stri'cture**. (*Stringo*, to bind.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a contraction in a canal, tube, or duct, as in the *œsophagus*, *urethra*, etc. *Strictūra*, *æ*, f.

**Strīdor De'ntium**. *Pathol.* Grinding of the teeth; the grating noise produced by powerful attrition of the teeth of the lower jaw on those of the upper. \*

**Strīdūlus**, *a*, um. (*Strīdeo*, to erash.) *Pathol.* Creaking; erashing: stri'dulous. See *Cynanche Stridula*.

**Strīgōsus**, *a*, um. (*Strīga*, a small stiff hair.) *Bot.* Having strigæ: stri'gose, or stri'gous.

**Strīflōrus**, *a*, um. (*Stria*; *flos*, a flower.) Having the tube of the corol striated: stri'flo'rous.

**Strōbilāceus**, *a*, um. *Bot.* Applied to a plant with flowers disposed in a kind of *amentum*: strobila'ceous.

**Strōbilī'fērus**, *a*, um. (*Strōbilus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in spikes and furnished with large bractæ, so that the whole imitates more or less perfectly a cone or strobilus, as the *Flemingia strobilifera*: strobili'ferous.

**Strōbilīfō'rmis**, *is*, e. (*Strōbilus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a cone: stro'biliform.

**Strōbilīnus**, *a*, um. (*Strōbilus*.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a pine or fir-cone: stro'biline.

**Strōbilītes**, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Strō-*



*bilus*; λίθος, a stone.) Fossil fruit of a cone-like appearance.

**Strō'bīlus**, *i*, m. (Στροόβος, the crown, or top.) *Bot.* A species of pericarp formed from an *amentum*, as the cone of the pine tree.

**Stroke of the Sun.** See *Coup de Soleil*.

**Stroke of the Wind.** See *Coup de Vent*.

**Strōma**, *ātis*, n. (Στρῶμα, any outmost garment.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The covering of the *parenchyma* of organs.

**Stro'mbūlīfo'rmis**, *is*, e. (*Strombūlus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Contorted like a screw, or spirally: stro'mbuliform.

**Stro'ngylus**, *i*, m. (Στρογγύλος, globose.) *Zoöl.* A kind of entozöon, or species of *Ascaris* found in the heart: a stro'ngyle.

**Stro'ngylus Gigas.** *Zoöl.* A species found in the human kidney.

**Stro'ntiāna**, *æ*, f. (*Strontian*, in Argyleshire.) *Mineral.* One of the primitive earths, found in combination with carbonic acid in strontianite: stro'ntian.

**Strontiānīcus**, *a*, *um*. *Mineral.* Belonging to *Strontiana*: strontia'nic.

**Stro'ntīcus**, *æ*, *um*. (*Strontium*: terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to *Strontium*: stro'ntic.

**Stro'ntium**, *ii*, n. *Chem.* The metallic base of *Strontiana*.

**Strōphe'nchŷma**, *ātis*, n. (Στροφή, a turning; ἐν, into; χύμα, a fluid.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* The convoluted cellular tissue of plants.

**Strōphī'olūm**, *i*, n. (Dim. *Strōphium*, a woman's neckerchief.) *Bot.* A small curved protuberance near the scar, or base of some seeds: a stro'phiole.

**Strō'phūlus**, *i*, m. *Pathol.* A papular eruption of various species and form, peculiar to infants.

**Strō'phūlus A'lbīdus.** *Pathol.* The *white gum*, a name for a variety of *Strophulus intertinctus*.

**Strō'phūlus C'andīdus.** *Pathol.* A variety in which the *papulae* are larger, have no inflammation, but a smooth, shining surface, which gives them a lighter colour than the cuticle near them.

**Strō'phūlus Confe'rtus.** *Pathol.* A variety in which numerous *papillae*,

varying in size, appear on different parts of the body in infants during dentition, and is therefore called *tooth-rash*.

**Strō'phūlus Intertī'netus.** *Pathol.* A variety of *Strophulus*, in which the child's skin appears like printed cotton, from the various disposition of the characteristic *papulae*; or seems covered with a red gummy exudation, therefore vulgarly termed *red-gown*, and *red-gum*.

**Strō'phūlus Vōlātīleus.** *Pathol.* The wildfire rash, a species having small circular patches or clusters of *papulae* arising successively on different parts of the body.

**Structūra**, *æ*, f. (*Struo*, to build.) *Geol.*, *Mineral.* The disposition of the joints of separation of parts, from which necessarily results their form. *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* The arrangement of the organic tissues or elements of living bodies: stru'cture.

**Strūma**, *æ*, f. *Pathol.* A scrofulous swelling, or tumour; also, the disease *scrofula* itself; also applied to *Bronchocele*.

**Strūmī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Strūma*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a tumour: strumi'ferous.

**Strū'mous.** (*Strūma*.) *Pathol.* Having or full of *scrofula*; scro'fulous. *Strūmōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Stry'chnas**, *ātis*, f. *Chem.* A strychnic salt: a stry'chnate.

**Stry'chnīcus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to salts of which strychnine forms the base: stry'chnic.

**Strychnīna**, *æ*, f. *Pharm.* A peculiar proximate principle of an alkaline nature obtained from the kernel of the fruit of *Strychnos nuxvomica*: strychni'n.

**Stry'chnos**, *i*, m. (Στρυχνος, a species of nightshade.) A Linn. genus. Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Apocynae*.

**Stry'chnos Nux Vōmīca.** *M. Med.* The tree which yields the *Nux Metella*, *Nux Vomica*, poison-nut, or rat's bane.

**Stultī'tia**, *æ*, f. (*Stultus*, foolish.) *Pathol.* Foolishness: folly. or a certain dulness of the mind: formerly used the same as *Stoliditas*.

**Stūpa**, *æ*, f. } (Στύφω, to steep  
**Stūpha**, *æ*, f. } wool.) *Pharm.* A fomentation: a stupe.

**Stupefa'cient.** (*Stūpĕfācio*, to render stupid.) Having power to stupefy. *Pharm.* Formerly used the same as *Narcotic*. *Stūpĕjā'ciens, tis*, part.

**Stūpor**, *ōris*, m. (*Stūpo*, to be stupefied.) A state of unconsciousness; senselessness; stupefaction: insensibility.

**Stut'tering.** (Teut. *Stottern*, to speak brokenly.) *Med.* A severe degree of the stammering. See *Blē-sitas*.

**Sty.** } (Sax. *Stigan*, to spring up.)  
**Stye.** } *Surg. Pathol.* The disease *Hordeolum*.

**Stylātus**, *a, um.* (*Stylus*.) *Bot.* Having a style: stylate.

**Stylifo'rmis**, *is, e.* (*Stylus*; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a style, or bodkin; styloid: styliform.

**Styli'seus**, *i, m.* (*Stylus*.) *Surg.* A tent in form of a bodkin; same as *Priapiscus*.

**Stylo-.** *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the styloid process of the temporal bone.

**Stylōdeus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants provided with styles: stylo'deous.

**Stylohy'al.** (*Stylōides*; *hyōides*, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologues of the styloid process of the temporal bone. *Stylō-hyālis, is, e.*

**Styloid.** (*Stylus*; terminal -*idēs*.) Resembling a style, pen, or bodkin; styliform. *Anat.* Applied to a process of the temporal bone, etc. *Stylōidēs*, adj.

**Stylus**, *i, m.* (*Στῦλος*, a column, pen, or style.) *Bot.* That part of the pistil which raises the *stigma* from the germen; the shaft, or style of a flower. *Entomol.* The filament of the *halteres* of the *Diptera*. *Surg.* A probe.

**Stymātōsis**, *is, f.* (*Στύω*, to make stiff.) *Pathol.* Violent erection of the *penis*, with bloody discharge.

**Styptic.** (*Στῦφω*, to constrict by astringency.) *Med.* Having the power of stopping hemorrhages through an astringent quality; hemostatic. *Stypticus, a, um.*

**Styrax**, *ācis, f.* (*Στύραξ*, a reed.) Pharmacopœial name (L.) of a liquid balsam obtained from an uncertain

plant; (E.) from the *Styrax officinale*; (D.) the *Styrax resina*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Styraceæ*.

**Styrax Benzoin.** *M. Med.* The tree which affords benzoin. See *Benzoinum*.

**Styrax Officinālis.** *M. Med.* The tree which affords the balsam *Styrax*, or storax.

**Sub-.** (*Υπὸ*, under.) *Anat., Zoöl.* A prefix signifying under, or beneath; also, defective.

**Subacētās Cu'pri.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D.) for *Ærugo ævis*, verdigris, or the commercial diacetate of copper.

**Subca'rbonate.** (*Sub-; Carbōnī-cum acīdum*; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of carbonic acid with a salifiable base, but in which there is an excess of the latter. *Subcarbōnas, ātis, f.*

**Su'berate.** (*Subēricum acīdum*; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of suberic acid with a base. *Sūbēras, ātis, f.*

**Su'beric.** (*Sūber*, cork; terminal -*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to cork; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Sūbēricus, a, um.*

**Su'berin.** *Chem.* A substance which remains after cork has been exhausted by all solvents. *Sūbērīna, æ, f.*

**Sūbērōsus**, *a, um.* (*Sūber*, cork; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having or full of, *i.e.* of the nature of cork: su'berous. This must be distinguished from *Sub-crosus*, slightly gnawed: su'berose.

**Subject.** (*Subjĕcio*, to lay under.) *Anat.* A body for dissection.

**Subjective.** (Same.) *Med.* Applied to symptoms noticed by the patient. *Subjectivus, a, um.*

**Su'blimate.** *Chem.* The product of sublimation. *Sublimātum, i, n.*

**Sublimate, Corrosive.** See *Corrosive Sublimate*.

**Sublimat'ion.** (*Sublimo*, to set on high.) *Chem.* The process of raising solid volatile substances by heat, and again condensing; the product being called a sublimate when conercted in a hard mass; and flowers, when feathery, or powder-like. *Sublimātio, ōnis, f.*

**Subluxa'tion.** (*Sub-; luxō*, to



loosen.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sprain, or strain, a partial dislocation. *Subluxatio, ōnis, f.*

**Subme'rsio, ōnis, f.** (*Sub-; mergo, to sink.*) *Pathol.* Drowning; one of the causes producing *Asphyxia suffocationis*: subme'rsion.

**Subme'rsus, a, um.** (*Submergo, to put under water.*) *Bot.* Under the surface of water: submersed.

**Submu'riate.** (*Sub-; muriātum acídum*; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of muriatic or hydrochloric acid with a base, having a deficiency of the former. *Submūrias, ātis, f.*

**Subope'reular.** (*Subōpercūlum.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to that of the four opercular bones which is below the *interopercular* and *preopercular*. *Subōpercūlāris, is, c.*

**Subōpe'recūlum, i, n.** (*Sub-; opercūlum, a lid.*) *Ichthyol.* A bony formation with which the *operculum* and *interoperculum* compose a sort of lid for the gills.

**Subscāpūlāris, is, e.** (*Sub-; scāpūla, the shoulder-blade.*) *Anat.* Under the *scapula*, or shoulder-blade: subscāpular; applied to a muscle beneath the *scapula*; same as *Infrascapularis*.

**Subsīde'ntia, æ, f.** (*Subsīdo, to rest.*) *Med.* Applied to the sediment of the urine, etc.: subsi'dence. See *Hypostasis*.

**Su'bstative.** (*Substantia, that which stands by itself.*) *Chem.* Applied to those colouring matters which have a strong attraction for cloth, without the aid of a mordant. *Substantivus, a, um.*

**Subsu'ltus, ūs, m.** (*Subsulto, to leap.*) A leap or jump.

**Subsu'ltus Te'ndinum.** *Med., Pathol.* Convulsive twitchings of the tendons of the hands or feet, common in low nervous and typhus fevers.

**Subtense.** (*Subtendo, to extend.*) *Geom.* A right line connecting the extremities of an arch; a chord. *Subtēnsa, æ, f.*

**Subtūlifo'lius, a, um.** (*Subtūlis, delicate; fōlium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having linear leaves or folioles: subtūlifo'lious.

**Sūbulātus, a, um.** (*Sūbūla, an awl.*) *Bot.* Having likeness to an awl: su'bulate.

**Sūbūlifo'ferus, a, um.** (*Sūbūla; fēro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing objects like awls: subuliferous.

**Sūbūlifo'lius, a, um.** (*Sūbūla; fōlium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having subulate leaves: subulifo'lious.

**Sūbūlifo'rmis, is, e.** Same as *Subulatus*.

**Sūbūlipes, pēdis, adj.** (*Sūbūla; pes, a foot.*) *Bot.* Having the *stipes* long and slender: su'bulipede.

**Succēdāneum.** (*Succēdo, to come in place of.*) *Med.* A substitute; applied to medicines, etc. Neut. of *Succēdāneus, a, um.*

**Su'ccinate.** (*Succīnicum acídum*; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of succinic acid with a base. *Su'ccīnas, ātis, f.*

**Succī'nic.** (*Succīnum, amber; terminal -ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to amber; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Succīnicus, a, um.*

**Su'ccīnum, i, n.** (*Succus, juice.*) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E. D., U.S.A.) for amber.

**Succī'vorus, a, um.** (*Succus; vōro, to devour.*) *Zoöl.* Feeding on juice: succi'vorous.

**Su'ccūlens, tis, adj.** } (*Succus.*  
**Succūlētus, a, um.** } *Bot.*

Juicy; full of juice: su'cculent.  
**Su'ccus, i, m.** (*Sūgo, to suck.*) *Bot.* The juice of fruits, plants, roots, etc.: sap.

**Succus Gastricus.** See *Gastric Juice*.

**Succu'ssion.** (*Succūtor, to be shaken.*) *Med.* Giving the trunk abrupt rapid shakes to produce fluctuation of a liquid suspected to exist within the chest, or abdomen, and so ascertain its presence and quantity. *Succu'ssio, ōnis, f.*

**Sucker.** See *Stolo*.

**Suctōrius, a, um.** (*Sūgo, to suck.*) Having the power of sucking: suctōrious.

**Sūdāmen, īnis, n.** (*Sūdo, to sweat.*) *Pathol.* A vesicle like millet-seed, appearing in numbers suddenly and unattended by fever after great sweating from hard labour.

**Sūdātio, ōnis, f.** (*Sūdo.*) *Med.* A sweating: a suda'tion.

**Sūdātōria, a, f.** (*Sūdo.*) *Pathol.* A morbid sweating. The same as *Ephidrosis, Idrosis*.

**Sūdātōrium, īi, n.** (*Sūdo*

**Med.** A sweating-bath, or sweating-room.

**Sūdātōrius, a, um.** (*Sūdo*.) Belonging to perspiration, or sweat: sudatory.

**Sūdor, ōnis, m.** (*ῥῶδωρ*, moisture.) *Physiol.* Sweat, or sensible perspiration; a sweating; diaphoresis. See *Sweat*.

**Sūdor Anglicānus.** } *Pathol.*  
**Sūdor Anglicus.** } The English sweating; a disease of an extraordinary character which appeared at five several periods in England during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

**Sudoriferous.** (*Sūdor*, sweat; *fēro*, to bear.) *Physiol.* Bearing sweat: sweat-carrying. *Sūdōrīfērus, a, um.*

**Sūdōrīficus, a, um.** (*Sūdor*; *fācio*, to make.) *Med.* Inducing or causing sweat; diaphoretic: sudorific.

**Sudoriparous.** (*Sūdor*; *pārio*, to produce.) *Physiol.* Producing, or secreting sweat. *Sūdōrīpārus, a, um.*

**Suet.** See *Serum*.

**Suffimēntum, i, n.** (*Suffio*, to perfume.) A perfume of any pleasant kind that is burned or smoked: a suffiment.

**Suffocātio, ōnis, f.** (*Suffoco*, to stop the breath.) *Med.* Cessation or stoppage of the breath: suffocation.

**Suffocātio Hystērica.** } *Med.*  
**Suffocātio Uterina.** } The *Globus hystericus*: hysterical or uterine suffocation.

**Suffrutescens, tis, adj.** *Bot.* Of the nature of a *Suffrutex*, or under-shrub: suffrutescent.

**Suffrutescens, a, um.** (*Suffrutex*; terminal-*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Somewhat woody, or almost of the nature of a shrub: suffruticose.

**Suffūmīgātio, ōnis, f.** (*Suffūngo*, to make smoke underneath.) *Med.* The placing of fumes below a part: a suffumigation.

**Suffusion.** (*Suffundo*, to pour down.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cataract; a suffusion, or extravasation of some humour, as of blood, on the eye, termed bloodshot. *Suffusio, ōnis, f.*

**Sugar.** See *Saccharum*.

**Sugar, Acid of.** } *Chem.* The  
**Sugar, Essence of.** } *Acidum salicium.*

**Su'gar of Lead.** *M. Med.* The *Plumbi acetas*.

**Su'gar of Milk.** *Chem.* Sugar obtained from the serum of milk by evaporation; the grand vehicle and very general *succedaneum* of homœopathists.

**Suggillation.** (*Sūgillo*, to make black and blue.) *Surg.* The mark left by a leech, or cupping-glass; also, livid spots of various size noticed on dead bodies. *Sūgillatio, ōnis, f.*

**Sūgillātus, a, um.** (Same.) *Med.* Having or pertaining to suggillation: su'gillated.

**Suicide.** (*Sui*, of himself; *cædo*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* The voluntary terminating of existence by one's own hand, being of age and discretion, and *compos mentis*, according to Hale; self-murder. *Suicidium, i, n.*

**Sulcātus, a, um.** (*Sulco*, to furrow.) *Bot.* Having deep lines lengthways; furrowed; grooved: sulcated.

**Sulciferus, a, um.** (*Suleus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing grooves or furrows: sulciferous.

**Suleus, i, m.** (*Ὀλκός*, from *ἔλκω*, to draw.) *Anat., Bot.* A groove, furrow, or trench.

**Sulph-.** Same as *Sulpho-*.

**Sulphate.** (*Sulphūricum acidum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a base. *Sulphas, ātis, f.*

**Sulphātus, a, um.** *Mineral.* Converted into salts by combination with sulphuric acid: su'lfated.

**Su'lfide.** *Chem.* A combination of sulphur with the electro-negative metals. *Sulphis, idis, f.*

**Su'lfite.** (*Sulphūrōsum acidum*; terminal-*ite*.) *Chem.* A combination of sulphurous acid with a base. *Sulphis, itis, f.*

**Su'lfho-.** *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence of sulphuric acid.

**Su'lfho-salts.** *Chem.* Those compounds, both elements of which contain *Sulphur*, forming with one an acid, with the other a base. Pl. of *Sulphōsal, ālis, m.*

**Su'lfhur, ūris, n.** (*Sal*, or *Sul*, a salt; *πῦρ*, fire.) *Chem.* Brimstone; the only simple combustible substance found in nature pure and abundant. *M. Med.* Pharmaco-



pecial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for sublimed sulphur.

**Sulphur, Flowers of.** See *Flowers of Sulphur*.

**Sulphur Lōtum.** *Chem.* Washed sulphur, obtained by pouring boiling water on sublimed sulphur.

**Sulphur, Milk of.** See *Milk of Sulphur*.

**Sulphūrātio, ōnis, f.** *Chem.* The state of a simple substance combined with sulphur: sulphurāt'ion.

**Sulphūrātus, a, um.** *Chem.* Applied to a simple body combined with sulphur: sulphurated. *Mineral.* Applied to a metal that is mineralised by sulphur.

**Sulphu'reous.** (*Sulphur*.) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* Belonging to, or of the colour of sulphur. *Sulphū'reus, a, um.*

**Sulphuret.** (*Sulphur*; terminal -ūret.) *Chem.* A combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal. *Sulphūrētum, i, n.*

**Sulphureted, a, um.** Made into a sulphuret. *Sulphūrētus, a, um.*

**Sulphu'rie.** (*Sulphur*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to sulphur; applied to an acid obtained from it, termed vitriol, oil of vitriol, or vitriolic acid. *Sulphū'ricus, a, um.*

**Sulphūrīfērus, a, um.** (*Sulphur*; fēro, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing or containing sulphur: sulphuriferous.

**Sulphurous.** (*Sulphur*; terminal -ous.) *Chem.* Belonging to sulphur; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Sulphūrōsus, a, um.*

**Sun-burning.** See *Æstates*.

**Sūper-.** (Υπερ, above.) Above, or upon. *Chem., Pharm.* A prefix denoting excess or addition to.

**Sūpercīliāris, is, e.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *Supercilium*: superciliary.

**Sūpercīlium, ii, n.** (*Sūper*; cīlium, the eyelid.) *Anat.* The eyebrow.

**Sūperfœcundātio, ōnis, f.** (*Sūper*; fœcundus, fruitful.) Same as *Superfœtatio*: superfœcundat'ion.

**Sūperfœtatio, ōnis, f.** (*Sūper*, added to; fœtus.) *Physiol.* A second impregnation taking place before the first has run its course; while denied by obstetricians generally, it is maintained by many physiologists: super-

fœtat'ion. See *Superfœcundatio*, *Superimpregnatio*.

**Sūpēriimpregnātio, ōnis, f.** (*Sūper*; impregnatio, a conception.) Same as *Superfœtatio*: superimpregnat'ion.

**Superna'tant.** (*Sūper*; nāto, to swim.) Floating above or upon the surface. *Sūpernātans, tis, part.*

**Su'persalt.** *Chem.* A salt having the acid in excess. *Su'persal, ālis, m.*

**Supina'tion.** (*Sūpīno*, to lie with the face upwards.) *Anat.* The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards. *Med.* Lying on the back. *Sūpīnatio, ōnis, f.*

**Sūpīnātor, ōris, f.** (*Sūpīno*.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle that effects supination.

**Su'pplement.** (*Suppleo*, to fill up.) *Geom.* The difference of an arch from 180°, or a semicircle. *Su'pplementum, i, n.*

**Suppōsitōrium, ii, n.** (*Sub*, under; pōno, to place.) *Med.* A substance put in the rectum to be retained there till gradually dissolved: a supposito'ry.

**Suppre'ssio, ōnis, f.** (*Supprīmo*, to put a stop to.) *Pathol.* Complete stoppage, or non-secretion.

**Suppre'ssio Me'nsium.** *Pathol.* Suppression of the catamenia. See *Amenorrhœa*, *Menostasia*.

**Suppūraus, antis, part.** (*Suppūro*, to fester.) *Pathol.* Festering: suppurating.

**Suppura'tion.** (*Suppūro*.) *Pathol.* One of the terminations of inflammation by which pus is formed: a gathering of matter; a festering. *Suppuratio, ōnis, f.* See *Beclin*.

**Sūpra-.** *Anat.* A prefix denoting above, or superior to.

**Suprajūra'ssīcus, a, um.** (*Sūpra*; jūra'ssīcus.) *Geol.* Applied to a group of sedimentous pelagic earths comprehending the superior jurassic.

**Supra-occī'pital.** (*Sūpra*; occīpītālis os.) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed by Owen for the large upper part of the occipital bone. *Supraoccīpītālis, is, e.*

**Supra-orbī'tālis, is, e.** (*Sūpra*; orbīta.) *Anat.* Above the orbit: supra-orbital: supra-orbitary.

**Suprarēnālis, is, e.** (*Sūpra*; ren, the kidney.) *Anat.* Above the kidney: suprarenal.

**Suprascāpūlāris**, *is, c.* (*Supra-*; *scāpūla*.) *Anat.* Above the *scapula*, or shoulder-blade: *suprasca'pular*.

**Supraspīnālis**, *is, c.* } (*Su-*  
**Supraspīnātus**, *a, um.* } *pra-*;  
*spīna*.) *Anat.* Above or upon the spine of the back; also above the spine of the *scapula*; applied to a muscle, *fossa*, etc.: *supraspī'nal*.

**Su'reūlus**, *i, m.* (As if *Surgūlus*, from *surgo*, to arise.) *Bot.* A scion, or young branch; the stalk, or branch of mosses; the shoot bearing the leaves; a twig: a *su'reule*. See *Stolo*.

**Su'rditas**, *ātis, f.* (*Surdus*, deaf.) *Pathol.* Deafness; dulness of hearing. See *Oboauditio*.

**Surdōmūtitas**, *ātis, f.* (*Surdus*; *mūtus*, dumb.) *Pathol.* The state of deafness and dumbness.

**Su'rfeit**. (Fr. *Surfait*.) A sense of nausea, oppression of the stomach, with impeded perspiration and sometimes eruptions on the skin.

**Su'rgeon**. (*Χειρουργός*, from *χείρ*, the hand; *ἔργον*, a work.) *Med.* A practitioner in surgery. (*Chīrū'rgus*, *i, m.*)

**Surgeon-Apothecary**. See *General Practitioner*.

**Su'rgery**. (*Χειρουργία*, from same.) *Med.* That branch which teaches the proper employment of operations by help of the hands and of instruments for the preservation or restoration of health. Also the apartment or place where medicines are prepared and operations performed. (*Chīrū'rgia*, *æ, f.*)

**Sus**, *suis, m. and f.* ("Ys.") *Zoöl.* A genus of animals, Cl. *Mammalia*, Ord. *Pachydermata*. The hog.

**Sus Scrōfa**. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the hog, the fat of which affords *lard*. See *Porcus*.

**Suspended Animation**. See *Asphyxia*.

**Suspe'nsio**, *ōnis, f.* (*Suspendo*, to hang up.) *Chem.* The state of particles that do not dissolve, but are borne up generally through a fluid. *Pathol.* Hanging; one of the causes producing *Asphyxia suffocationis*: *suspe'nsion*.

**Suspensōrium**, *ii, n.* (*Suspendo*.) *Surg.* A bag, or bandage to allow a part to hang in; a suspensory bag, or bandage.

**Suspensōrium Hēpātis**. *Anat.* The broad ligament of the liver.

**Suspensōrius**, *a, um.* (*Suspendo*, to hang.) Suspending: suspensory: applied to the *eremaster musele*, etc.

**Suspensōrius Te'stis**. *Anat.* The *Cremaster* muscle.

**Suspi'rious**. (*Suspīro*, to sigh.) *Med.* Of the nature of sighing. (*Suspīriōsus*, *a, um.*)

**Sūsu'rrus**, *i, m.* (*Sūsurro*, to whisper.) *Med.* Low muttering; a whisper.

**Sūtūra**, *æ, f.* (*Suo*, to sew together.) *Anat.* The union of flat bones by their margins. *Bot.* A slight groove on the external side of a capsule, where the valves are united. *Surg.* The drawing together of the lips of a wound by sewing: a suture.

**Sūtūrālis**, *is, c.* (*Sūtūra*.) *Anat.*, *Surg.* Belonging to a suture: sutural.

**Su'ture, Dry**. *Surg.* The application of a piece of adhesive plaster, having a selvage, along each side of a wound of the face (the selvages opposing each other), and then drawing them together by sewing them with a common needle.

**Su'ture, Glover's**. *Surg.* The introducing a needle and thread into one lip of the wound from within outwards; then into the other in the same way. It is now abandoned as unsuitable.

**Su'ture, Interrupted**. } *Surg.*

**Su'ture, Kno'tted**. } A number of stitches tied separately at short distances from each other, to keep together the lips of a wound.

**Su'ture, Twisted**. *Surg.* The winding of a ligature in the form of the figure 8 round the ends of a pin inserted through both lips of a wound.

**Swallowing, Difficulty of**. See *Dysphagia*.

**Sweat**. (Sax. *Swāt*.) *Physiol.* Moisture perspired through the pores of the skin; perspiration, but rather the effect of hard exercise, mental excitement, or medicinal applications, than the natural perspiration of health. (*Sūdor*, *ōris, m.*)

**Sweating**. See *Sudatio*.

**Sweating Fe'ver**. *Pathol.* The *Sudor Anglicanus*.



**Sweating, Morbid.** See *Ephidrosis*.

**Sweating Sickness.** *Pathol.* The *Sudor Anglicanus*.

**Sweet Bay.** See *Laurus Nobilis*.

**Sweet Bread.** *Anat.* The *Pancreas*.

**Sweet Spirit of Nitre.** *M. Med.* The *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*, or *nitrosi*.

**Sweet-scented Flag.** *M. Med.* The *Acorus calamus*.

**Swine-pox.** *Pathol.* A species of *Varicella*, in which the vesicles are pointed and the fluid clear throughout.

**Swinging.** See *Æora*.

**Swooning.** See *Deliquium*, *Animi*, *Leipothymia*, *Syncope*.

**Sword-shaped.** See *Ensatus*, *Ensiformis*, *Gladiatus*, *Xiphoid*.

**Sycōma, atis, n.** (Συκόμα, to be turned into a fig.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a wart, or warty excrescence, somewhat like a fig, on the eyelid, *anus*, or other part of the body.

**Sycōsis, is, f.** *Pathol.* The growth or formation of *Sycoma*; more particularly an eruptive disease, in which there are inflamed and somewhat hard tubercles clustering together in irregular patches about the beard and on the scalp.

**Sylvāticus, a, um.** Same as *Sylvestris*.

**Sylve'stris, is, e.** (*Sylva*, a wood.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Growing or living in woods or forests.

**Sylvicōlus, a, um.** (*Sylva*; *cōlo*, to inhabit.) Living in woods or forests: *sylvicolous*.

**Sylvii, Aquædu'ctus.** *Anat.* See *Sylvestrus*. The *Iter ad quartum ventriculum*.

**Sylvii, Fissūra Ma'gna.** *Anat.* The cleft between the anterior and middle lobe of either hemisphere of the brain.

**Sylvii, Ma'ssa Ca'rnea Jacōbi.** *Anat.* The *Musculus accessorius digitorum pedis*.

**Sym.** (Σύν.) A prefix signifying with, or together.

**Symblēphāron.** } (Σύν, to-

**Symblēphārum, i, n.** } gether; ἐλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Surg.* Adhesion of the eyelid, chiefly the upper, to the eyeball.

**Symbol.** (Συμβάλλω, to interpret.) *Med.* A figure, letter, or character, denoting something else.

**Symmetrical.** (*Symmetria*.) Belonging to symmetry. *Symmetricus, a, um.*

**Symmetrōca'rpous, a, um.** (*Symmetria*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Separable into halves exactly alike: *symmetroca'rpous*.

**Symmetry.** (Σύν, together; μετρέω, to measure.) The due and exact proportion of one thing to another in respect of the whole. *Symmetria, æ, f.*

**Sympathē'tic.** (*Sympāthia*.) Belonging to sympathy. *Sympāthēticus, a, um.*

**Sympathetic Actions.** *Physiol.* See *Reflex Actions*.

**Sympathē'tic Bu'bo.** *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of a gland arising from mere irritation, not from *syphilis*, nor *gonorrhœa*.

**Sympathē'tic Nerves.** *Anat.* Two nervous cords, or chains of ganglions descending from the base of the *cranium*, through the neck and thorax, along the lumbar *vertebræ*, into the *pelvis* close to the *sacrum*, down to the *coccyx*, and terminating in the *Ganglion impar*.

**Sympā'thicus, a, um.** *Anat.*, *Pathol.* Belonging to *sympathy*; applied to certain nerves the same as *Sympatheticus*: *sympāthic*.

**Sympathy.** (Συμπαθέω, to suffer with.) *Physiol.* That intimate connection between one part of the body and the rest, constituting a general sympathy. *Sympā'thia, æ, f.*

**Symphōrīca'rpous, a, um.** (Σύν; φέρω, to bear; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Bearing fruit clustered together: *symphorica'rpous*.

**Symphŷsis, is, f.** (Σύν; φύω, to produce.) *Anat.* The natural union of bones by means of an intervening substance; a variety of *Synarthrosis*.

**Symphŷsōtō'mia, æ, f.** (*Symphŷsis*, *pūbis*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting or dividing the *symphysis pubis*; otherwise termed the Sigaultian operation: *symphyso'tomy*.

**Sympl'ēsis, is, or cos, f.** (Σύν; πίεσις, a pressing.) *Med.* A pressing or squeezing together.

**Sympiēsō'mētrum, i, n.** (*Symphŷsis*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by which to

ascertain the degree of pressure of the atmosphere; a barometer, or measurer of pressure: a sympiesometer.

**Symptom.** (Σύμπτωμα, a hap, or chance.) *Pathol.* A concurring circumstance happening simultaneously with the disease, and serving to point out its nature, character, and seat. *Symptōma, ātis, n.*

**Symptōmātogrā'phia,** α, f. (Same; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A description of the signs or symptoms of disease: symptomatology.

**Sympto'mato'logy.** (Same; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of symptoms or signs; semeiology. *Symptōmātōlō'gia, α, f.*

**Syn-** Same as *Sym.*

**Synanthēreus,** α, um. (Σύν, together; ἀνθηρὸς, flowery.) *Bot.* Having stamens joined together by anthers, and forming a tube round the style: synanthereous.

**Synaptase.** (Συνάπτει, he condenses.) *Chem.* The substance otherwise called Emulsin.

**Synarthrōdia,** α, f. Same as *Synarthrosis*.

**Synarthrōdiālis,** is, e. *Anat.* Belonging to *Synarthrodia*: synarthrodial.

**Synarthrōsis,** is, f. (Σύν; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* An immoveable joint, applied to a Class of articulations, having three varieties, *Sutura*, *Gomphosis*, and *Symphysis*.

**Synca'rpum,** i, n. } (Σύν; καρ-  
**Synca'rpus,** i, m. } πός, fruit.)  
*Bot.* A compound fruit accruing from many ovaries become fleshy, and joined together: a syn'carp.

**Synchondrōsis,** is, f. (Σύν, together; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* A union of bones by intervening cartilage; a species of *Symphysis*, as of the *pubes*.

**Synchondro'tomy.** (*Synchondrōsis*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of dividing a cartilaginous union of bones; applied particularly to the division of the *Symphysis pubis*. *Synchondrōtō'mia, α, f.*

**Syn'chronous.** (Σύν, together; χρόνος, time.) Happening at the same time; iso'chronous. *Syn'chrōnus, α, um.*

**Synchysis,** is, f. (Συνχέω, to

confound.) *Pathol.* A mingling, or confounding of the humours of the eye in consequence of the rupture of the internal membrane and capsule by a blow; also, a dissolution of the vitreous humour, or destruction of its consistence.

**Syn'chysis, Sparkling.** *Pathol.* A species in which sparks flash before the eyes.

**Synclī'nal.** (Σύν; κλῖνω, to bend.) Bending together. *Synclīnus, α, um.*

**Synclinal Axis.** See *Axis, Synclinal*.

**Syn'clōnus,** i, m. (Σύν, together; κλόνος, tumultuous motion.) *Pathol.* A genus of Good's Nosology, comprising diseases characterised by tremulous and simultaneous clonic agitation of the muscles, more particularly when exerted under influence of the will: syn'clonous.

**Syn'clōnus Ballī'smus.** *Pathol.* The shaking palsy; the *Sclo'tyrbe festinans* of de Sauvages.

**Syn'cōpe,** cs, f. (Συγκόπτω, to faint.) *Pathol.* The state termed *Deliquium animi*, being a suspension of respiration and the heart's action, complete or partial; swooning; fainting. A genus, Ord. *Adynamia*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Synco'pticus,** α, um. (*Syn'cōpe*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to, also causing *syncope*: synco'ptic.

**Syndesmītis,** īdis, f. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ligaments.

**Syndesmogrā'phia,** α, f. (Σύνδεσμος; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the ligaments: syndesmo'graphy.

**Syndesmōlō'gia,** α, f. (Σύνδεσμος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine, or consideration of the ligaments: syndesmo'logy.

**Syndesmōsis,** is, f. (Σύνδεσμος.) *Anat.* Union of bones by ligament, as of the *Radius* and *Ulna*; a species of *Symphysis*.

**Syndesmōtō'mia,** α, f. (Σύνδεσμος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Cutting or dissection of the articular ligaments: syndesmo'tomy.

**Synēchīa,** α, f. (Συνέχεια, continuity.) *Surg. Pathol.* Adhesion of the *Iris* to the *Cornæa*, or *S. anterior*; also, of the *Uvea* to the capsule of the lens, or *S. posterior*.



**Syne'rgic.** *Physiol.* Belonging to synergy. *Syne'rgicus, a, um.*

**Syne'rgy.** (Σύν; ἔργον, a work.) *Physiol.* The combined action of every organ directed to one end, where several are so engaged, as in digestion. *Syne'rgia, æ, f.*

**Syngēnēs'ius, a, um.** (Σύν; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* Having anthers united into a tube, the filaments on which they are supported being mostly separate and distinct: syngene'sious.

**Synizēsis, is or eos, f.** (Συν-ζάω, to collapse.) *Surg. Pathol.* A perfect concretion and coarctation of the pupil, known by its absence, and the total loss of vision.

**Synneurōsis, is, f.** (Σύν; νευρώω, to nerve.) *Anat.* Union of bones by intervening membrane; a species of *Symphysis*.

**Sy'nōcha, æ, f.** (Σύννοχος, unintermitted.) *Pathol.* A pure inflammatory fever; a genus, *Ord. Febres*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Sy'nōchus, a, um.** (Σύννοχος.) *Pathol.* Applied in the masculine to mixed fever; a genus, *Ord. Febres*, *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Syno'dical.** (Σύννοδος, a meeting.) *Astron.* Applied to a month, or the time between two conjunctions of the sun and moon, consisting of 29 days 12 hours and about 44 minutes. *Synō'dicus, a, um.*

**Synorh'izus, a, um.** (Σύν; ριζώω, to take root.) *Bot.* Taking root together; applied to plants in which the radicle is incorporated in a peculiar manner with the albumen: synorh'izous.

**Syno'steōgrā'phia, æ, f.** (Σύν; ὀστέον, a bone; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the joints: synosteo'graphy.

**Syno'steōlō'gia, æ, f.** (Σύν; ὀστέον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of the joints: synosteo'logy.

**Syno'steō'phŷtum, i, n.** (Σύν; ὀστέον; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Surg. Pathol.* Congenital osseous growth: a syno'steophyte.

**Syno'steōsis, is or eos, f.** (Σύν; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Physiol.* Union of bones by ossific deposit.

**Syno'steōtō'mia, æ, f.** (Σύν; ὀστέον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dis-

section of the joints: synosteo'tomy.

**Synōvia, æ, f.** (Σύν; ὠν, an egg.) *Anat.* The unctuous, fluid secretion of certain glands in the joints, with which the cartilaginous surfaces of the articulating heads of bones are lubricated and their motions facilitated.

**Syno'vial.** *Anat.* Belonging to the synovium. *Synōviālis, is, e.*

**Synōvītis, ides.** (*Synoviālis*; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

**Syntēnōsis, is, f.** (Σύν; τένωω, a tendon.) *Anat.* A kind of articulation in which the bones are connected by tendons.

**Synthe'rmal.** (Σύν, together with; θερμη, heat.) Of equal heat or temperature. *Synthe'rmus, a, um.*

**Synthēsis, is, f.** (Συντίθηναι to place together.) *Chem.* Combination, or forming of separate substances into a compound; the opposite of *Analysis*.

**Synthe'tic.** *Chem.* Belonging to *Synthesis*. *Synthē'ticus, a, um.*

**Syphīl'e'leos.** } (*Syphīlis*;  
**Syphīl'e'leus, i, m.** } ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Surg. Pathol.* A venereal or, more properly, syphilitic ulcer; a chancre.

**Syphīlelēōsis, is or eos, f.** (*Syphīlelecos*.) *Surg. Pathol.* The growth or progress of syphilitic ulcer, or chancre.

**Syphī'līdes, f. pl.** of *syphīlis*. *Pathol.* Skin-diseases arising from *syphīlis*.

**Sy'phīlīdo'chthus, i, m.** (*Syphīlis*; ὄχθη, a rising ground.) *Surg. Pathol.* A syphilitic tubercle.

**Sy'phīlīdocolpītis, idis, f.** (*Syphīlis*; colpītis, inflammation of the vagina.) *Surg. Pathol.* Syphilitic inflammation of the vagina.

**Sy'phīlīdōgrā'phia, æ, f.** (*Syphīlis*; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A history of *syphīlis*: sy'phīlido'graphy.

**Sy'phīlīdōlō'gia, æ, f.** (*Syphīlis*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Surg. Pathol.* The doctrine of *syphīlis* and its treatment; sy'phīlido'logy.

**Sy'phīlīdophtha'l'mia, æ, f.** (*Syphīlis*; ophthalmia.) *Surg. Pathol.* Syphilitic ophthalmia.

**Syphīlīo'nthus, i, m.** (*Syphīlis*;

λουθος, an eruption on the face.) *Pathol.* Copper-coloured scaly eruption, or patches the effect of *syphilis*.

**Syphilis**, *īdis*, f. (Σύν, together; φιλέω, to love.) *Surg. Pathol.* The true venereal disease, otherwise termed *Lues venerea*, and *Morbus Gallicus*. A genus, Ord. *Impetiginēs*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Syphilis**, **Constitutional.** *Med.* Secondary symptoms, etc.

**Syphilisation**. (*Syphilis*.) *Pathol.* Applied to the condition induced by the successive inoculation of animals with syphilitic poison. *Syphilisatio*, *ōnis*, f.

**Syphilocēlis**, *īdis*, f. (*Syphilis*; κηλῖς, a stain or spot.) *Pathol.* Syphilitic patches on the skin. See *Syphilionthus*.

**Syphiloid**. (*Syphilis*; terminal *īdēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *syphilis*. *Syphiloidēs*, adj.

**Syphilōlēpis**, *īdis*, f. (*Syphilis*; λεπίς, a scale.) *Pathol.* Syphilitic scale, or scaly eruption.

**Syphilōphlysis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Syphilis*; φλύσις, an eruption.) *Pathol.* Syphilitic eruption.

**Syr**. *Pharm.* For *syrupus*, a syrup, or some other case of this word.

**Syringoidēs**, adj. (*Syrinx*; terminal *īdēs*.) *Med.* Resembling a pipe or tube: syringoid.

**Syringōtōmia**, *æ*, f. (*Syrinx*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of laying open a *fistula*: syringotomy.

**Syringōtōmum**, *i*, n. (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument for cutting *fistulæ*: a syringotome.

**Syrinx**, *gis*, f. (Σύριγξ.) *Surg.* A pipe or *fistula*; a syringe.

**Syrāpus**, *i*, m. (Arab. *Sherab*, a

potion.) *Pharm.* Syrup, or sugar dissolved in water, distinctively termed *Syrupus simplex*, or simple syrup; more generally, any composition of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

**Syssarcōsis**, *is*, f. (Σύν, together; σαρκώω, to make strong.) *Anat.* Union of bones by connecting muscle.

**Sy'stem**. (Σύστημα, from σύνιστημι, to place together.) A collection, or composition, or classification of many things together. *Systēma*, *ātis*, n.

**Systēmāticus**, *a, um*. (*Systēma*.) Belonging to system or regular arrangement: systematic.

**Systēmātōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Systēma*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The doctrine of systems or arrangements in branches of science: systematology.

**Systēmīcus**, *a, um*. *Physiol.* Pertaining to the system, or general arrangement of the body: systemic.

**Sy'stole**, *es*, f. (Συστέλλω, to draw together.) *Physiol.* The contraction of the heart, by which, with its alternate dilatation (*diastole*), the circulation of the blood is carried on.

**Systō'licus**, *a, um*. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Systole*: systolic.

**Systre'mma**, *ātis*, n. (Σύστρεμμα, a tumour.) *Med.* Cramp in the muscles, or the calf of the leg.

**Systylus**, *a, um*. (Σύν, together; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the styles of which are joined into a single column: systylous.

**Syzŷ'gia**, *æ*, f. (Σύν; ζυγόν, a yoke.) *Astron.* Each of the two points of the moon's orbit where this satellite is found either in opposition to, or in conjunction with the sun.

## T.

**T-bandage**. *Surg.* Formed somewhat like the letter T, for supporting dressings in diseases of the *unus*, groin, perineum, etc.

**Tābācum**, *i*, n. (*Tobago*.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the dried leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*: toba'cco.

**Tābes**, *is*, f. *Pathol.* Consumption, or wasting of the body; a genus,

Ord. *Marcores*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Tābes Coxāria**. *Surg. Pathol.* A wasting of the thigh and leg, from abscess in the hip.

**Tābes Dorsālis**. *Pathol.* A disorder of the spinal marrow, consequent on venereal excesses. See *Ripples*.

**Tābes Mēsentē'rica**. *Pathol.* The *Tabes scrofulosa*.



**Tābes Pulmōnālis.** *Pathol.* *Pthisis pulmonalis*, or consumption.

**Tābes Serōfūlōsa.** *Pathol.* A species consisting in a serofulous affection of the mesenteric glands, connected, however, with a morbid condition of one or more of the organs of nutrition, including those of digestion and assimilation; the *Tabes mesenterica*.

**Ta'etus, ūs, m.** (*Tango*, to touch.) *Physiol.* The sense of touch; the feeling communicated by coming in contact, in a gentle degree, with other bodies: tact.

**Ta'etus Erūdītus.** *Med.* The faculty of properly interpreting impressions received by the sense of touch.

**Ta'etus Expe'rtus.** *Med.* That fine delicacy of touch capable of very nicely feeling and discriminating between impressions acquired by mere experience.

**Tæ'nia, æ, f.** (*Taivía*, a fillet.) *Zoöl.* The tape-worm; a genus of intestinal worms, having long, flat, and jointed bodies.

**Tæ'nia Hippōcea'mpī.** *Anat.* The *Corpus fimbriatum*.

**Tæ'nia O'scūlis Margīnālībūs.** *Zoöl.* The long tapeworm, or *Tænia solium*.

**Tæ'nia Sēmīeireñlāris.** *Anat.* A narrow, fibrous, semi-transparent band situated in the groove between the optic *thalamus* and *corpus striatum*.

**Tæ'nia Sōlium.** *Zoöl.* The long tapeworm; also called *Tænia osculis marginalibus*.

**Tænioidēs, adj.** (*Tænia*, a ribband; terminal -*idēs*.) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a ribband: tænioid.

**Ta'leum, i, n.** *Geol.* Talc; a gritless stone, unctuous, cutting and scraping easily, opaque, yet generally very glossy, and not of a stony, but of an earthy appearance.

**Tālea, æ, f.** (*Θαλλός*, a young shoot.) *Bot.* A young and small branch, which, cut and set in fat ground, shoots forth roots, and thus produces a new individual; a graft, cutting, shoot, slip, slit, or stock.

**Taliaco'tian Opera'tion.** *Surg.* That by which, in deformity or deficiency of the nose, a new one is

formed by turning down a flap from the forehead, or other part of the face, first practised by *Taliacotius*. Also named Rhinoplastic operation.

**Tālipes, pēdis, m.** (*Tālus*, the ankle; *pes*, the foot.) *Surg.* Applied to various kinds of the distortion commonly called club-foot.

**Tālipes Equīnus.** *Surg.* Club-foot from simple retraction of the heel.

**Tālipes Va'lgus.** *Surg.* Club-foot, with distortion outwards, or eversion.

**Tālipes Vārus.** *Surg.* Club-foot, with distortion inwards.

**Tāmāri'ndus, i, m.** (*Tamar*, or *tamarindi*, the date.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the pulp of the pods of the *Tamarindus Indica*; (D.) the *leguminis pulpa*; tamarind pulp. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphīa*, Ord. *Triandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

**Tāmāri'ndus Indica.** *M. Med.* The tamarind-tree.

**Tampon.** (Fr. A bung.) *Obstet.* A less inelegant term for the *plug*, whether made up of portions of rag, sponge, or a silk handkerchief.

**Tānācētum, i, n.** (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) Tansy. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*, Ord. *Polygamia superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the *Tanacetum vulgare*.

**Tānācētum Vulgāre.** *M. Med.* The common tansy plant; also called *Tanasia*.

**Tānā'sia, æ, f.** *Bot.* Name for *Tanacetum vulgare*.

**Ta'ngent.** (*Tango*, to touch.) *Geom.* A right line touching the circle in one extremity of an arc, drawn from thence till it meets a right line passing through the centre and the other extremity.

**Ta'nnate.** (*Tanninum*; terminal -*ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of tannin with a base. *Ta'nnas, ātis, f.*

**Tannī'n.** (From its use in tanning.) *Chem.* The peculiar principle in vegetable substances on which astringency depends. *Tanninum, i, n.*

**Tansy.** See *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Tanasia*.

**Taper.** } See *Acuminatus*,  
**Tapering.** } *Conicus*.

**Tāpētum, i, n.** (*Tāpes*, tapestry.)

**Anat.** The coloured layer of the *Tunica choroides*.

**Tapeworm.** See *Tænia*.

**Tapeworm, Long.** *Zoöl.* The *Tænia osculis marginalibus*, or *T. solium*.

**Tapping.** See *Paracentesis*.

**Tar.** *M. Med.* The *Pix liquida*.

**Tar, Barbadoes.** See *Petroleum Barbadoense*.

**Tāranti'smus, i, m.** (*Tārantūla*, a peculiar venomous spider; terminal -ismus.) *Pathol.* The morbid desire of excessive motion, or dancing, excited by music in those affected by the bite of the *tarantula*: tara'ntism.

**Tāra'xæcum, i, n.** (*Τάραξω*, to change.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the root of the *Leon-todon taraxacum*; the dandelion.

**Tāra'xæcum Dens-leōnis. M. Med.** The dandelion.

**Tardiflorus, a, um.** (*Tardus*, slow; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* That which flourishes slowly: tardiflorous.

**Tardi'gradus, a, um.** (*Tardus*; *gradus*, a step.) *Zoöl.* Moving slowly; applied to certain animals (pl. n.) which from their peculiar construction move with excessive slowness, as the sloths: ta'rdigrade.

**Target-shaped.** See *Peltatus*, *Scutiform*, *Thyroid*.

**Ta'rsal.** (*Tarsus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *tarsus*, or to the cartilage of the eyelid. *Tarsālis, is, e.*

**Ta'rsal Ca'rtilages.** *Anat.* The thin elastic plates which give shape to the eyelids.

**Tarsophŷma, ātis, n.** (*Tarsus*; *φῦμα*, a growth.) *Surg. Pathol.* A morbid growth or tumour of the *tarsus*.

**Tarsorrhā'phia, æ, f.** (*Tarsus*; *ῥαφή*, a suture.) *Surg.* The uniting by suture any wound of the eyelids near the *tarsus*: tarso'rrihaphy.

**Tarsōtō'mia, æ, f.** (*Tarsus*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* A cutting of the *tarsus*, or cartilage of the eyelid: tarso'tomy.

**Ta'rsus, i, m.** (*Ταρσός*, the instep.) *Anat.* That portion of the foot between the metatarsal bones and the leg, itself comprising seven bones; the instep. Also, the thin cartilage towards the edge of each eyelid, giving it firmness and shape.

**Ta'rtar.** (*Τάρταρος*, infernal.)

**Chem.** The crust found on the inside of wine-casks; the impure supertartrate of potass. *Physiol.* An earthy-like substance deposited from the saliva, which becomes incrustated on the human teeth about the age of puberty and afterwards. *Ta'rtārum, i, n.*, or *Ta'rtārus, i, m.* See *Tophus*.

**Ta'rtar, Cream of. M. Med.** The bitartrate of potass.

**Ta'rtar Eme'tic. M. Med.** The potassio-tartrate of antimony, or *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

**Tarta'ric.** (*Tartārum*, tartar; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to tartar; applied to an acid obtained from it, in which it is combined with potash. *Tartā'ricus, a, um.*

**Ta'rtrate.** (*Tartāricum acídum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of tartaric acid with a base. *Ta'rtras, ātis, f.*

**Taste.** (Belg. *Tast*.) *Physiol.* That sense by which we perceive the savours of certain bodies upon the tongue, which is its principal organ; the lips, the inside of the cheeks, the palate, teeth, *Velum pendulum palati*, pharynx, œsophagus, and even the stomach being susceptible of impressions by contact with the same bodies, which are termed sapid bodies, *Gu'stus, ūs, m.*

**Tasteless Ague-drop. Med.** An arsenical solution, formerly in great repute, for which Fowler's solution, or the *Liquor arsenicalis*, is now substituted.

**Tasteless Salt. M. Med.** The *Phosphas sodæ*.

**Tauri'n.** (*Taūpos*, a bull.) *Chem.* A particular animal substance in bile, first discovered in ox-gall. *Taurīna, æ, f.*

**Taxide'rmic. Nat. Hist.** Belonging to taxidermy. *Taxide'rmicus, a, um.*

**Taxide'rmy.** (*Τάξις*, arrangement; *δέρμα*, a skin.) *Nat. Hist.* The art of stuffing and preserving the skins of animals so as to represent their natural appearance, habits, and attitudes in life. *Taxide'rmia, æ, f.*

**Ta'xis, is, f.** (*Τάσσω*, to put right.) *Surg.* The operation of replacing by the hand, without instruments, any parts which have quitted their natural situation, as in the reduction of *hernia*, etc.



**Taxōnō'mia**, *æ*, f. (Τάξις; νόμος, a law.) The theory of classifications, the laws which preside at their construction: taxō'nomy.

**Tea.** See *Thea*.

**Technōean'sis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τέχνη, art; καῦσις, a burning.) *Surg.* Artificial burning, or application of the *moxa*, hot iron, etc.

**Technōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (Τέχνη; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on, or description of, art: technology.

**Teenocetō'nia**, *æ*, f. (Τέκνον, a child; κτείνω, to kill.) *Med.* Child-murder, or infanticide.

**Tectibranchiātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Tectus*, covered; *branchiātus*, having *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Having *branchiæ* more or less covered by the mantle: tectibra'nciate.

**Te'etrix**, *icis*, adj. (Τέγο, to cover.) *Ornithol.* Covering or hiding; applied to the plumes which cover the feathers of the wings and the tail, termed *plumæ tectrices*, or simply *tectrices*.

**Teeth.** (Sax. *Tōth*, pl. *Tēth*.) *Anat.* The small, hard, white bones fixed in the *alveoli* of the jaws, generally 16 in each jaw at maturity, viz.: 10 *Molares*, 2 *Cuspidati*, and 4 *Incisores*. *Dentes*, pl. of *Dens*, *dentis*, m.

**Teeth, Grinding of.** See *Stridor Dentium*.

**Teeth, Milk.** } *Anat.*

**Teeth, Te'mporary.** } *Physiol.*

These are 20 in number, so named because they are shed between the ages of 7 and 14, and their places supplied by the permanent or adult teeth. *Dentes Dēcīdua*.

**Teeth, Per'manent.** *Anat.*, *Physiol.* These are 32 in number, 6 being added to each jaw. *Dentes Permānēntes*.

**Teething.** *Physiol.* Cutting of the teeth, or dentition.

**Te'gmen**, *inis*, n. } (Τέγο, to

**Tegme'ntum**, *i*, n. } cover.) *Bot.*

A delicate membrane or envelope of fruit, flowers, etc. *Entomol.* Applied to the superior wings when coriaceous or pergamentaceous, and supplied with nervures, as in the *Orthoptera*.

**Tegmīnātus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Enveloped in a *tegmen*: te'gminate.

**Te'gument.** (Τέγο, to cover.) *Anat.* Same as *Integument*. *Bot.*

A membrane which covers the *sori* of ferns (the *inducium*, *involutum*, or *perisporangium* of other authors.) *Tēgmē'ntum*, *i*, n.

**Tēlangiectā'sia**, *æ*, f. } (Τέλος, the end; eos, f. } ἀγγείον, a blood-vessel; ἔκτασις, extension.)

**Tēlangiectā'sis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *Anat.*, *Surg. Pathol.* An extension of the vessels: telangiectasy.

**Tēlangiō'sis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τέλος; ἀγγείον.) *Surg. Pathol.* Disease of the capillary vessels.

**Teleō'logy.** (Τέλεος, absolute; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of an inherent power to act with a definite purpose. *Tēleōlō'gia*, *æ*, f.

**Tēleseō'pium**, *ii*, n. (Τῆλε, far off; σκοπέω, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied sometimes to every optical glass capable of bringing nearer and enlarging distant objects, but more particularly to those which contain one or two reflecting mirrors, and serve the same purpose: a te'lescope.

**Tellu'rate.** (*Tellūricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* See *Telluric*.

**Tellūrātus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to a gas which holds *tellurium* in solution, as the *Gas hydrogenatum telluratum*: te'llurated.

**Tellu'rie.** (*Tellūrium*; terminal -ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to *Tellurium*; applied to the peroxide of *Tellurium*, which is called telluric acid, and combines with many of the metallic oxides, producing a class of compounds called *Tellurates*. *Tellūricus*, *a*, *um*.

**Temperament.** (*Tempēro*, to mingle in order or measure.) *Physiol.* The proportionable mixture, or peculiar constitution of the body. *Tempērāmēntum*, *i*, n.

**Temperate.** (*Tempēro*.) Moderate; without excess; tempered. *Tempērātus*, *a*, *um*.

**Temperature.** (*Tempēro*.) *Nat. Philos.* A certain degree of sensible heat, as denoted by the thermometer. *Tempērātūra*, *æ*, f.

**Temple.** (*Tempus*, time.) *Anat.* The flat portion at either side of the head, above the ears. *Entomol.* The part from each side of the posterior half of the eyes between the forehead and the *vertex*. *Ornithol.*, *Zoöl.* The

lateral region of the head between the eyes and ears. *Tempus*, ὄρις, n.

**Tempōrālis**, *is*, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Tempora* or temples: te'mporal.

**Tēnācitas**, *ātis*, f. (*Tēnax*, tenacious.) *Nat. Philos.* The power of resistance which bodies oppose to efforts to break them either by shock, pressure, or traction: tena'city.

**Tēnācūlum**, *i*, n. (*Tēneo*, to hold fast.) *Surg.* A small hook-shaped instrument for taking up divided vessels.

**Te'ndo**, *inis*, or *ōnis*, m. (*Tendo*, to stretch out.) *Anat.* The smooth, white, shining extremity of a muscle: a te'ndon; vulgarly, a guider.

**Tendo Achillis.** See *Achillis*, *Tendo*.

**Tendril.** See *Cirrus*.

**Tēne'smus**, *i*, m. (*Τείνω*, to bind together.) *Pathol.* A constant desire to go to stool, with great straining, but no discharge.

**Tēnontogrā'phia**, *α*, f. (*Τένων*, a tendon; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description (and delineation) of the tendons: tenonto'graphy.

**Tēnontōlō'gia**, *α*, f. (*Τένων*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of the tendons: tenonto'logy.

**Tēnōtō'mia**, *α*, f. (*Τένων*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The remedying of certain muscular contractions by subcutaneous cutting of the tendons of the muscles involved: teno'tomy.

**Te'nsio**, *ōnis*, f. (*Tendo*, to stretch.) The act or state of stretching or straining: te'nsion.

**Tēnsor**, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* An extender, or stretcher; applied to muscles.

**Tent.** (Same.) *Surg.* A roll of lint, or piece of prepared sponge for keeping open, or dilating sores, sinuses, etc. *Līnāmentum*, *i*, n.; *Pēnēcūlum*, *i*, n., or *us*, *i*, m.; *Tēnta*, *α*, f.

**Tent, Sponge.** See *Sponge Tent*.

**Tentācūlātus**, *a*, um. (*Tentācūlum*.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having the appearance of *tentacula*: tenta'culate.

**Tentācūlum**, *i*, n. (*Tento*, to feel often.) *Zoöl.* The fleshy, sometimes articulated organs (pl.) of the *Articulata Annulata*, being the principal organs of the sense of touch, etc.; a feeler: a te'ntacle.

**Tentōrium**, *ii*, n. (*Tendo*, to stretch.) *Anat.* The horizontal pro-

cess of the *Dura mater* between the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*.

**Tēnuicostātus**, *a*, um. (*Tēnuis*, slender; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having slender ribs: tennico'state.

**Tēnuiflōrus**, *a*, um. (*Tēnuis*; *flōs*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having slender flowers: tenniflo'rous.

**Tēnuifō'lius**, *a*, um. (*Tēnuis*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves, folioles, or divisions of leaves: tenuifo'lious.

**Tēnuisiliquātus**, *a*, um. (*Tēnuis*; *siliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having slender pods: tenuisili'quate.

**Ter-**. (*Thrice*.) *Chem.* A prefix to names of salts, denoting that three atoms of acid are combined with one of base.

**Terato'logy.** (*Τέρας*, a monster; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The study or consideration of monsters, or anomalies of organisation. *Tērātōlō'gia*, *α*, f.

**Te'reine.** (*Ter*, thrice.) *Bot.* The third which, according to some, covers the *nucleus*. *Tereīna*, *α*, f.

**Tērēbe'lla**, *α*, f. (Dim. *Tērebra*, a gimlet.) *Entomol.* A kind of instrument with which the posterior part of a great number of insects is provided, serving to pierce the *epidermis* of vegetables or the skin of animals, in order to deposit their eggs. *Surg.* An old name for the trepan.

**Tērēbī'nthīna**, *α*, f. (*Τερεβινθος*, the turpentine tree). *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E. D.) for *Balsamum Canadense*, obtained from several species of the pine-tree.

**Tērēbī'nthīna, Amēricāna.** *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for an oleo-resin from the *Pinus palustris*, and *P. taeda*.

**Tērēbī'nthīna Chī'a.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the *Chio*, *Chian*, or Cyprian turpentine.

**Tērēbī'nthīna Vē'nēta.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for Venice turpentine, obtained from *Pinus larix*.

**Tērēbī'nthīna Vulgāris.** *M. Med.* Common turpentine obtained from *Pinus sylvestris*.

**Tērēbī'nthīnæ O'leum.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) for the volatile oil, from various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

**Tērēbinthīnātus**, *a*, um. Hav-



ing, or of the nature of turpentine: terebīnthinate.

**Tērētīcau'lis**, *is, e.* (*Tēres*, fine, round; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a fine rounded stem: teretīca'u-line.

**Tērētīfō'lius**, *a, um.* (*Tēres*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves straight or linear: teretīfō'liate.

**Tergē'mīnus**, *a, um.* (*Ter*, thrice; *gēmīnus*, double.) *Bot.* Threetimes double: terge'mīnal.

**Tergispē'rmus**, *a, um.* (*Tergum*, the back; *σπέρμα*, seed.) *Bot.* Bearing reproductive corpuseles on the back of the leaves: tergispe'r-mous.

**Tēr'minal**. (*Termīno*, to end.) Belonging to the end; often applied substantively to the terminating syllable or syllables of a compound term, as *-ate* in Sulphate, *-ides* in *Conoides*.

**Termīno'logy**. (*Termīnus*, a term; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on, or the consideration of, a system of names or terms. *Termī-nōlō'gia*, *a, f.*

**Tēr'nary**. (*Ter*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the number three. *Ter-nārius*, *a, um.*

**Ternātus**, *a, um.* (*Ter*.) *Bot.* Composed of three: tēr'inate.

**Ternīfō'rus**, *a, um.* (*Ternus*, by threes; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed three by three: ternīfō'rous.

**Ternīfō'lius**, *a, um.* (*Ternus*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having verticillated leaves, three by three: ternīfō'lious.

**Ternispīnus**, *a, um.* (*Ternus*; *spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Bearing spines in threes: ternispī'nous.

**Tēr'ra**, *a, f.* (*Ἔρα*, earth; probably allied also to Heb. *ereṭs*.) *Chem.* An earth. See *Earth*. *Geog.*, *Geol.* The earth or land.

**Terra Japonica**. See *Catechu*.

**Tēr'ra Orellāna**. } The substance

**Tēr'ra Orleāna**. } annotto.

**Terra Ponderosa**. See *Baryta*.

**Tēr're Ō'leum**. A name for *Petroleum*.

**Terra'queous**, *a, um.* (*Terra*; *aqua*, water.) *Geog.* Pertaining to land and water: terra'queous.

**Terrēnus**, *a, um.* (*Terra*.) Be-

longing to the earth; terrestrial: tēr'rene.

**Tēr'reus**, *a, um.* (*Terra*.) *Chem.* Of the nature of earth; earthy: tēr'reous.

**Terri'genous**. (*Terra*; *γεννάω*, to generate.) *Chem.* Applied to metals which with oxygen form earths. *Terrī'gēnus*, *a, um.*

**Terrī'vōmus**, *a, um.* (*Terra*; *vōmo*, to vomit.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to hollow mountains, from the funnels in which a semi-liquid mud bubbles up, and quantities of dirt and stone are sent forth: terrī'vomous.

**Terrōsus**, *a, um.* (*Terra*; *terminal -ōsus*.) *Geol.* Having or full of earth: tēr'rous.

**Tertiānus**, *a, um.* (*Ter*, thrice.) *Pathol.* Applied to a kind of intermittent fever in which the intermission lasts about 48 hours, and thus the paroxysm returns every third day; a genus, *Ord. Febris*, *Cl. Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Tertiary**. (*Tertius*, third.) *Bot.*, *Geol.* Applied collectively to all soils found above the limestone, although they may not all be of the same age. *Tertiārius*, *a, um.*

**Tessellātus**, *a, um.* (*Tessera*, a square.) Having square figures; chequered: tē'ssellated.

**Tēssular**. (*Tessula*; *dim. tessera*.) *Crystall.* Applied to a system derived from the hexahedron.

**Test**. See *Reagent*.

**Tē'sta**, *a, f.* (A shell.) *Bot.* The covering or skin within which all the parts of a seed are contained; the spermatoderm. *Ichthyol.* The shell of a molluscous animal.

**Testāceīfō'rmis**. *is, e.* (*Testa*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a kind of shell: testa'ceiform.

**Testāceogrā'phia**, *a, f.* (*Testaceus*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Zoöl.* A description of the *Testacea*: testaceo'graphy.

**Testāceōlō'gia**, *a, f.* (*Testaceus*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on the *Testacea*: testaceo'logy.

**Testāceus**, *a, um.* (*Testa*.) Belonging to, or of the nature of a shell: testa'ceous.

**Testes Cē'rēbri**. *Anat.* The two inferior and posterior of the *Tubercula quadrigemina*. See *Didymia*.

**Testicle.** See *Testiculus*, *Testis*.

**Testicle, Inflamed.** } See *Or-*  
**Testicle, Swelled.** } *chitis*.

**Testi'culātus**, *a, um.* (*Testiculus*.)  
*Bot.* Having the appearance of  
 small testicles : testi'culate.

**Testi'cūlus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Testis*.)  
 A small testicle.

**Testis**, *is, m.* (A witness, because  
 evidence of virility.) *Anat.* The  
 testicle, a small oval body, two within  
 the *Scrotum*, and more immediately  
 covered by a strong white and dense  
 coat called *Tunica albuginea*.

**Testitis**, *idis, f.* (*Testis*; terminal  
*-itis*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Orchitis*.

**Testūdo**, *inis, f.* (*Testa*, because  
 covered with shell.) *Surg. Pathol.*  
 Applied to a melicerous tumour of  
 the scalp, supposed to be like a tor-  
 toise. *Zoöl.* A genus, Ord. *Chelonia*.  
 The tortoise.

**Teta'nic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to  
*tetanus*; also applied to a patient  
 affected with *tetanus* when in the  
 excited condition. *Tētā'nicus, a, um.*

**Tetanode.** (*Tētānus*; terminal  
*-ode*.) *Pathol.* Applied to a patient  
 affected with *tetanus*, when in the  
 state of *excitability*, or *unexcited*, as  
 distinguished from his being *excited*  
 or *tetanic*. M. Hall. *Tētānōdēs*, adj.

**Tetanoid.** (*Tētānus*; terminal  
*-idēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *tetanus*.  
*Tētānoīdes*, adj.

**Tētānus**, *i, m.* (*Τείνω*, to stretch.)  
*Pathol.* A disease in which there is  
 a spasmodic contraction of the mus-  
 cles of voluntary motion, with ten-  
 sion and rigidity of the parts affected;  
 spasm with rigidity. A genus, Ord.  
*Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's  
 Nosology.

**Tētānus Complētus.** *Pathol.*  
 A variety of *tetanus*, consisting in  
 the spasmodic and rigid contraction  
 of the greater number of the volun-  
 tary muscles, which thus antagonise  
 and counteract one another.

**Tētānus Emprosthō'tōnos.**  
*Pathol.* A term for a variety of  
*tetanus*, consisting in violent spas-  
 modic contraction of certain muscles,  
 so as to bend the body forwards.

**Tētānus Opisthō'tōnos.** *Pathol.*  
 A variety of *tetanus*, consisting in the  
 violent spasmodic contraction of cer-  
 tain muscles so as to bend the body  
 backwards.

**Tētānus Pleurōthō'tōnos.** *Pa-*  
*thol.* A variety of *tetanus*, consisting  
 in a violent spasmodic contraction of  
 certain muscles, so as to bend the  
 body to one side.

**Tētānus Tri'smus.** *Pathol.* A  
 variety of *tetanus*, consisting in spastic  
 rigidity of the muscles of the lower  
 jaw; locked jaw.

**Tetra-.** (*Τέτρα*, for *τέσσερα*,  
 four.) A prefix denoting the number  
 four.

**Tetrāca'nthus**, *a, um.* (*Τέτρα*;  
*ἄκανθα*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having  
 four spines : tetraca'nthous.

**Tetrāchō'tōmus**, *a, um.* (*Τέ-*  
*τραχα*, in four parts; *τέμνω*, to cut.)  
*Bot.* Cut or divided into fours : te-  
 tracho'tomous.

**Tetrādŷnā'mius**, *a, um.* (*Τέτρα*;  
*δύναμις*, power.) *Bot.* Having four  
 powers; applied to a Linn. Class  
 (pl. n.) : tetrady'namicus, or tetra-  
 dy'namous.

**Tetrāfō'liātus**, *a, um.* (*Τέτρα*;  
*φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having bi-  
 jugate leaves : tetrafo'liate.

**Tē'tragon.** (*Τέτρα*; *γωνία*, an  
 angle.) *Geom.* A figure of four  
 angles and sides; a square, or quad-  
 rangle. *Teträgōnum, i, u.*

**Tetra'gonal.** *Geom.* Belonging  
 to a tetragon. *Teträgōnus, a, um.*

**Teträgŷ'nius**, *a, um.* (*Τέτρα*;  
*γυνή*, a woman, the female.) *Bot.*  
 Having four pistils; applied to a  
 Linn. Ord. : tetragy'nious.

**Tetrāhē'dricus**, *a, um.* *Geom.*  
 Belonging to a tetrahedron : tetra-  
 he'drical.

**Tetrahe'dron.** (*Τέτρα*; *ἑδρα*, a  
 basis.) *Geom.* A solid figure con-  
 sisting of four equal sides. *Tetrā-*  
*hē'drum, i, n.*

**Tetra'ndrius**, *a, um.* (*Τέτρα*;  
*άνηρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Having four  
 stamens; applied to a Linn. Class  
 (pl. n.) : tetra'ndrious, or tetra'n-  
 drous.

**Tetrāphy'llus**, *a, um.* (*Τέτρα*;  
*φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having four  
 leaves : tetraphy'llous.

**Tetrā'pōdus**, *a, um.* (*Τέτρα*;  
*πούς*, a foot.) Having four feet :  
 tetra'podous.

**Tetra'ptērus**, *a, um.* (*Τέτρα*;  
*πτερόν*, a wing.) *Bot.* Having  
 four wings : tetra'pterous.

**Tetrāsēpālus**, *a, um.* (*Τέτρα*;



*sēpālus*.) *Bot.* Having four sepals: tetrase'palous.

**Tetraspe'rmatūs**, *a, um.* (τέτρα; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having four seeds: tetraspe'rmatous.

**Tetrastēmōnis**, *is, e.* (τέτρα; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having four stamens.

**Tetra'stichus**, *a, um.* (τέτρα; στίχος, a row.) *Bot.* Disposed in four rows: tetra'stichous.

**Tetrastylus**, *a, um.* (τέτρα; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Having four styles: tetrasty'lous.

**Tetter.** See *Psoriasis*.

**Tetter, Moist.** } *Pathol.*

**Tetter, Running.** } The affection *Impetigo*.

**Textifōrmis**, *is, e.* (*Textum*, a web; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a tissue or network: te'xtiform.

**Te'xture.** (*Texo*, to weave.) *Physiol.* Applied generally to the common organised substances of which the body is composed, viz., bone, muscular fibre, cellular tissue, etc. *Textūra*, *æ, f.*

**Thā'lāmiflōrus**, *a, um.* (Thālāmus; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the sexual organs attached to the receptacle: tha'lāmiflō'rous.

**Thālā'mium**, *ii, n.* (θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Term for sessile and spherical *apotheciae* placed in the substance of the *thallus* of certain lichens.

**Thālāmostēmōnis**, *is, e.* (Thālāmus; stāmen.) *Bot.* Having anthers or stamens proceeding from the *thalamus*.

**Thālāmus**, *i, m.* (θάλαμος, a bed.) *Anat.* Applied to a body of white substance at the base of each lateral ventricle of the brain, which in part gives origin to the optic nerve. *Bot.* A term for the *Receptaculum*.

**Thāla'ssileus**, *a, um.* (θάλασσα, the sea.) *Geol.* Applied to the *strata* of superior sediment, i.e., from the surface of the earth to the limestone exclusively: thala'ssic.

**Thālassiō'phŷtus**, *a, um.* (θάλασσα; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to the marine *Algæ* (pl. f.): thalassio'phytous.

**Thallogen.** *Bot.* A thallogenous plant.

**Thallō'gēnus**, *a, um.* (*Thallus*; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Producing *thalli*: thallo'genous.

**Thallō'phŷtum**, *i, n.* (*Thallus*; φυτόν, a shrub.) *Bot.* Same as *Thallogen*.

**Thā'llus**, *i, m.* (θάλλω, to be verdant.) *Bot.* An olive bud or green bough. Applied to the frond or foliage of a lichen, whether fibrous, leafy, or crustaceous.

**Thānātōdēs**, *adj.* (θάνατος, death; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of death; lethal: tha'natous.

**Thānātōidēs**, *adj.* (θάνατος; terminal -ιδēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling death: tha'natoid.

**The'a**, *æ, f.* (Derivation unascertained.) The tea shrub, of which there are several species: tea.

**The'a Nī'gra.** *Bot.* Black tea, or Bohea.

**Thebe'sii, Fōrāmīna.** *Anat.* Certain small orifices on the right auricle of the heart, first described by Thebesius.

**Thēca**, *æ, f.* (θήκη, from τίθημι, to place.) *Anat.* The investing membranous covering or sheath of the spinal cord and nerves. *Bot.* The urn of mosses. See *Sporangium*.

**Thēca Vertebrālis.** *Anat.* A prolongation of the *dura mater* lined by the arachnoid membrane, which is continued down and invests the spinal cord as far as the third lumbar *vertebra*, and sends off a tubular process to each of the spinal nerves.

**Thēcēphōrum**, *i, n.* (θήκη; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Gynaphorum*.

**Thēcōdus**, *ontis, m.* (θήκη; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* A covered or sheathed tooth.

**Thei'n.** (*Thea*, the tea plant.) *Chem.* A substance found in the tea shrub, assuming the form of beautiful crystals having a large amount of nitrogen in their composition; also found in coffee, and called *caffein*. *Theina*, *æ, f.*

**Thēlītis**, *idis, f.* (Θηλή, a nipple; terminal -itis.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nipples.

**Thenad.** *Anat.* Applied the same as *Thenal*, used adverbially.

**Thēnal.** (*Thēnar.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the palm of the hand; applied by Dr Barclay as meaning towards the palm of the hand.

**Thēnar,** *āris*, n. (Θέναρ.) *Anat.* The palm of the hand; also the sole of the foot.

**Theōmā'nia,** *æ*, f. (Θεός, God; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Religious madness or melancholy.

**Theōmānī'ācus,** *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Theomania*: theomaniacal.

**Thē'orem.** (Θεωρέω, to investigate accurately.) *Geom.* Something proposed to be demonstrated. *Theōrēma*, *ātis*, n.

**Thērāpe'ia,** *æ*, f. (Θεραπεύω, to heal.) *Med.* Synonymous with *Therapeutics*: also spelt *Therapia*.

**Therapeu'tic.** } (*Thērāpeutī-*  
**Therapeu'tical.** } *ca.*) *Med.* Belonging to therapeutics. *Thērāpeu'ticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Therapeu'tics.** (Θεραπεύω, to cure.) *Med.* That branch which treats of the application of remedies, and the means used for the cure of diseases. *Thērāpeu'tice*, *es*, f.; *Thērāpeu'tica*, *æ*, f.

**Thēri'āca,** *æ*, f. (Θήρ, a wild animal.) *Pharm.* An antidote to poisons, or the bites of venomous animals; also a term for molasses or treacle: the'riac.

**Thēriocā'tar'rhus,** *i*, m. (Θέρος, summer; *cātarrhus*.) *Pathol.* Summer catarrh, or hay-fever; hay-asthma.

**Thēriō'tōme.** } (Θηρίον, a  
**Thēriōtō'mia,** *æ*, f. } beast; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Same as *Zoōtomia*; dissection of the lower animals: therio'tomy.

**Thermālis,** *is*, *e*. (Θερμή, heat.) Belonging to warmth or heat, or to hot springs: the'rmal.

**Thermo-** (Θερμή.) A prefix indicating relation to, or connection with, heat or warmth.

**Thermōgē'nium,** *ii*, n. (Θερμή; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* The principle or origin of the formation of heat: the'rmogen.

**Thermōlo'gia,** *æ*, f. (Θερμή; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* A treatise on heat: thermo'logy.

**Thermo'meter.** (Θερμή; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An

instrument for measuring, or ascertaining the degree of temperature of the air. *Thermō'mētrum*, *i*, n.

**Thermo'meter, Differēntial.** *Nat. Philos.* That which indicates the difference of temperature between two portions of air.

**Thermoscō'pium,** *ii*, n. (Θερμή; σκοπέω, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring the difference of temperature: a the'rmoscope.

**Thigh.** See *Femur*, *Femen*.

**Thigh-bone.** *Anat.* The *os femoris*.

**Thirst.** (Sax. *Thurst*.) *Physiol.* An internal sensation of a desire to drink, consisting in dryness, heat and constriction in the back of the mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, and, in extreme cases, the stomach; all, however, modified by circumstances and individuals. *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the thirst, in which it is excessive or deficient, and the signs of its existence are proportionately exaggerated, or altogether absent. *Sitis*, *is*, f. See *Dipsosis*, *Polydipsia*.

**Thora'cic.** *Anat.* Belonging to the thorax. *Thōrācicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Thora'cic Duct.** *Anat.* The principal trunk of the absorbent vessels lying upon the dorsal *vertebræ*. *Ductus Thōrācicus*.

**Thōrācōcentēsis,** *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thōrax*; κέντησις, a pricking.) *Surg.* A piercing of the *thorax*, as in the operation for *empyema*.

**Thōrācō'dŷne,** *es*, f. } (*Thōrax*;  
**Thōrācōdŷ'nia,** *æ*, f. } ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the chest: *thora'codyny*.

**Thōrācōmy'ōdŷ'nia,** *æ*, f. (*Thōrax*; μυῶδŷ'nia, pain of a muscle.) *Pathol.* Muscular pain of the chest: *thora'comy'odyny*.

**Thōrācostēnōsis,** *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thōrax*; στείνω, to straiten.) *Med.* Coarctation, or contraction of the chest.

**Thōrax,** *ācis*, f. (Θώραξ.) *Anat.* The chest, or that part of the body between the neck and diaphragm. *Entomol.* The trunk, or intermediate portion of the body of insects which bears the legs.

**Thorn.** See *Spina*.



**Thorn-apple.** See *Datura stramonium*.

**Thorn, Egyptian.** *Bot.* The *Acacia vera*.

**Thread.** See *Filamen*, *Filum*.

**Thread-like.** See *Filiformis*.

**Three-cornered.** See *Triangularis*, *Trigonal*, *Triquetrus*.

**Three-fibred.** See *Trinervis*.

**Three-leaved.** See *Trifoliatus*, *Triphyllus*.

**Three-lobed.** See *Trilobatus*, *Trilobus*.

**Three-nerved.** } See *Trinervis*,

**Three-ribbed.** } *Triplinervis*.

**Three-seeded.** See *Trispermatous*.

**Three-sided.** See *Three-cornered*.

**Three-winged.** See *Tripinnatus*, *Tripterus*.

**Threpsōlōgia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Threpsis*, nutrition; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of nutrition: threpsology.

**Thridach.** (Θρίδαξ, the lettuce.) *M. Med.* The substance *Lactucarium*. *Thridacium*, *ii*, *n*.

**Throat.** See *Gula*, *Guttur*, *Jugulum*.

**Thrombōdēs**, *adj.* (*Thrombus*; terminal-ōdēs.) *Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *thrombi*: thro'mbous.

**Thromboīdēs**, *adj.* (*Thrombus*; terminal-īdēs.) *Surg. Pathol.* Resembling a *thrombus*: thro'mboid.

**Thrombōsis.** *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *thrombus*.

**Thro'mbus**, *i*, *m*. (Θρόμβος, a clot of blood.) *Surg. Pathol.* A small tumour of extravasated blood after bleeding or contusion.

**Thrush.** *Pathol.* Popular term for *aphthæ* on the tongue, lining membrane of the mouth, fauces, etc., of infants. See *Aphtha*.

**Thumb.** (Sax. *Thuma*.) *Anat.* The first, or greatest of the fingers, also of the toes; in the latter, the great toe. *Ornithol.* A small bone of the *hand*, or third portion of the anterior extremity; also, the shortest toe, which has only two phalanges. *Zoöl.* The first finger of the forefoot of certain *Reptilia*. *Pollex*, *icis*, *m*.

**Thunderbolt.** *Geol.* The *Belonites*.

**Thursifērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Thus*;

*fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing incense: thuriferous.

**Thus**, *uris*, *n*. (Θύω, to sacrifice.) *M. Med.* The *Olibanum*, or true frankincense, obtained from the *Boswellia serrata*. Pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for turpentine exuded from the bark of *Abies excelsa* and *Pinus palustris*, and hardened by exposure to the air.

**Thymic.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *Thymus* gland. *Thymicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Thymiflorus**, *a*, *um*. (*Thymus*; flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like those of thyme: thymiflorous.

**Thymitis**, *idis*, *f*. (*Thymus*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *thymus* gland.

**Thymus**, *i*, *m*. (Θύω, to sacrifice.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Thyme. *Anat.* The *thymus* gland.

**Thymus Gland.** *Anat.* Situated in the neck of the *fœtus*, disappearing after birth as a gland.

**Thyreō.** Same as *Thyro-*.

**Thyreōcēle**, *es*, *f*. (Θυρεός, an oblong shield; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of the thyroid gland. See *Thyreoncus*, *Thyrocophyma*.

**Thyreōneus**, *i*, *m*. (Θυρεός; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of the thyroid gland. Same as *Thyreoceles*.

**Thyreōphyma**, *ātis*, *n*. (Θυρεός; φύμα, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* An enlargement of the thyroid gland. Similar to *Thyreoceles*.

**Thyro-**. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the thyroid cartilage.

**Thyrohy'al.** (*Thyro-*; *hyoīdes os*, the hyoid bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Owen to the homologues of the lateral lingual bone, or larger horn of the hyoid bone. *Thyrohyālis*, *is*, *c*.

**Thyroid.** (Θυρεός, a shield; terminal-īdēs.) Resembling a shield. *Thyroīdēs*, *adj.* See *Scutiform*.

**Thyroid Ca'rtilage.** *Anat.* The largest of the cartilages of the larynx, forming the *Pomum Adami*.

**Thyroid Gland.** *Anat.* Situated on the cricoid cartilage, *trachea*, and horns of the thyroid cartilage.

**Thyrifērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Thyrus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing *thyrsi*: thyriferous.

**Thyrsiflorus**, *a, um.* (*Thyrsus*; *flor*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in *thyrsi*: thyrsiflorous.

**Thyrsus**, *i, m.* (Θυρσός.) *Bot.* A sprout, or spike like a pine cone.

**Tibia**, *æ, f.* (A pipe.) *Anat.* The largest bone of the leg; the shin-bone.

**Tibiad.** *Anat.* Applied the same as *Tibial*, used adverbially.

**Tibiae'us.** Same as *Tibialis*.

**Tibial.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *tibia*. Applied by Dr Barclay, as meaning towards the *tibia*. *Tibiālis*, *is, e.*

**Tic Douloureux.** (Fr.) *Pathol.* Severe pain affecting the nerves of the face, especially the *infra-orbitary* branches of the fifth pair.

**Tick.** The genus *Acarus*.

**Tick, Domestie.** The *Acarus domesticus*.

**Tick, Itch.** The *Acarus scabiei*.

**Tigella**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Tignum*, a rafter.) *Bot.* That part of the embryo which unites the radicle to the cotyledon.

**Tigellātus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Supplied with a *tigella*: tigelate.

**Tiglii, Grāna.** *Bot.* The seeds of the *Croton tiglium*.

**Tiglium**, *iī, n.* *M. Med.* Specific name of the *Croton tiglium*.

**Tiled.** See *Imbricatus*.

**Tin.** (Dan.) *Chem.* A comparatively rare, yellowish white metal, harder than lead, and very malleable, though not very tenacious. *Stānnum*, *i, n.*

**Tīnea**, *æ, f.* (As if *Tincta*, dyed; from its colour.) *Anat.*, *Ichthyol.* The tench fish. See *Os Tīncæ*.

**Tinct.** *Pharm.* For *Tinctura*, a tincture.

**Tinctūra**, *æ, f.* (*Tingo*, to dye.) *Pharm.* A solution, or extract of any substance in, or by means of spirit of wine: a tincture.

**Tīnea**, *æ, f.* (*Tēneo*, to continue.) *Pathol.* Scaldhead; a genus, *Ord. Diapylses*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Favus*, *Porrigio*.

**Tinnītus**, *ūs, m.* (*Tinnio*, to ring.) A ringing, or tinkling.

**Tinnītus Aurium.** *Pathol.* Ringing in the ears, a symptom in many kinds and states of disease.

**Tisane.** (Πτισάνη, barley water.) *Med.* A decoction, or infusion of

slightly medicinal substances, much employed in France. See *Ptisan*.

**Ti'ssue.** (Fr. *Tissu*.) *Anat.* Applied to the different animal textures. See *Membrana*, *Texture*.

**Tituba'tion.** (*Titūbo*, to stagger.) *Pathol.* A staggering, or stumbling gait, dependent on disease of the spinal system. *Titūbatio*, *ōnis, f.*

**Toad-stone.** See *Batrachites*.

**Toba'eco.** The *Nicotiana tabacum*.

**Toba'eco Virgī'nian.** *M. Med.* The *Nicotiana tabacum*.

**Toco'logy.** (*Tókos*, child-birth; λόγος, a discourse.) *Obstet.* The doctrine or consideration of parturition, and the interference necessary. *Tōcōlō'gia*, *æ, f.*

**Toe.** See *Digitus Pedis*.

**Toffānia A'qua.** *Pharm.* The poison *Aquetta*; from the woman Toffana or Tophana, who prepared it.

**Toise.** A Fr. measure equal to six feet English, or two yards.

**Tōlu'fera**, *æ, f.* (*Tōlu*; *fēro*, to bear.) A Linn. genus, *Cl. Decandria*, *Ord. Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

**Tōlu'fēra Ba'lsāmum.** *M. Med.* The tree which affords *Balsamum Tolutanum*.

**Tōlu'fērus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Bearing Tolu balsam: toluiferous.

**Tōmentōsus**, *a, um.* (*Tōmentum*; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Covered with a whitish down like wool; tomentous, or tomentose.

**Tōme'ntum**, *i, n.* (Τομή, a small cutting.) A flock of wool. *Anat.* Certain small vessels appearing like wool on the surface of the brain. *Bot.* A species of pubescence woolly or downy, covering the surface of certain plants.

**Tōmen'tum Cē'rēbri.** *Anat.* The small vessels on the inside of the *Pia mater*, penetrating the cortical substance of the brain, which when detached from it have a somewhat woolly or flocky appearance.

**Tōmōmā'nia**, *æ, f.* (Τέμνω, to cut; μανία, madness.) *Surg.* The cutting mania of certain surgeons, or the rage for using the knife in operations.

**Tongue.** (Sax. *Tunge*.) *Anat.* The chief organ of taste, and of speech. *Glōssa*, *æ, f.*; *Lingua*, *æ, f.*



**Tongue-shaped.** See *Lingui-formis*, *Lingulatus*.

**Tongue-tied.** *Surg.* See *Angioglossum*.

**To'nic.** (Τείνω, to draw.) *Pathol.* Applied to rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, termed tonic spasm. *Pharm.* Increasing the tone of muscular fibre. *To'nicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Tonic Power.** See *Irritability*.

**Toni'city.** (Τείνω, to stretch.) *Physiol.* The quality of muscular fibre in a state of action. *Toni'citas*, *ātis*, *f*.

**To'nsil.** (Unascertained.) *Anat.* A small oval, almond-shaped gland in the recess between the pillars or arches of the fauces. *Tonsi'lla*, *cē*, *f*.

**Tonsillitis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Tonsilla*, terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils, a species of sore throat.

**Tooth.** See *Dens*, *Teeth*.

**Tooth-ache.** See *Odontagra*, *Odontalgia*.

**Tooth-rash.** *Pathol.* The disease *Strophulus confertus*.

**Toothed.** See *Dentatus*, *Serrulatus*.

**Tophāceus**, *a*, *um*. (*Tophus*, a sand-stone.) Of a sandy, or hard, gritty nature : tophā'ceous.

**Tophus**, *i*, *m*. (Heb. *Toph*.) *Chem.* A hard calcareous matter, which subsides and accretes in vessels in which water is boiled. *Med.* The concreted matter in the joints of the gouty ; also, in the kidneys and bladder ; also, the tartar on the teeth. *Surg.* A swelling particularly affecting a bone, or the *periosteum* : a toph.

**To'pical.** (Τόπος, a place.) *Med.* Pertaining to a particular part or situation of the body. *To'pīcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Localis*.

**Tōpogrā'phia**, *cē*, *f*. (Τόπος ; γράφω, to write.) A description or history of places : topo'graphy.

**To'reūlar**, *āris*, *n*. (*Torqueo*, to torture.) A wine-press. *Surg.* Applied to the tourniquet. See *Herophili Torcular*, *Tourniquet*.

**Tormen**, *īnis*, *n*. } (*Torquco*.)

**Tormen'tum**, *i*, *n*. } *Pathol.* A racking pain ; applied to ileac passion from its severity : to'rment.

**Tormentī'lla**, *cē*, *f*. (*Tormen-*

*tum*.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the rhizome of the *Potentilla tormentilla*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*.

**Tormentī'lla Ere'cta.** *M. Med.* Former name for *Potentilla tormentilla*.

**To'rmīna.** (Pl. of *Tormen*.) *Pathol.* Severe griping or wringing pains in the bowels.

**Tormīnālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Tormen*.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *tormina* : to'rminial.

**Tōrōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Tōrus*.) *Bot.* Applied to a swelling of a part ; brawny : to'rose.

**To'rpīdus**, *a*, *um*. (*Torpeo*, to be numbed.) *Med.* In a state of torpor or numbness : to'rpīd.

**To'rpōr**, *ōris*, *m*. (*Torpeo*.) *Med.* Deficient sensation ; numbness ; torpidity : to'rpōr.

**Torrēfa'ctio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Torridus* ; *fācio*, to make.) The act of drying or roasting : torrefa'ction.

**Torricellian Va'cuum.** (*Torricelli*, inventor of the mercurial barometer.) *Nat. Philos.* The space left in a long tube closed at one end and filled with mercury, when inverted in the same fluid which still remains in the tube to the height of 30 inches, thus leaving a *vacuum*.

**To'rrid.** (*Torreo*, to burn.) Parched, burned, scorched. *To'rrīdus*, *a*, *um*.

**To'rrid Zone.** *Astron.*, *Geog.* All that space between the Tropics ; so called from the scorching heat which prevails there.

**To'rsio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Torqueo*, to twist.) A twisting : to'rsion. *Surg.* Torsion of the arteries, an expedient resorted to for arresting or preventing hemorrhage.

**Tortico'llis**, *is*, *m*. (*Torqueo* ; *collum*, the neck.) *Pathol.* The muscular affection wry-neck.

**To'rtīpes**, *pēdis*, *adj*. (*Tortus*, twisted ; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or pedicle much twisted : to'rtipede.

**Tortuālis**, *is*, *e*. (*Torqueo*.) *Pathol.* Tormented : suffering ; applied to the cadaverous countenance of the sick : to'rtual.

**Tortuōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Torqueo* ;

terminal -*ōsus*.) *Nat. Hist.* Winded; twisted: to'rtuous.

**Tōrūlōsus**, *a, um.* (*Tōrūlus*.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Swelled, or bulged out in a slight degree here and there, like knotted cord: to'rulous.

**Tōrūlus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Tōrus*.) *Entomol.* The cavity in which is implanted the base of each *antenna*.

**Tōrus**, *i, m.* (A bed, or bolster.) *Anat.* The brawn, or thick part of the arm, or leg. *Bot.* The receptacle.

**Touch**. (Fr. *Toucher*, to touch.) *Obstet.* Examination of the womb, or mouth and neck of the womb, by introducing one or two fingers *per vaginam*. *Physiol.* That sense by which we know the physical properties of bodies. *Tactus*, *ūs, m.*

**Touch-me-not**. The disease *Noli me tangere*.

**Touher**. (Fr. verb, to touch.) *Obstet.* Uterine examination with the fingers *per vaginam*.

**Tourniquet**. (Fr. *Tourner*, to turn.) *Surg.* An instrument, or appliance for compressing the principal blood-vessels, to prevent hemorrhage in amputations, wounds, etc.

**Toxæ'mia**, *æ, f.* (*Τοξικὸν*, a poison; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* A contaminated state of the blood; poisoned blood: toxemy.

**Toxicōdē'ndrum**, *i, n.* (*Τοξικὸν*; *δένδρον*, a tree.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (D. and U.S.A.) for the leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron*.

**Toxicōdermītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Toxicum*; *derma*, the skin; terminal *ītis*.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the skin through contact with some acrid poison. Should be *Toxicodermatitis*.

**Toxicōhæ'mia**. Same as *Toxæmia*.

**Toxicō'logy**. (*Τοξικὸν*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of poisons, their nature and effects. *Toxicōlō'gia*, *æ, f.*

**Toxīfērus**, *a, um.* (*Toxicum*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing poison: toxīferous.

**Toxophy'llus**, *a, um.* (*Τόξον*, a bow and arrows; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves like arrows: toxophyllous.

**Trāchēa**, *æ, f.* (*Τραχεῖα*.) *Anat.* The cartilaginous and membranous canal in front of the *œsophagus*, ex-

tending from the larynx to the lungs, to and from which it conveys the air; the windpipe.

**Trachē'al**. *Anat.* Belonging to the *trachea*. *Trāchēālis*, *is, e.*

**Trāchēārius**, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Having *tracheæ*: trachea'rious.

**Trācheītis**, *īdis, f.* (*Trāchēa*; terminal -*ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *trachea*; another name for *Croup*.

**Trāchēlāgra**, *æ, f.* (*Τράχηλος*, the neck; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout, or rather rheumatism in the neck.

**Trāchēlī'smus**, *i, m.* (*Τράχηλος*; terminal -*ismus*.) *Pathol.* A bending back of the neck. Proposed by M. Hall as designating the first symptoms of *Epilepsy*, consisting in contraction of the muscles of the neck, the consequent distension of the veins, causing cerebral congestion: trachelism.

**Trachelitis**. See *Tracheitis*.

**Trāchēlo-**. (*Τράχηλος*.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the neck, or the throat.

**Trāchē'nchŷma**, *ātis, n.* (*Trāchēa*; *ἐγχυμα*, tissue.) *Bot.* Tissue formed of spiral tubes or vessels like *tracheæ*.

**Trāchēo-**. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *trachea*.

**Trachē'otome**. (*Trāchēa*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* A new instrument for performing tracheotomy. *Trāchēō'tōmus*, *i, m.*

**Trachē'otomy**. (Same.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into or opening the *trachea*. *Trāchēō'tō'mia*, *æ, f.* See *Bronchotomy*.

**Trāchōma**, *ātis, n.* (*Τραχὺς*, rough.) *Pathol.* Roughness on the internal surface of the eyelid, causing violent *Ophthalmia* and severe pain on moving the eyelid. See *Trachysma*.

**Trāchŷca'rpūs**, *a, um.* (*Τραχὺς*; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having rough fruit: trachycarpous.

**Trāchŷphōnīa**, *æ, f.* (*Τραχὺς*; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Physiol.* Roughness of the voice.

**Trāchŷphy'llus**, *a, um.* (*Τραχὺς*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rough leaves: trachyphy'llons.

**Trāchy'sma**. Same as *Trachoma*.



**Trāchyspe'rmus**, *a, um.* (Τραχύς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having rough fruits: trachyspe'rmous.

**Trāchysta'chyus**, *a, um.* (Τραχύς; στάχυς, an ear.) *Bot.* Having spikes rough with hairs: trachysta'chyous.

**Trāchỹ'ticus**, *a, um.* (Τραχύτης, roughness.) *Geol.* Applied to a group of plutonic earths having a rough appearance.

**Trāchỹtō'phỹtum**, *i, m.* (Τραχύτης; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* A plant having leaves rough to the touch: a trachỹtophyte.

**Trac'tus O'pticus.** *Anat.* The circular tract, or course of the optic nerve from its origin round the *Crus cerebri*.

**Trāgāca'ntha**, *æ, f.* (Τράγος, a goat; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the concrete juice of the *Astragalus verus*: tra'gacanth.

**Tragacanthi'n.** *Chem.* A substance found to compose the whole of gum tragacanth; also, but incorrectly, called *Adraganthin*.

**Trā'gicus**, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *tragus*.

**Trā'gus**, *i, m.* (Τράγος, a goat.) *Anat.* The small cartilaginous eminence of the external ear. See *Antilobium*.

**Trailing.** See *Procumbens*.

**Trance.** (Fr. *Transe*, agony.) *Pathol.* A rapture, or transport of mind; ecstasy. See *Catalepsia*.

**Transcende'ntal.** (Trans, beyond; scando, to climb.) That which goes beyond the results of actual experience. *Transcendentālis, is, e.*

**Transformation.** (Trans; formo, to make.) *Pathol.* A morbid change in a part, consisting in the conversion of its texture into one of a different kind, as of the soft parts into bone or cartilage. *Transformatio, ōnis, f.*

**Transfu'sion.** (Transfundo, to pour from one vessel into another.) *Surg.* The introducing of blood taken from the veins of one living animal into those of another; also the introduction of other fluids than blood. *Transfusio, ōnis, f.*

**Transit.** (Transeō, to pass over.) *Astron.* The passing of a planet by,

or over a fixed star, or the sun's disc; or the moon's passing by, or covering any other planet.

**Translu'cid.** (Trans; lūceo, to shine.) *Nat. Philos.* Penetrable by luminous rays, but too slightly to allow of perceiving objects, even confusedly. *Translucidus, a, um.*

**Transpa'rent.** (Transpāreo, to appear through.) *Nat. Philos.* Allowing not only the passage of the rays of light, but vision of outward objects: dia'phanous. *Transpārens, entis, part.*

**Transpiration.** (Trans; spīro, to breathe.) *Physiol.* The emission of vapour through the skin, or insensible perspiration. *Transpiratio, ōnis, f.*

**Transuda'tion.** (Trans; sūdo, to sweat.) *Pathol.* The passing or oozing of blood, or other fluid, unaltered through the pores of the skin, or membranes; and, so, distinguished from *perspiration*, which implies that the perspired fluid is secreted from the blood. *Transudatio, ōnis, f.*

**Transversālis, is, e.** (Trans-vertō, to turn aside.) *Anat.* Directed crosswise; transverse: transversal.

**Transverse Su'ture.** *Anat.* That which passes across the face, joining the bones of the skull to those of the face.

**Transversus, a, um.** (Trans-vertō, to turn aside.) *Anat.* Placed athwart, or crosswise; transverse: applied to muscles.

**Trap.** (Swed. *Trappa*, a stair.) *Geol.* Applied to certain volcanic rocks, formed in large tabular masses, one upon another.

**Trāpezifō'lius, a, um.** (Τράπεζα, a square table; fōlium, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rhomboid leaves: trapezifo'lious.

**Trape'ziform.** (Trāpezium; forma, resemblance.) Having the form of a trapezium. *Trāpezifōrmis, is, e.*

**Trāpezium, ii, n.** (Τραπεζίον.) *Anat.* The first bone of the second row of the *Carpus*. *Geom.* A four-sided figure different from a parallelogram, square, or rhombus.

**Trāpezius, a, um.** Belonging to a trapezium. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the posterior part of the neck and back; also termed *Cucullaris*.

**Trápezoidēs**, adj. (Τράπεζα; terminal-*idēs*.) Resembling a *trapezium*: *trápezoid*.

**Trauma'tic**. (Τραῦμα, a wound.) *Surg.* Belonging to a wound; *vulnery*. *Traumáticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Traumōtýphus**, *i*, *m*. (Τραῦμα, a wound; *týphus*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Eisenmann's term for *hospital gangrene*.

**Trea'cle**. (Fr. *Thériaque*.) *M. Med.* The *Sacchari fœx*.

**Trec-like**. See *Arboreus*, *Dendroides*.

**Tre'foil**. } (*Tres*, three;  
**Tre'foil, Marsh.** } *fōlium*, a  
**Tre'foil, Water.** } leaf.) *M. Med.* The *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buck bean.

**Trembles**. *Pathol.* Popular term for *mercurial tremor*.

**Trémens**, *tis*, part. (*Trëmo*, to tremble.) *Pathol.* Shaking; trembling. See *Delirium Tremens*.

**Trëmor**, *ōris*, *m*. (*Trëmo*.) *Med.* An involuntary trembling: *trë'mor*.

**Trepa'n**. (Τρύπανον, a piercer.) *Surg.* An instrument by which *trepanning* is performed, or a circular portion of bone removed from the skull. *Trë'pānum*, *i*, *n*. See *Terebella*.

**Trëpānātio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Trëpānum*.) *Surg.* Operating with the *trepan*; *trepanā'tion*.

**Trephine**. (Τρέπω, to turn often.) *Surg.* The more modern instrument for perforating, or removing a circular piece of bone from the skull. *Trë'phīna*, *æ*, *f*.

**Tri-**. (Τρεῖς, or *tres*, three.) A prefix denoting the number three.

**Triāca'nthus**, *a*, *um*. (Τρεῖς, three; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having spines disposed in threes: *tria-ca'nthus*.

**Triāde'lphus**, *a*, *um*. (Τρεῖς; ἄδελφος, a brother.) *Bot.* Presenting three *androphora*, each having many anthers: *triāde'lphous*.

**Triāndrius**, *a*, *um*. (Τρεῖς; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having three stamens; applied to a Linn. Class (pl. n.) *tria'ndrious*, or *tria'ndrous*.

**Triānthus**, *a*, *um*. (*Tri-*; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, the peduncles of which bear three flowers: *tria'nthus*.

**Triā'ssicus**, *a*, *um*. (Τριάς, a triad.) *Geol.* Applied to the upper

new red sandstone, because composed of three divisions: *tria'ssic*.

**Triba'sic**. (*Tri-*; βάσις, a base.) *Chem.* Having three bases; as salts formed of citric, cyanic, and other acids. *Tribā'sicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Tricapsūlāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Tri-*; capsūla.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits formed by the union of three capsules: *trica'psular*.

**Trica'rpus**, *a*, *um*. (*Tri-*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit composed of three carpels: *trica'rpous*.

**Tricë'phālus**, *a*, *um*. (*Tri-*; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to a fruit coming from an ovary that has three organic heads: *trice'phalous*.

**Tricëps**, ἱπίτις, adj. (*Tri-*; cäput, the head.) *Anat.* Having three heads; applied to certain muscles having three origins.

**Tricha'nthus**, *a*, *um*. (Θρίξ, the hair; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having capillary flowers: *tricha'nthous*.

**Trí'chia**, *æ*, *f*. } (Θρίξ.) *Pa-*  
**Tríchi'āsis**, *is*, *f*. } *thol.* A dis-  
ease in which the eyelashes are turned in towards the eyeball.

**Tríchi'smus**, *i*, *m*. (Θρίξ.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fracture like a hair, and scarcely perceptible: a *trí'chism*.

**Tríchocālŷcīnus**, *a*, *um*. (Θρίξ; καλὺξ, a calyx.) *Bot.* Having the calyx covered with hair: *trí'choca'ly-cine*.

**Tríchoca'rpus**, *a*, *um*. (Θρίξ; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit: *trichoca'rpous*.

**Tríchocau'lus**, *a*, *um*. (Θρίξ; καύλος, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a hairy stem: *trichocau'lous*.

**Tríchoīdēs**, adj. (Θρίξ, hair; terminal-*idēs*.) Resembling hair; *trí'choid*.

**Trícho'logy**. (Θρίξ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the hair. *Tríchōlō'gia*, *æ*, *f*.

**Tríchōma**, ātis, *n*. (Θρίξ.) *Pa-thol.* *Plīca*, or plaited hair; also termed *Trichia* and *Trichiāsis*. A genus, Ord. *Impetigines*, Cl. *Cachexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Tríchōphōrus**, *i*, *m*. (Θρίξ; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* The filamentous base of mushrooms, when the



filaments, by their agglutination, form a kind of membrane: a tri'chophore.

**Trichōphy'llus**, *a, um.* (Θρίξ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hairy leaves: trichophy'llous.

**Trichōpōdus**, *a, um.* (Θρίξ; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having hairy feet or petioles: trichōpodous.

**Trichostēmon**, *ōnis, adj.* (Θρίξ; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having hairy stamens: trichoste'monine.

**Trichō'tomous**. (Τρίχα, three-fold; τέμνω, to cut.) *Nat. Hist.* Divided into threes. *Trichō'tōmus*, *a, um.*

**Trichroi'smus**, *i, m.* (*Tri-*; χροά, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* The phenomenon of a body seeming to be of three different colours, according to the way in which the luminous rays traverse it: tri'chroism.

**Trichūris**, *īdis, f.* (Θρίξ, a hair.) *Zoöl.* The long hair-worm.

**Trico'ccous**. (*Tri-*; κόκκος, a grain.) *Bot.* Having three seeds or grains. *Trico'ccus*, *a, um.*

**Tricu'spid**. (*Tri-*; *cuspis*, a point.) Having three points. *Anat.* Applied to the right auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart. *Tricu'spis*, *īdis, adj.*

**Tricu'spidate**. (Same.) *Bot.* Having three points. *Tricuspidatus*, *a, um.*

**Triencē'phālus**, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) *Physiol.* Applied to a Class of monsters deprived of three organs of sense—smell, hearing, and sight.

**Trifa'cial**. (*Tri-*; *facies*, the face.) *Anat.* Applied to the fifth pair of nerves, their three divisions being distributed on the face. *Trifā-cialis, is, e.*

**Trif'idus**, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; *findo*, to cleave.) Having three clefts or separations: tri'fid.

**Trifōliātus**, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having three leaves: trifoliate.

**Trigēmīnus**, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; *gēminus*, double.) *Anat.* Applied to the fifth pair of nerves (pl. m.) which divide into three branches.

**Tri'gon**. (Τρεῖς, three; γωνία, an angle.) *Anat.* See *Trigone*. *Geom.* A figure of three equal angles; a triangle. *Trigōnum, i, n.*

**Trigo'nal**. *Geom.* Belonging to a trigon or triangle. *Trigōnus, a, um.*

**Tri'gone**. (*Trigōnum*.) *Anat.* The small triangular space on the lining membrane of the bladder, denoted by imaginary lines from the orifice of the *urethra* to and between the orifices of the ureters. *Trigōnus, i, m.*

**Trigōnōca'rpus**, *a, um.* (*Trigōnus*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having trigonal fruit: trigonoca'rpous.

**Trigonome'trical**. Belonging to trigonometry. *Trigōnōmē'tricus, a, um.*

**Trigono'metry**. (Τρίγωνον, a triangle; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geom.* That art by which, having given three parts of a triangle (except the three angles), the rest are determined. *Trigōnōmē'tria, a, f.*

**Trigŷ'nus**, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having three pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): trigŷ'nious.

**Trihe'dricus**, *a, um.* } (*Tri-*; ἑδρα, a base.)  
**Trihe'drus**, *a, um.* } Having three bases or faces; trihe'drical: trihe'drous.

**Trihīlātus**, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; hīlum, the scar of a seed.) *Bot.* Having three hīla; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) in Linnæus' *Fragments* of a *Nat. Meth.*

**Trilabe**. (*Tri-*; λαβεῖν, to lay hold on often.) *Surg.* An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder through the *urethra*.

**Triœ'cius**, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; οἶκος, a house.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.) containing plants, of which one bears hermaphrodite, another male, a third female flowers: triœ'cious.

**Triphy'llus**, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having three leaves: triphy'llous.

**Triplinc'rvīs**, *is, c.* (*Triplus*, triple; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Triple-nerved; triple-ribbed: triplinc'rvine.

**Triplō'pia**, *a, f.* (Τρεῖς, three; ὁπτομαι, to see.) *Pathol.* Disordered vision in which objects are tripled. See *Visus Triplex*.

**Tri'quētrus**, *a, um.* (*Triquētra*, a triangle.) Triangular: tri'quetrous.

**Tris-**. (Τρεῖς, three.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting that one atom of acid is combined with three of base.

**Trisal**, *ālis*, m. *Chem.* A salt containing three times as much acid to the same quantity of base, or three times as much base to the same quantity of acid, as the corresponding neutral salt.

**Tri'smus**, *i*, m. (Τρίζω, to gnash.) *Pathol.* Locked-jaw or locked-jaw. See *Tetanus Trismus*.

**Tri'smus Nasce'ntium**. *Pathol.* Locked-jaw of infants, occurring usually within two weeks from their birth.

**Tri'smus Traumā'ticus**. *Pathol.* Traumatic locked-jaw, from cold or a wound.

**Trispla'nehnia**, *æ*, f. *Pathol.* Pinel's term for an affection of the trisplanehnie or great sympathetic nerve; applied to Oriental cholera.

**Trispla'nehnīcus**, *a, um*. (Tri-; σπλάγχχον, a *viscus*.) *Anat.* Applied to the sympathetic nerve, because it is connected with the *viscera* of the three great cavities of the body: trispla'nehnīe.

**Triticī'n**. *Chem.* The gluten of wheat. *Trīticīna*, *æ*, f.

**Trī'ticum**, *i*, n. (Těro, to thresh from the husk.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Gramineæ*.

**Trī'ticum Œstivum**. *M. Med.* The wheat plant. (Pharm. D.)

**Trī'ticum Vulgāre**. *M. Med.* The wheat plant. (Pharm. L.)

**Trīto'xide**. (Tri-; oxȳdum, an oxide.) *Chem.* Applied to substances susceptible of several stages of oxidation, to express the third stage. *Trīto'oxȳdum*, *i*, n.

**Trī'tūrā'tio**, *ōnis*, f. (Těro, to crumble in pieces.) The process of reducing solid bodies to powder by continued rubbing: tritura'tion.

**Tri'vial**. (*Trivium*, a place where three ways meet, and so, common.) *Bot.* Used synonymously with *specific*, and added to the generic name to distinguish the particular species, as *Rosa*, a genus whose trivial names are *Canina*, *Centifolia*, *Gallica*, etc. *Trīviālis*, *is*, e.

**Trocar**. (*Trois quart*; three-quarters, from its three-sided point.) *Surg.* A sharp-pointed instrument used in the operation of tapping, or *Paracentesis*.

**Troch**, or **Troche**. See *Trochiscus*.

**Trōcha'nter**, *ēris*, m. (Τροχάζω, to make haste.) *Anat.* Applied to two processes of the *femur*, major and minor. *Entomol.* The second joint of the hind leg. *Zoöl.* The second piece of the simple limb of the *Crustaceæ*.

**Trōchī'dīfo'rmis**, *is*, e. } (Τροχός, **Trōchīfo'rmis**, *is*, e, } a wheel; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a wheel; trochī'diform: tro'chiform.

**Trō'chīnus**, *i*, m. (Τροχός.) *Anat.* Chaussier's term for the smaller of two superior eminences of the *Os humeri*.

**Trōchī'seus**, *i*, m. (Dim. Τροχός.) *Pharm.* A small round tablet; a troch or troche.

**Trō'chīter**, *ēris*, m. *Anat.* The larger of the two eminences mentioned under *Trochīnus*.

**Trō'chlea**, *æ*, f. (Τροχός.) *Anat.* The fibro-cartilaginous pulley near the internal angular process of the frontal bone, through which the tendon of the *Obliquus superior* muscle passes.

**Trochleā'ris**, *is*, e. *Anat.* Belonging to the *trochlea*: tro'chlear.

**Trochleā'tor**, *ōris*, m. *Anat.* Applied to the fourth pair of nerves (pl.), because distributed to the *trochlearis* muscle. See *Pathetic Nerves*.

**Trōchoīdēs**, adj. (Τροχός; terminal -ides.) Resembling a wheel: tro'choid. *Anat.* Applied to a movable connection of bones in which one rotates upon another.

**Trōphōneurō'sis**, *is*, f. (Τροφή, nourishment; *neurōsis*.) *Pathol.* A species of fatal atrophy, in which the process of nutrition suffers from diminished nervous influence.

**Trōphospe'rmiūm**, *ii*, n. (Τροφός, a nurse; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* A thickening of cellular tissue found within a carpel, or folded leaf, where its margins unite; also termed *Placenta*: a tro'phosperm.

**Tro'pics**. (Τροπικός, pertaining to a turning.) *Astron.* A conversational term for the two circles parallel to the equator, at  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees distance from it, the northern called the tropic of Cancer; the southern, of Capricorn. *Trō'pici*, pl. m. of *Trō'pīcus*, *a, um*.

**Trough**, **Pneumatic**. See *Pneumatic Trough*.



**Trowel-shaped.** See *Deltoides*.

**True Ribs.** *Anat.* The seven superior, or the sternal ribs attached to the *sternum* by distinct cartilages.

**True Skin.** See *Cutis Vera*.

**True Spinal Ma'rrow.** *Physiol.* The spinal cord.

**Truncātus, a, um.** (*Truncus*, the trunk of a tree.) *Bot.* Deprived of or without branches: truncated.

**Tru'neus, i, m.** (*Trunco*, to cut shorter.) *Anat.* The body exclusive of head and extremities. *Bot.* The stem of a tree or shrub from its root to its division into boughs or branches.

**Truss.** (Fr. *Trousse*.) *Surg.* A support or bandage of peculiar construction adapted to several kinds of *hernia*. *Bräsch'erium, ii, n.*

**Tuba Eustachiana.** See *Eustachian Tube*.

**Tuba Fallopiana.** See *Fallopian Tubes*.

**Tübæfo'rmis, is, e.** (*Tüba*, a trumpet; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a trumpet or tube enlarged at one of its extremities: tubiform.

**Tüber, ěris, n.** (*Tümeo*, to grow big.) A knob or excrescence: a tuber. *Anat.* Applied to any enlarged or rounded part. *Bot.* A round swollen-out root, as the turnip, potato, etc. *Surg.* A knot, enlargement, or swelling of any part.

**Tuber Annulare.** See *Varolii Pons*.

**Tübe'reüla.** (Pl. of *Tübercülum*, *i, n.*, a tubercle or little knob.) An Ord. in Willan's Cutaneous Diseases, comprising defined small, hard, prominent and circumscribed tumours, permanent or partially suppurating.

**Tübe'reüla Quadrigémīna.** *Anat.* The four oval-shaped bodies situated below the posterior commissure of the brain: also termed *Nates* and *Testes* from their appearance and relative position; likewise *Corpora quadrigemina*, and *Eminentie quadrigeminae*.

**Tübe'reular.** (*Tübercülum*.) Having tubercles; tubercled. *Tübercüläris, is, e.*

**Tübe'reülfĕrus, a, um.** (*Tübercülum*; *fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing tubercles: tuberculi'ferous.

**Tübe'reülösis, is, f.** *Pathol.*

The formation of tubercle, or tuberculous disease.

**Tübe'reülm, i, n.** (Dim. *Tüber*, a knob or swelling.) *Anat.* A small elevation or swelling: a tubercle. *Pathol.* A peculiar morbid product occurring in various textures of the body in connection with the scrofulous, strumous, or, as now called, the tubercular diathesis. *Tübe'reülm, i, n.*

**Tuberculum Annulare.** See *Varolii Pons*.

**Tuberculum Loweri.** See *Loweri Tuberculum*.

**Tübĕrĭfĕrus, a, um.** (*Tüber*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.*, *Entomol.*, *Zoöl.* Bearing or having tubers. See *Tuberosus*.

**Tübĕrösus, a, um;** terminal -ösus. *Bot.* Having numerous fleshy knobs connected by stalks or fibres: tuberose: tuberos.

**Tübĭcölus, a, um.** (*Tübus*, a pipe; *cölo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Forming and inhabiting calcareous, homogeneous tubes or pipes.

**Tübĭfĕrus, a, um.** (*Tübus*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing tubes: tubi'ferous.

**Tübĭförsus, a, um.** (*Tübus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the tube of the corol very long, or having a tubulous corol: tubiflo'rous.

**Tübĭfo'rmis, is, e.** (*Tübus*; *forma*.) Formed like a tube: tubiform.

**Tübĭspä'thus, a, um.** (*Tübus*; *spatha*.) *Bot.* Having a tubulous spath or perianth: a tubispath.

**Tübular.** (*Tübülus*, a little tube.) Belonging to a little tube. *Tübüläris, is, e.*

**Tübülätus, a, um.** (*Tubulus*.) *Bot.* Having tubes; tubulous: tubulated.

**Tübüli.** (Nom. pl. of *Tübülus*.) *Anat.* Applied to several minute vessels in different situations of the body: tubules or small tubes.

**Tübüli Re'cti.** *Anat.* Twelve to twenty small tubes which pass in parallel lines to the back and upper part of the testicle, forming there the *Corpus Highmorianum*.

**Tübüli Sĕmĭnfĕri.** *Anat.* The small, fine, tubular threads about a two-hundredth of an inch in diameter, which, placed in packets, or *fasciculi*, compose the substance of the testicle.

**Tübüli Urĭnfĕri.** *Anat.* The

small fine vessels of a pale colour and dense structure, arranged in eight or ten conical *fasciculi*, which have their bases to the circumference, and their apices, or *papillæ*, towards the concave edge of the kidney.

**Tū'būlibranchiātus**, *a, um.* (*Tūbūlus*; *branchiātus*.) *Zoöl.* Having a tubular shell for the *branchiæ*: tubulibrā'nciate.

**Tū'būlī'cōlus**. Similar to *Tubicolus*.

**Tū'būlī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Tūbūlus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing little tubes: tubulī'ferous.

**Tū'būlī'fōrus**, *a, um.* (*Tūbūlus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers with tubulous corols: tubulī'fōrous.

**Tū'būlī'fōrmis**, *is, e.* *Bot.* Formed like a small tube: tu'buliform.

**Tū'būlōsus**, *a, um.* (*Tūbūlus*; *terminal -ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of little tubes: tu'bulous.

**Tū'būlus**, *i, m.* (Dim. *Tūbus*, a tube.) A little tube: a tu'bule.

**Tūbus**, *i, m.* A tube or hollow cylinder. *Bot.* The inferior and indivisible part of a calyx, a corol, or a perigon, the different pieces of which are joined together.

**Tuft**. See *Cyma*.

**Tūlīpī'fērus**, *a, um.* (*Tūlipa*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers like the tulip: tulipī'ferous.

**Tu'lpīi Va'lva**. *Anat.* The valve of the *ileum*, or of the *cæcum*.

**Tumefa'ctio**. (*Tūmēfācio*, to make to swell.) *Pathol.* A swelling or enlargement, the result of inflammation from whatever cause. *Tūmēfāctio, ōnis, f.*

**Tūmesce'ntia**, *æ, f.* (*Tūmesco*, to swell.) Same as *Tumefaction*: a tumes'cence.

**Tu'mour**. (*Tūmeo*, to swell.) *Surg.* A morbid enlargement from whatever cause. More strictly, a permanent swelling or enlargement. *Tūmor, ōris, m.*

**Tu'ngstate**. (*Tungsticum acīdum*; *terminal -ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of tungstic acid with a base. *Tu'ngstas, ātis, f.*

**Tu'ngsticus**, *a, um.* (*Tungstēnium*; *terminal -ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to tungsten; applied to an oxide the first, and to an acid the second, degree of oxidation of *tungsten*: tu'ngstic.

**Tū'nīca**, *æ, f.* (*Tueor*, to preserve.) *Anat.* A coat, covering, or membrane: a tu'nic. *Bot.* See *Arillus*.

**Tū'nīca Adnāta**. *Anat.* That part of the *conjunctiva* in contact with the eyeball.

**Tū'nīca Albūgī'nea O'eūli**. *Anat.* The tendinous expansions of the muscles that move the eye.

**Tū'nīca Albūgī'nea Te'stis**. *Anat.* A strong, white, dense membrane forming the immediate covering of the testicle.

**Tū'nīca Arachnoidēs**. *Anat.* The fine, thin membrane of the brain, situated between the *Dura mater* and *Pia mater*.

**Tunica Choroides**. See *Choroid Membrane*.

**Tū'nīca Commūnis**. *Anat.* A tunic surrounding the spermatic cord and testicle, composed of the expanded fibres of the cremaster muscle and fine connecting cellular membrane.

**Tū'nīca Dēcī'dua Refle'xa**. *Physiol.* The membrane reflected on the *Tunica decidua uteri*, and separable from it in the early months of utero-gestation, but after the fourth or fifth month becoming identified with it.

**Tū'nīca Dēcī'dua U'tēri**. *Med., Physiol.* The thick membrane in contact with the internal surface of the *uterus* after impregnation, being merely the ordinary mucous membrane of the *uterus* considerably developed, and consisting essentially of enlarged uterine follicles and their blood-vessels, together with an unusually large quantity of secretion which these have poured out.

**Tū'nīca Rē'tīna**. *Anat.* The *Retina*, or innermost membrane of the eye.

**Tū'nīcātus**, *a, um.* (*Tū'nīca*.) *Bot.* Covered; coated: tu'nicate.

**Tu'rβeth, Mī'neral**. *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*, or yellow subsulphate of mercury. *Tu'rβethum Mī'nērāle*.

**Tu'rβeth Plant**. *Bot.* The *Convolvulus turpethum*.

**Tu'rβinal**. (*Turbīnātum os*.) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed by Owen for the homologues of the inferior turbinated or spongy bone. *Tu'rβīnālis, is, e.*



**Tu'rbinated.** (*Turbino*, to make like a top.) Formed like a top, broad above and small downwards. *Turbina'tus*, *a*, *um*.

**Turbini'flōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Turbo*, a whirligig; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot*. Having turbinated flowers: turbiniflo'rous.

**Turbini'formis**, *is*, *e*. (*Turbo*; *forma*.) *Bot*. Same as *Turbinated*: turbiniform.

**Turbith.** See *Turbeth Mineral*, *Turbeth Plant*.

**Turfāceus**, *a*, *um*. *Bot*. Growing among turf or peat: turfa'ceous.

**Tūrio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Tyro*, a young beginner.) *Bot*. The young bud growing from the upper part of the root; an unexpanded shoot.

**Tūriōnī'ērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Tūrio*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot*. Producing turiones: turioni'ferous.

**Turkey Rhu'barb.** *M. Med*. The *Rheum palmatum*.

**Tūrmerie.** *M. Med*. The root of *Curcuma longa*.

**Turn of Life.** *Med*. Popularly the constitutional disturbance frequently attendant on the cessation of the *catamenia*; also termed *change of life*.

**Turner's Ce'rate.** *M. Med*. The *Ceratum Calaminæ* (Pharm. L. E.), *Unguentum Calaminæ* (D.)

**Turpentine.** See *Terebinthina*.

**Turpentine, Chian.** See *Terebinthina Chia*.

**Turpentine, Common.** See *Terebinthina Vulgaris*.

**Turpentine, Cyprian.** See *Terebinthina Chia*.

**Turpentine, Oil of.** See *Terebinthinae Oleum*.

**Turpentine, Venice.** See *Terebinthina Veneta*.

**Turbeth.** See *Turbeth*.

**Turpethum Minerale.** See *Turbeth Mineral*.

**Tu'rpēthum Nig'rum.** *Chem*. The *Hydrargyri oxydum*.

**Tūru'nda**, *æ*, *f*. (As if *Tērenda*, from *tēro*, to rub down.) *Surg*. A tent or suppository.

**Tushy-stone.** See *Tutia*.

**Tu'ssis**, *is*, *f*. (*Tussio*, to cough.) *Pathol*. A cough.

**Tu'ssis Convulsīva.** } *Pathol*.

**Tu'ssis Fērīna.** } The dis-

ease *Pertussis*, hooping-cough or clin-cough.

**Tu'tia**, *æ*, *f*. (Pers.) *Chem*. A grey oxide of zinc, vulgarly called tushy-stone: tu'tty.

**Twin-forked.** See *Bigeminatus*.

**Twining.** See *Volubilis*.

**Twinkling.** (Sax. *Twincian*, to sparkle.) *Astron*. The rapid appearance and seeming disappearance, of the fixed stars, supposed to be caused by the unequal refraction of light in consequence of inequalities and undulations in the atmosphere.

**Twisted.** See *Contortus*.

**Two-edged.** See *Anceps*, *Ancipitius*.

**Two-ranked.** See *Distichus*.

**Ty'dōlō'gia**, *æ*, *f*. (*Tide*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos*. That branch which embraces the entire facts and calculations relative to tides: tydō'logy.

**Tylostērēsis**, *is* or *eos*, *f*. (Τύλος, a callus; στέρησις, privation.) *Surg*. Extirpation or removal of a callus.

**Tympānal.** *Anat.*, *Zoöl*. Belonging to the *Tympanum*. *Tympānālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Tympa'nic.** (*Tympānum*, the drum of the ear.) *Comp. Anat*. Pertaining to the *tympanum*; applied by Owen to the homologues of the external auditory process of the temporal bone. *Tympānicus*, *a*, *um*.

**Tympa'nic Pe'dicle.** *Comp. Anat*. The long pedicle supporting the mandible in fishes, subdivided into sometimes two or three, commonly into four pieces, named by Owen *Epitympanic*, *Mesotympanic*, *Pretympanic*, and *Hypotympanic*, according to position respectively.

**Tympānītes**, *a*, *m*. (*Tympānum*.) *Pathol*. The disease drum-belly; tympany; a genus, Ord. *Intumescētia*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hydrops Siccus*.

**Tympānum**, *i*, *n*. (Τύμπανον, a drum.) *Anot*. The drum, or hollow part of the middle ear, containing the ossicula.

**Type.** See *Typus*.

**Typhōdēs**, *adj*. (*Typhus*; terminal -ōdēs.) *Pathol*. Having, full of, or pertaining to *typhus*: ty'phous.

**Ty'phoid.** (*Typhus*; terminal -īdēs.) *Pathol*. Resembling typhus. *Typhoidēs*, *adj*.

**Ty'phoid Fe'ver.** *Pathol*. Ap-

plied to a fever distinguished from *Typhus* by a lesion of the intestines; but in other respects resembling, and by many thought to be only typhus thus complicated with the intestinal lesion. *Febris typhoides*.

**Typhōmā'nia**, *α, f.* (Τῦφος, stupor; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* A low, lethargic state complicated with muttering delirium, characterising typhus fever.

**Typhosus**. Same as *Typhodes*.

**Týphus**, *i, m.* (Τυφός, a heavy stupor.) *Pathol.* A kind of continued fever, in which are the ordinary symptoms, with great debility in the nervous and vascular systems, tendency to putrefaction in the fluids, and vitiation of secretions; putrid fever; a genus, *Ord. Febres*, *Cl. Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Týphus Ca'rcērum**. *Pathol.* The gaol-fever: a name for *Typhus gravior*; *Febris carcerum*.

**Týphus Castre'nsis**. *Pathol.* The camp-fever, a name for *Typhus gravior*; *Febris castrensis*.

**Týphus Grā'vior**. *Pathol.* The malignant form of typhus; also called,

according to circumstances, *Febris carcerum*, *F. castrensis*, *F. maligna*, *F. petechialis*, *F. putrida*.

**Týphus Mítior**. *Pathol.* The milder form of typhus, or low fever; slow fever; also called *Febris lenta*, *F. nervosa*.

**Týphus Nervōsus**. *Pathol.* Name for *Typhus mitior*; *Febris nervosa*.

**Týphus Pētechialis**. *Pathol.* Typhus with purple spots, a name for *Typhus gravior*; *Febris petechialis*.

**Týpō'lítus**, *i, m.* (Τýπος: λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A stone with impressions of organic, vegetable, or animal bodies: a ty'polith.

**Tý'pus**, *i, m.* (Τύπτω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Applied to the form, order, and progress of fevers, etc.: a type.

**Týreīna**, *α, f.* (Τυρός, cheese.) *Chem.* Same as *Casein*: tyre'ín.

**Týrēmēsis Infāntium**. (Τυρός: ἔμεσις, a vomiting.) *Physiol.* The caseous vomiting of infants.

**Tysōni Gla'ndūlæ**. *Anat.* The *Glandulæ odoriferae*, small sebaceous glands around the *Corona glandis penis*, and on the *Labia pudendi* and *Nymphæ*.

## U.

**-ūla**. Same as *-ulus*.

**Ulemorrhā'gia**, *α, f.* (Οὔλον, the gum; hæmorrhā'gia.) *Surg. Pathol.* Bleeding from the gums: ule'morrhage.

**U'leer**. *Pathol.* A solution of continuity in any soft parts by ulceration on some internal or external surface. *U'lcus*, *ēris*, *n.*

**U'leerated**. (*Ulcēro*, to make full of sores.) *Surg. Pathol.* Breaking out in ulcers; having ulcers. *Ulcērātus*, *α, um.*

**Ulcera'tion**. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* That process by which ulcers are formed, consisting in the old particles of the textures affected being taken up by the absorbents more rapidly than new particles are supplied by the discerning arteries. *Ulcērātio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

**Ulcērōsus**, *α, um.* (*Ulcus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Having, or full of ulcers: u'lcerous.

**Uligīnōsus**, *α, um.* (*Uligo*, moisture of the earth; terminal *-ōsus*.)

*Bot., Zoöl.* Growing or living in moist and marshy meadows: uli'ginous.

**Ullitis**, *īdis*, *f.* (Οὔλοι, the gum; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gums.

**U'lmic**. (*Ulmus*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the elm; applied to an acid obtained from it. *U'lmicus*, *α, um.*

**Ulmī'n**. (*Ulmus*.) *Bot.* A peculiar vegetable principle which exudes spontaneously from the trunk of a species of elm, supposed to be the *Ulmus nigra*.

**U'lmus**, *i, m.* *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.) for the interior bark of *Ulmus campestris*; (U.S.A.) of *Ulmus fulva*. A Linn. genus, *Cl. Pentandria*, *Ord. Digynia*; Juss. *Ulmaceæ*.

**U'lmus Campe'stris**. *M. Med.* The common elm-tree.

**U'lna**, *α, f.* (Ὀλένη, the *ulna* or cubit.) *Anat.* The larger bone of the forearm; also termed *Cubitus*.



**Ulnad.** *Anat.* Applied the same as *Ulna* used adverbially.

**Ulnar.** (*Ulna.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *ulna* or enbit; applied by Dr Barclay as meaning towards the *ulna*. *Ulnāris, is, e.*

**Ulcercāinōma,** *ātis, m.* (Οὔλον, the gum; *carcīnōma.*) *Pathol.* Cancer of the gums, or *alveolae*.

**Ulo'ncus,** *a, um.* (Οὔλον; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour, or swelling of the gum.

**Ulorrhā'gia,** *æ, f.* (Οὔλον; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sudden discharge from the gum; but intended to imply that of blood.

**Ulorrhæ'a,** *æ, f.* (Οὔλον; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* An oozing (of blood) from the gums.

**Ultimate Elements.** } *Chem.*

**Ultimate Principles.** } Those which compose proximate principles, as the last to which we can trace the constitution of substances. See *Proximate Principles*.

**-ūlus.** A terminal signifying diminution.

**Umbe'lla,** *æ, f.* (Dim. *Umbra*, a shade.) *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence in which several flower-stalks spread from a centre, their upper surface being level, globose, or sometimes concave: a rundel: an umbel.

**Umbellifērus,** *a, um.* (*Umbella*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing umbels: umbelliferous.

**Umbe'llūla,** *æ, f.* (Dim. *Umbella*.) *Bot.* A little or partial umbel; a rundlet: an umbe'llule.

**Umbilic'al.** *Anat., Surg.* Belonging to the *Umbilicus*. *Umbilicālis, is, e.*

**Umbilic'al Cord.** *Obstet.* The navel-string. *Fūnis Umbilicālis.*

**Umbilic'al Region.** *Anat.* That portion of the abdomen about two inches above, below, and on each side of the umbilicus. See *Mesogastrium*.

**Umbilical Vesicle.** See *Blastodermic Vesicle*.

**Umbilicātus,** *a, um.* (*Umbilicus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Having a depression like the *umbilicus*, or navel; dimpled: umbilicate.

**Umbilicus,** *i, m.* (*Umbo*, the boss of a buckler; *ilia*, the small intestines.) *Anat.* The navel.

**Umbrācūlifērus,** *a, um.* (*Umbrāculum*, a parasol; *fēro*, to bear.)

*Bot.* Formed like a parasol: umbraenliferous.

**Unabra'nehius,** *a, um.* (*Unus*, one; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Having *branchiæ* only on one side of the body.

**Uneia,** *æ, f.* (Οὐγγία, the twelfth part of the whole.) *Pharm.* A weight containing eight drachms; an ounce; the twelfth part of a pound.

**Uncinātus,** *a, um.* (*Uncus*, a hook.) *Bot.* Hooked at the end: u'ncinate.

**Undūlātus,** *a, um.* (*Undūla*, a little wave.) *Bot.* Waved: undulated.

**Unfruitfulness.** See *Barrenness* ("Accidental Omissions," end of this work).

**Unguentum,** *i, n.* (*Unguo*, to anoint.) *Pharm.* An ointment, usually of the consistence of butter; a salve; an u'nguent.

**Unguicūlātus,** *a, um.* (*Unguis*, a claw.) *Bot.* Having or resembling claws; elawed: unguiculate.

**Unguin'al.** (*Unguis.*) *Anat., Zoöl.* Belonging to the nails, or to claws or talons. *Unguīnālis, is, e.*

**Unguis,** *is, m.* (ὄνυξ, a claw or talon.) *Anat.* The nail of a finger or toe; also, the lachrymal bone. *Bot.* The thin part of the petal of a polypetalous *corolla*. *Surg.* A collection of pus in the eye. *Zoöl.* The claw of certain *Crustacea*, etc.: the talon or claw of birds.

**Ungūlātus,** *a, um.* (*Ungŭla*, a hoof.) Having the form of a hoof; hoof-shaped: u'ngulate.

**Uni-.** (*Unus*, one.) A prefix denoting one object of the kind indicated.

**Uniflorīgērus,** *a, um.* (*Uni*: *flos*, a flower; *gēro*, to carry.) Same as *Uniflorus*.

**Uniflorus,** *a, um.* (*Uni*: *flos*.) *Bot.* Bearing one flower: uniflorate.

**Unifō'lius,** *a, um.* (*Uni*: *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having one leaf: unifo'lious.

**Unilo'cular.** (*Uni*: *lōculus*, a little place.) *Bot.* Having only one cell; one-celled. *Unilōcūlāris, is, e.*

**Union by First Intention.** See *First Intention*, *Union by*.

**Union by Second Intention.** See *Second Intention*, *Union by*.

**Un'parous.** (*Unus*, one; *pārio*, to bring forth.) *Obstet.* Having only one at a birth. *Un'pārus*, *a*, *um*.

**U'pas.** A name given in Java to several deadly poisons, the most remarkable of which are the *Bohun upas* and *Upas tieuté*, belonging to different genera. See *Bohun Upas*.

**Upas Tienté.** A poison the produce of the *Strychnos tieuté*, which owes its deadly power to *Strychnia*.

**U'rāchus**, *i*, *m*. (*Oūpon*, urine.) *Anat.* The ligamentous cord arising from the base of the urinary bladder, to which it is attached as far as the superior region, and terminating in the umbilical cord.

**Uracrāsia**, *a*, *f*. (*Oūpon*; *ἀκρασία*, ill-temperature.) *Pathol.* A bad quality of the urine.

**Uracrā'tia**, *a*, *f*. (*Oūpon*; *ἀκρατία*, debility.) *Pathol.* Same as *Enuresis*.

**Uraemia**, *a*, *f*. (*Urēa*, a constituent of urine; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* The presence of *urea* in the blood: *ure'my*.

**Urāniscopla'stice**, *es*, *f*. (*Urā-niscus*, the palate; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* The (artificial) formation of a palate.

**Urāniscorrhā'phia**, *a*, *f*. (*Urā-niscus*; *ρᾶφι*, a seam.) *Anat.* Suture of the palate: *uranisco'rrhaphy*.

**Uranite.** *Chem.*, *Mineral.* See *Uranium*.

**Urānogrā'phia**, *a*, *f*. (*Oūpanòs*, heaven; *γράφω*, to write.) *Astron.* A description of the heavens: *urano'graphy*.

**Urānōlō'gia**, *a*, *f*. (*Oūpanòs*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Astron.* A treatise on the heavens: *urano'logy*.

**Urar'i'n.** *Chem.* An organic alkali found in *urari*, a poison with which the savages of America empoison the iron points of their arrows. *Urar'ina*, *a*, *f*. See *Woorara*.

**U'rate.** (*Uricum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of uric or lithic acid with a base. *Uras*, *ātis*, *f*.

**Urceifo'rmls**, *is*, *e*. (*Urceus*, a vase; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Formed like a vase: *urce'iform*.

**Urceōlāris**, *is*, *e*. Same as *Urceo-latus*.

**Urceōlātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Urceōlus*, a little vase.) *Bot.* Swelling out like a water-pitcher; ventricose: *urce'o-late*.

**Urceōlī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Urceōlus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having small calyces like little goblets: *urceoli'ferous*.

**Urēa**, *a*, *f*. (*Urīna*.) *Chem.* A principal constituent of the urine.

**Urēdo**, *inis*, *f*. (*Uro*, to burn.) *Pathol.* An itching or burning sensation of the skin which accompanies many diseases; also applied to *Urticaria*, or nettle-rash.

**-ūret.** (*Uro*, to burn.) *Chem.* A terminal denoting combination of simple inflammable bodies with each other, or with metals.

**Urēter**, *ēris*, *m*. (*Oūréw*, to pass urine.) *Anat.* The membranous tube through which the urine is conveyed from the kidney to the urinary bladder.

**Urētēra'lgia**, *a*, *f*. (*Urēter*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the ureters: *uretera'lgy*.

**Urētērītis**, *idis*, *f*. (*Urēter*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ureter.

**Urēthra**, *a*, *f*. (*Oūréw*, to pass urine.) *Anat.* The membranous canal continued from the neck of the bladder through the extent of the penis. The female *urethra* does not exceed two inches in length, and is of much larger calibre than the male.

**Urēthra'lgia**, *a*, *f*. (*Urēthra*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *urethra*: *urethra'lgy*.

**Urēthrālis**, *is*, *e*. *Anat.* Belonging to the *urethra*: *ure'thral*.

**Urēthrītis**, *idis*, *f*. (*Urēthra*; terminal -itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation in the *urethra*.

**Urēthrītis Vēnē'rea.** *Pathol.* The disease erroneously designated *Gonorrhœa*. See *Baptorrhœa*.

**Ure'thropla'stic.** *Surg.* Belonging to *urethroplasty*. *Urēthropla'sticus*, *a*, *um*.

**Ure'throplasty.** (*Urēthra*; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* An operation by which a new *urethra* was formed by Ricord in the male; applicable to the repair of any lesion of the *urethra*



by supplying the deficiency from the healthy parts.

**Urēthrorrha'gia**, *α*, f. (*Urēthra*; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Sudden discharge (of blood) from the *urethra*: *ure'throrrhage*.

**Urēthrorrhœ'a**, *α*, f. (*Urēthra*; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A flow, as of mucus, pus, semen, etc., from the *urethra*.

**Urethro'tomy**. (*Urēthra*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The division, by a cutting instrument, of urethral stricture. *Urethrotō'mia*, *α*, f.

**U'rie**. (Οὔρον, urine; terminal-ic.) *Chem.* Belonging to the urine; applied to an acid, otherwise called *Lithic acid*, obtained from urine. *U'ricus*, *α*, *um*.

**Uridrōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὔρον; ἰδρῶς, sweat.) *Pathol.* Urinous sweat.

**Urīna**, *α*, f. (Οὔρον.) *Physiol.* The saline secretion of the kidneys which proceeds from them through the ureters, *guttatim*, into the urinary bladder: *u'rine*.

**Urinæ, Ardor**. See *Ardor Urinæ*.

**U'ri'nal**. (*Urīna*, urine.) *Med.* A vessel to receive urine. See *Urodochium*.

**U'ri'ary**. *Physiol.* Belonging to the urine. *Urīnārius*, *α*, *um*.

**U'ri'ary Bla'dder**. *Anat.* A membranous bag immediately behind the *Symphysis pubis*, of a flattened, triangular form when contracted, of an oval figure when distended, composed of four coats: the peritoneal, muscular, cellular, and mucous; the serous being but partial. *Vēsica Urīnāria*.

**Urine, Difficult Discharge of**. See *Dysuria*.

**Urine, Suppression of**. See *Ischuria*.

**Urīnī'fērus**, *α*, *um*. (*Urīna*; fēro, to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Bearing, or yielding urine: *urini'ferous*.

**Urīnōsus**, *α*, *um*. (*Urīna*; terminal-ōsus.) *Med.* Having or full of urine: *u'rinous*.

**Urni'gērus**, *α*, *um*. (*Urna*, an urn; gēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing capsules like urns: *urni'gerous*.

**Urōcēle**, *es*, f. (Οὔρον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Urinous

*ædema* of the *scrotum*. See *Uroscheocele*.

**Uro'chēras**, *ἄdis*, f. (Οὔρον, urine; χερὰς, sand.) *Med.* The *sabulum*, sand, or sediment of the urine. See *Uropsammas*.

**Urōey'stis**, *ἰdis*, f. (Οὔρον; κύστις, a bag.) *Anat.* The urinary bladder.

**Urōcystitis**, *ἰdis*, f. (*Urōcystis*: terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

**Urōdiā'lysis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὔρον; διάλυσις, a cessation.) *Pathol.* A ceasing of the secretion of urine.

**Urōdō'chium**, *ῆ*, n. (Οὔρον; δέχομαι, to receive.) *Med.* A chamber-pot. See *Urinal*.

**Urōdēma**, *ἄtis*, n. (Οὔρον; οἰδήμα, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Urinous swelling.

**Urōerythri'n**. (Οὔρον; ἐρυθρός, red.) *Chem.* A dark red precipitate deposited by the urine. *Urōerythrina*, *α*, f.

**Urohy'al**. (Οὔρα, a tail; hyoīdes, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Prof. Owen to a long, slender, and pointed bone, articulated with the posterior end of the basihyal. *Urohyālis*, *is*, *e*.

**Urōlī'thicus**, *α*, *um*. (*Urōlithus*.) *Chem.* Belonging to urinary *calculus*; applied to an acid obtained from it: *uroli'thic*.

**Urōlī'thus**, *ἰ*, m. (Οὔρον; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* A urinary *calculus*: a *u'rolith*.

**Urōpoēsis**, *is*, or *cos*, f. (Οὔρον; ποιέω, to make.) *Physiol.* Secretion of the urine.

**Uropsa'mmus**, *ἰ*, m. (Οὔρον; ψάμμος, sand.) *Pathol.* Sand of the urine. See *Urocheras*.

**Urorrhā'gia**, *α*, f. (Οὔρον; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* *Diabetes*: *uro'rrhagy*.

**Urorrhœ'a**, *α*, f. (Οὔρον; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* A flow of urine without difficulty; *Enuresis*.

**Uro'rrhorrhœ'a**, *α*, f. (Οὔρον; orrhorrhœa, a flow of serum.) *Pathol.* Excretion of serum (or albumen) with the urine, or albuminous urine, constituting the *Morbus Brightii*.

**Uro'scheocēlē**, *es*, f. (Οὔρον; oscheocēle.) *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Urocele*.

**Urōses**, f. pl. (Οὔρον.) *Pathol.* Diseases of the urinary apparatus.

**Uroste'alith.** (Οὔρον; στέαρ, fat; λίθος, a stone.) *Chem., Pathol.* A new constituent of urinary *calculi*. *Urosted'lithus*, *i*, *m*.

**U'rous.** *Chem.* Belonging to the urine; applied to an oxide, or substance forming a rare ingredient in vesical *calculi*. *Urōsus*, *a*, *um*.

**Urticāria**, *æ*, *f*. (*Urtica*, a nettle.) *Pathol.* An exanthematous fever characterised by an eruption like the elevations produced on the skin by the sting of a nettle; the nettle-rash; a genus, *Ord. Exanthemata*, *Cl. Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. See *Uredo*.

**Urtica'tion.** (*Urtica*.) *Med.* The whipping of a part, as a paralytic limb, with nettles, with the view of restoring sensation. *Urticatio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**U'snea**, *æ*, *f*. (Arab.) *Bot.* A kind of moss or lichen, particularly that adhering to the human skull when exposed to the air in damp places; the *Lichen saxatilis*, or *Usnea cranii humani*.

**U'snea Crānii Hūmāni.** *Bot.* Formerly believed to possess extraordinary anti-epileptic and anti-hemorrhagic virtues.

**Usquebaugh.** (Irish, *Uisge*, water; *béatha*, life.) The Irish name for *Aqua vite*, or whiskey.

**U'stio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Uro*, to burn.) A burning. *Chem.* Formerly used for *Incineration* and (applied to metals) *Cementatio*; also for *Combustion*. *Surg.* Used for *Cauterization*.

**U'stus**, *a*, *um*. (*Uro*.) Burnt. *Chem.* The same as *Caleinatus*; calcined, or dried by fire.

**U'terine.** *Anat., Obstet.* Belonging to the uterus. *Uterīnus*, *a*, *um*.

**U'terine Gesta'tion.** *Obstet., Physiol.* The time from impregnation till delivery.

**Uterine Madness.** See *Furor Uterinus*, *Nymphomania*.

**U'tērītis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Uterus*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb; also called *Metritis* and *Hysteritis*.

**Utero'tomy.** (*Uterus*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting into the uterus, as when the lips have become united by adhesive inflammation. *Uterōtōmia*, *æ*, *f*. See *Hysterotomy*.

**U'tērus**, *i*, *m*. (Υστέρα, the

womb.) *Anat.* A spongy, fleshy body about three inches in length, two inches in breadth at the *fundus*, and one at the *cervix*, shaped like a flattened pear; *Matrix* and *Metra*, the womb. See *Hystera*.

**U'tērus, Inve'rsion of the.** *Obstet.* The state of the womb being turned inside out, caused by violently drawing away the *placenta* before it is detached by the natural process of labour.

**Uterus, Retroversion of.** See *Retroversio uteri*.

**U'tricle.** (Dim. *Uter*, a bottle.) *Bot.* A minute cell or vesicle. *Utre'culus* or *Utrī'culus*, *i*, *m*.

**Utrīcūlāris**, *is*, *e*. *Bot.* Belonging to or like a utricle: utri'cular.

**Utrīcūlātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Utrīculus*.) *Bot.* Having utricles: utri'culate.

**Utrīcūlifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Utrīculus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a utricle; utri'culiform.

**Utrīcūlōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Utrīculus*; terminal-ōsus.) *Bot.* Having or full of utricles: utri'culous.

**Utrīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Uter*; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Having the form of a bottle: u'triform.

**Utrī'gērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Uter*; gēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing objects like bottles: utri'gerous.

**U'va**, *æ*, *f*. (A grape.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L.) for the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; the raisin.

**U'va Pa'ssa.** } *M. Med.* Pharma-  
**U'væ Pa'ssæ.** } copœial name  
(U.S.A. and E.) for the raisin. See *Uva*.

**U'va Ursi.** *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*.

**U'vea**, *æ*, *f*. (*Uva*.) *Anat.* The posterior surface of the *Iris* of the eye.

**U'veītis**, *īdis*, *f*. (*Uvea*; terminal-itis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *uvea*.

**Uvī'fērus**, *a*, *um*. (*Uva*; fēro, to bear.) *Bot.* Having fruits like the grape: uvī'ferous.

**Uvīfo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Uva*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like the grape: u'viform.

**U'vūla**, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Uva*.) *Anat.* The small fleshy body hanging from the *Velum pendulum palati*, above the root of the tongue.



**U'vūla Vēsīcæ.** *Anat.* The small eminence forming the apex of the *trigone*.

**Uvūlāris, is, c.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *uvula*: u'vular.

## V.

**Vaccīna, æ, f.** (*Vacca*, a cow.) *Pathol.* Cow-pox; also called *Variola vaccina*.

**Vaccinā'tion.** (*Vacca*.) *Surg.* The minor operation of inserting matter for the production of *Vaccina*, or cow-pox. *Vaccinā'tio, ōnis, f.*

**Vaci'llans, antis, part.** (*Vācillo*, to shake.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers when oblong, attached by the middle, and mobile: vaci'llant.

**Vāgīna, æ, f.** (A scabbard, sheath, or case.) *Anat.* The canal extending from the external orifice immediately below the *Meatus urinarius* of the female to the *uterus*; in common language, the womb-passage.

**Vagi'nal.** (*Vāgīna*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *vagina*. *Bot.* Belonging to a sheath. *Vāgīnālis, is, e.*

**Vāgīnans, tis, part.** (*Vāgīno*, to sheathe.) *Bot.* Encasing; sheathing: vagi'nant.

**Vāgīnātus, a, um.** (Same.) *Bot.* Cased; sheathed: vagi'nate.

**Vāgīne'rvius, a, um.** (*Vāgus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having leaves the nervures of which run in all directions.

**Vāgīnīfērus, a, um.** (*Vāgīna*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing one or more sheaths: vagini'ferous.

**Vāgīnītis, īdis, f.** (*Vāgīna*; terminal-*ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *vagina*.

**Vāgītus, ūs, m.** (*Vāgio*, to cry as an infant.) The crying of infants.

**Vāgītus Utērīnus.** *Obstet.* The crying of the child heard, or supposed to have been heard while yet in the passages: u'terine crying.

**Vāgus, a, um.** (*Vāgo*, to wander.) *Anat.* Wandering; applied to the pneumogastric nerve, or *Nervus vagus*, and to the eighth pair, or *Par vagum*.

**Vālērīāna, æ, f.** (*Vālērīus*, who first described it.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the root of *Valeriana officinalis*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Mono-gynia*. Juss. *Valerianææ*.

**Vālērīāna Officīnālīs.** *M. Med.* The wild valerian plant.

**Vālērīāna Sylve'stris.** Same as *Valeriana officinalis*.

**Vale'rianate.** (*Vālērīānicum acīdum*; terminal-*ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of valerianic acid with a base. *Vālērīānas, ātis, f.*

**Valeria'nic.** (*Vālērīāna*; terminal-*ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to valerian; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Vālērīānicus, a, um.*

**Va'lgus, a, um.** (Unascertained.) Having legs bent outward; crooked; awry.

**Va'lva, æ, f.** (*Volvo*, to fold.) *Anat.* A fold or elongation of the lining membrane of canals, preventing the reflux of their contents: a valve. *Bot.* Pl., the pieces into which a dehiscient pericarp divides, when its seeds escape.

**Valvāceus, a, um.** *Bot.* Applied to indehiscent fruits formed of valves with distinct sutures: valva'ceous.

**Valvāris, is, e.** (*Valva*.) Belonging to a valve: va'lvar.

**Valvātus, a, um.** (*Valva*.) *Bot.* Having the likeness of valves: va'l-vated.

**Valvīfo'rmis, is, e.** (*Valva*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like valves: va'lviviform.

**Va'lvēla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Valva*.) *Anat.* A little valve: a va'lvule.

**Va'lvēlæ Connīve'ntes.** *Anat.* The semilunar folds formed by the mucous lining of the *duodenum*, *jejunum*, and *ileum* intestines.

**Vane-like.** See *Versatilis*.

**Vāpōrārīum, ūi, n.** (*Vāpōro*, to smoke.) *Med.* A vapour-bath.

**Vaporizā'tion.** (Same.) *Chem.* The rapid conversion of a fluid into vapour by heat. *Vāpōrīzā'tio, ōnis, f.*

**Vārīcē'lla, æ, f.** (Dim. *Vārīōla*. small-pox.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised by an eruption of smooth, transparent, lentil-shaped, or irregular circular vesicles; chicken-pox: a genus, Ord. *Exanthemata*, Cl. *Py-rexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Vāricifórmis**, *is, e.* (*Vārix*, a swelled vein; and *forma*, resemblance.) *Pathol.* Resembling a *varix*: *va'riciform*.

**Vāricōcēle**, *es, f.* (*Vārix*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A swelling of the veins of the *scrotum*, or of the spermatic cord: *va'ricocele*.

**Va'ricosc.** (*Vārix*; terminal-*osus*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to veins in a state of permanent dilatation, with accumulation of dark-coloured blood, the circulation of which is materially retarded in the affected vessel, being irregular, knotted, and winding in a variety of ways. *Vāricōsus, a, um.*

**Varicose Aneurism.** See *Anenrismal varix*.

**Vari'ety.** (*Vārius*, of divers colours.) *Nat. Hist.* Differing from others of the same species, though not so essentially as to be reckoned a different species. *Vāri'ētas, ātis, f.*

**Vāriifōlius**, *a, um.* (*Vārius*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves not all of the same form. See *Diversifolius*.

**Vāri'ōla**, *æ, f.* (*Vārius*, spotted.) *Pathol.* The highly contagious disease characterised by *synocha* and an eruption of red pimples on the third day, which about the eighth contain pus, and afterwards drying fall off in crusts: small-pox. A genus, *Ord. Exanthemata*, *Cl. Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Vāriōlāris**, *is, e.* (*Vāriōla*.) *Pathol.* Pertaining to *Variola*: *vari'olar*.

**Vāriōlātus**, *a, um.* (*Vāriōla*.) Charged with small eminences like the pustules of small-pox: *vari'olate*.

**Vāriōlōdēs**, *adj.* (*Vāriōla*; terminal-*ōdēs*.) *Pathol.* Having or full of small-pox: *vari'olous*.

**Vāriōloīdēs**, *adj.* (*Vāriōla*; terminal-*īdēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *variola*: *vari'oloid*.

**Vāriōloīs**, *īdis, f.* (*Dim. Vareola*.) *Pathol.* A modified *variola* through previous vaccination.

**Vāriospérmus**, *a, um.* (*Vārius*; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds of different sizes: *variospérnous*.

**Vārix**, *icis, m.* (*Vārus*, crooked.) *Surg. Pathol.* The dilatation of a vein, generally becoming knotted and winding in its course; a dilated

vein; a genus, *Ord. Tumores*, *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

**Varōlii**, *Pons. Anat.* The square portion of medullary substance connected with, and indeed common to the *Cerebrum*, *Cerebellum*, and *Medulla oblongata*, first described by Varolius; otherwise termed the *Corpus annulare*, *Processus annularis*, *Tuber annulare*, and *Tuberculum annulare*.

**Vārus**, *i, m.* *Pathol.* A spot or pimple on the face.

**Vārus**, *a, um.* (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) Crooked; ill-shaped. *Surg.* Applied to a variety of the deformity called *Talipes*, or club-foot.

**Vārus Punctātus.** *Pathol.* The pimple so common in the skin of the face, particularly of young persons, and called maggot pimple, because worm-like sebaceous substance may be pressed out of it.

**Vas**, *vāsis, n.* *Anat.* A vessel through which a fluid or secretion, necessary to the wellbeing of the economy, is conducted.

**Vas Dēfērens.** *Anat.* The duct conveying the *semen* secreted in the testicle, being a continuation of the *Epididymis*, and terminating in the ejaculatory duct.

**Vāsa Brē'via.** *Anat.* The small branches of the splenic artery which anastomose with others of the gastric artery, distributed on the large arch of the stomach.

**Vāsa Capreōlāria.** *Anat.* The spermatic vessels, from their tortuous course. See *Capreōlāris*.

**Vāsa Effērc'ntia.** *Anat.* Applied generally to vessels that go out from a gland, but specially to five or six tortuous vessels which ascend obliquely backwards from the *testis*.

**Vāsa Infērc'ntia.** *Anat.* Applied to vessels which enter a gland.

**Vāsa Vāsōrum.** *Anat., Physiol.* The very minute arteries and veins by which the substance of larger vessels is supplied with nourishment.

**Vāsa Vortīcōsa.** *Anat.* Applied to the fine vascular ramifications principally connected with the veins on the external surface of the choroid coat of the eye.

**Va'scular.** (*Vascūlum*, a little



vessel.) *Anat., Bot.* Having or belonging to vessels. *Vascūlāris, is, e.*

**Vascular Tissue.** *Bot.* A peculiar disposition of fine membrane, of which the solid portion of vegetables is found to consist; composed of *fasciculi* of vessels or tubes, each formed by this fine membrane being rolled up into a cylindrical cavity.

**Vascularity.** (*Vascūlum.*) *Anat., Bot.* The state of having numerous, or being full of, little vessels. *Vascūlāritas, ātis, f.*

**Vaulted.** See *Forniciform.*

**Ve'tis, is, m.** (*Vēho, to bear.*) The lever. *Obstet.* An instrument employed in certain cases of preternatural labour.

**Ve'getable.** (*Vēgeo, to grow.*) *Bot.* An organised body partly or wholly fixed within the earth, and deriving its nourishment by vessels on its roots. *Vēgētābilis, is, e.*

**Ve'getable Eco'nomy.** *Nat. Hist.* The orderly arrangement of the parts of living plants or vegetables. *Œcōnōmia Vēgētābilis.*

**Vegetation.** (*Vēgēto, to make strong.*) *Bot.* The growing, or state of a living vegetable. *Vēgētatio, ōnis, f.*

**Vēgētātivus, a, um.** (Same.) *Bot.* Capable of growing; applied to organic functions, *i. e.*, nutrition and reproduction: ve'getative.

**Vēgēto-anīmālis, is, e.** *Bot.* Applied to substances strongly analogous to the albumen and fibrin of animal liquors, as gluten, vegetable albumen: ve'geto-a'nimal.

**Vēgēto-mīnērālis, is, e.** *Chem., Pharm.* Pertaining to vegetable and mineral substances: ve'geto-mi'neral.

**Vēgēto-sulphūricus, a, um.** *Chem.* Applied to an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on sawdust of wood, or linen rags.

**Vēhīcūlum, i, n.** (*Vēho, to carry in any manner.*) *Pharm.* A liquor, or substance, in which medicine is rendered of more easy exhibition: a ve'hicle. See *Excipient.*

**Veil.** *Anat.* See *Velum.* *Bot.* See *Calyptra.*

**Vein.** See *Vena.*

**Veined.** *Bot.* Having veins, ribs, or nerves. *Vēnōsus, a, um.*

**Veinless.** See *Avenius.*

**Vēlum, i, n.** (*Vēlo, to hide.*) A

veil. *Anat.* Applied to several objects like a veil or screen.

**Vēlum Interpōsitum.** *Anat.* The choroid membrane of the brain situated beneath the *fornix* and above the optic *thalami.*

**Vēlum Pe'ndūlum Pālātī.** *Anat.* Applied to the posterior part of the palate which forms two arches, fixed laterally to the tongue and pharynx.

**Vēlum Pūpīllæ.** *Anat.* The *Membrana pupillaris.*

**Vēlum Vēsicæ Urināriæ.** *Anat.* The *Trigone.*

**Vēna, æ, f.** (*Vēnio, to come.*) *Anat.* A non-pulsating vessel carrying the blood, or waste portion of it, back to the heart after it has been distributed to the system by the arteries, and has given off its nutritious properties to the various organs and tissues of the body; a vein. See *Circulation.*

**Vēna Po'rtæ.** *Anat.* The large vein at the entrance of the liver, by which the blood is carried into its substance.

**Venæ Alares.** See *Alares Venæ.*

**Vēnæ Cāvræ.** *Anat.* The two large terminating trunks of the veins, *Venæ cava superior*, and *V. c. inferior.*

**Vēnæ-se'ctio, ōnis, f.** (*Vēna; sēco, to cut.*) *Surg.* The minor operation of opening a vein with a lancet; formerly called *Phlebotomy*; a bleeding or blood-letting: vene'section.

**Vēnēnīfērus, a, um.** (*Vēnēnum; fēro, to bear.*) *Bot.* Bearing poison: venenīferous.

**Vene'real.** (*Vēnus, venery.*) *Med.* Belonging to sexual intercourse or venery. *Vēnēreus, a, um.*

**Vene'real Disease.** *Med.* A general term for baporrhœal as well as syphilitic affections, connected only with regard to their actual origin; popularly termed—bad disorder.

**Vene'real Disease, True.** *Surg. Pathol.* *Syphilis* or *Lues venerea.*

**Vēnōsus, a, um.** (*Vēna; terminal -ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having, or full of veins: ve'nous.

**Vēntral.** (*Venter, the belly.*) Belonging to the belly; abdominal. *Ventrālis, is, e.*

**Vēntricle.** (Dim. *Venter.*) *Anat.* Applied to certain cavities of the

brain and of the heart. *Ventri'cū-lus*, *i*, *m*.

**Ventricōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Venter*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot*. Having a swelled out appearance like a belly; bellied; distended: *ven'tricose*. See *Urceolatus*.

**Ventri'loquism**. (*Venter*, the belly; *lōquor*, to speak.) *Physiol*. The utterance of the voice in such manner within the mouth that, by varying its tones in imitation of the voices of others, and according to supposed distances of the speakers, but without perceptible motion of the lips, perfect illusion is produced; also called *gastroloquism*.

**Ventrōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Venter*; terminal -*ōsus*.) Having a belly, or swellings like the belly: *ven'trose*. See *Gastrodes*.

**Vēnūla**, *æ*, *f*. (Dim. *Vēna*.) *Anat*. A little vein.

**Vēra'tria**, *æ*, *f*. } (*Vērātrum*.)

**Vēratrīna**, *æ*, *f*. } *M. Med. Pharm*. Macopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) for a vegetable alkali obtained from *Asa-græa officinalis*, *Helleborus Albus*, *Veratria sabadilla* or *sevadilla*, *Colchicum autumnale*, and *Veratrum album*: *veratrīn*.

**Vērā'tricus**, *a*, *um*. *Chem*. Belonging to *veratrin*: *vera'tric*.

**Vēra'trum**, *i*, *n*. *M. Med. Pharm*. Macopœial name (L. E. D.) for the root of *Veratrum album*. *Bot*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*, Ord. *Monœcia*. Juss. *Melanthaceæ*.

**Vēra'trum Al'bum**. *Bot.*, *M. Med.* *Veratrum*, or white hellebore; also termed *Helleborus albus*.

**Vēra'trum Sābādī'la**. *M. Med.* Name (Pharm. E.) of one of the plants which afford *sabadilla*, or caustic barley.

**Vērdigris**. (Fr. *Verdet*, the green of copper.) See *Ærugo*.

**Vērjuice**. (Fr. *Verjus*.) *M. Med.* The juice of unripe grapes, crab-apples, etc.

**Vermi'eulāris**, *is*, *e*. (*Vermis*, a worm.) *Nat. Hist.* Having the appearance or manner of progression of a worm: *vermi'cular*.

**Vermi'eulātio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Vermis*.) *Med.* A peculiar motion in certain parts like the progression of a worm: *vermiculā'tion*.

**Vermi'eulātus**, *a*, *um*. (*Vermis*.)

Having lengthened elevations round and differently directed: *vermi'culate*.

**Vermi'eulōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Vermis*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Zoöl.* Having, or full of worms: *vermi'culose*, or *vermi'culous*.

**Vermiform**. (*Vermis*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like a worm; wormlike. *Vermi'formis*, *is*, *e*. See *Scolecoides*.

**Vermiform Pro'cess**. *Anat.* Applied to the process connecting the two hemispheres of the *cerebellum*, like an earthworm rolled up. *Pro'cessus Vermi'formis*.

**Vermifuge**. (*Vermis*; *fūgo*, to drive away.) *Med.* Having power to expel worms; anthelmintic. *Vermi'fūgus*, *a*, *um*. See *Antiscolic*.

**Vermi'liion**. *Chem.* Factitious cinnabar, or bisulphuret of mercury. *Vermi'llium*, *ii*, *n*.

**Vermi'nātio**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*Vermis*.) *Pathol.* Worm-disease: *vermina'tion*.

**Vermi'vōrus**, *a*, *um*. (*Vermis*; *vōro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.* Living on worms and insects: *vermi'vorous*.

**Verna'eūlus**, *a*, *um*. (*Verna*, a bondman.) *Med.* That which begins in our own house or country: *verna'cular*.

**Verna'tion**. (*Ver*, the spring.) *Bot.* The expanding of the leaves in spring as they unfold from their wrapped up state in the bud. *Vernā'tio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

**Vērō'nica**, *æ*, *f*. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Pedicularæ*.

**Vērō'nica, Aquātī'ea**. *Bot.* Name for *Veronica beccabunga*.

**Vērō'nica Beccābu'nga**. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the plant brooklime, or water-pimpernel.

**Verrū'ea**, *æ*, *f*. *Bot.* A little knob occurring on the under surface of *fungi*. *Anat.*, *Pathol.* A hardening of the cuticle, of various appearance; a wart. A genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

**Verrū'cifo'rmis**, *is*, *e*. (*Verrū'ca*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a wart: *verru'ciform*.

**Verrū'cōsus**, *a*, *um*. (*Verrū'ca*; terminal -*ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having knots or tubercles: *verru'eous* or *verru'cose*.



**Verruculōsus**, *a, um.* (*Verrucula*, a little wart; terminal -ōsus.) *Bot.* Having, or full of small warts: verruculous.

**Versātilis**, *is, e.* (*Verso*, to turn often.) *Bot.* Vanelike: ve'satile.

**Versicōlor**, *ōris*, *adj.* (*Versus*, changed; *color*.) *Nat. Hist.* Changing colour; or having many tints: versicoloured.

**Vertebra**, *æ, f.* (*Verto*, to turn.) *Anat.* A peculiarly-shaped, irregular bone, twenty-four of which compose the spine or vertebral column and canal containing the spinal marrow.

**Vertebra Dentata.** *Anat.* The *Axis*, or second cervical vertebra.

**Vertebral.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *vertebræ*, or bones of the spine. *Vertebrālis*, *is, e.*

**Vertebrātus**, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Having *vertebræ*; applied to the first great division (pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, having a spine formed of *vertebræ* movable on each other, and each perforated by an annular opening.

**Vertex**, *īeis*, *m.* (*Verto*.) *Anat.* The top or crown of the head.

**Verticālis.** (*Vertex*.) Belonging to the *vertex*; perpendicular. *Verticālis*, *is, e.*

**Verticillātus**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Disposed in *verticilli*: verticillate.

**Verticilliflorus**, *a, um.* (*Verticillus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having spikes composed of *verticilli*: verticilliflorous.

**Verticillus**, *i, m.* (*Verto*.) *Anat.* The same as *Vertebra*. *Bot.* A species of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem like a wheel; a whorl.

**Vertigo**, *īnis*, *f.* (*Verto*; terminal -īgo.) *Pathol.* Dizziness with a fear of falling; swimming of the head; giddiness.

**Vērūmontānum**, *i, n.* (*Vērus*, true; *mons*, a mountain.) See *Caput Gallinaginis*.

**Vēsica**, *æ, f.* (*Vas*, a vessel.) A bladder. *Anat.* In ordinary acceptance the *Vesica urinaria*, or urinary bladder.

**Vēsica Fellis.** *Anat.* The gall-bladder.

**Vēsica Nātātōria.** *Ichthyol.* The air-bladder.

**Vēsicālis**, *is, e.* (*Vēsica*.) *Anat.*

Having the appearance of a bladder: vesical.

**Vēsicans**, *antis*, *adj.* (*Vēsica*.) Same as *Vesicatorius*: ve'sicating.

**Vēsicātōrius**, *a, um.* (*Vēsica*.) *Med.* Having the property of raising a blister or bladder; blistering; ve'sicatory.

**Vēsicūla**, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Vēsica*.) A small bladder or elevation of the cuticle containing a clear watery fluid: a vesicle. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied (pl.) to certain little receptacles, etc.

**Vēsicūla Fellis.** *Anat.* The gall-bladder.

**Vesiculæ Graafianæ.** See *Graafianæ*, *Vesiculæ*.

**Vesiculæ Nabothi.** See *Nabothi*, *Vesiculæ*.

**Vēsicūlæ Sēmīnāles.** *Anat.* The two reservoirs or receptacles of the *semen* situated on the back and lower part of the urinary bladder.

**Vesicular.** (*Vēsicūla*.) Belonging to or having vesicles. *Vēsiculāris*, *is, e.*

**Vēsicūliferus**, *a, um.* (*Vēsicūla*; *fēro*, to bear.) Bearing vesicles: vesiculi ferous.

**Vēsiculōsus**, *a, um.* (*Vēsicūla*, a vesicle; terminal -ōsus.) Having or full of vesicles: vesiculous.

**Vessel.** (Fr. *Vaisselle*.) *Anat.* A canal or conduit by which blood, chyle, etc. are conveyed through the body and organs. See *Vas*.

**Vestibulum**, *i, n.* (*Vestio*, to cover.) *Anat.* The small elliptical cavity of the internal ear behind the *cochlea* and in front of the semi-circular canals: the vestibule.

**Veterinary.** (*Vēho*, to journey or travel.) Belonging to beasts of burden; applied to that art which cures diseases in horses, cattle, etc., anciently called *Mulo-medicina*. *Vēterinārius*, *a, um.*

**Vexillāris**, *is, e.* (*Vexillum*.) *Bot.* Applied to *estivation* (See *Estivatio*) when the *vexillum* embraces the other petals: vexillary.

**Vexillātus**, *a, um.* (*Vexillum*.) *Bot.* Applied to a leguminous plant. Having a *vexillum*: vexillate.

**Vexillum**, *i, n.* (*Vēho*, to carry.) A standard or ensign. *Bot.* The upright petal of a papilionaceous flower.

**Viable.** (Fr. *Vie*, life.) *Med.*

*Jur.* Likely to live; applied to the condition of a child at birth. *Viā-bilis, is, e.*

**Vial.** See *Phiala*.

**Vibices.** (Pl. of *Vibex*.) *Pathol.* Large purple spots which appear beneath the skin in certain malignant fevers.

**Vibrātilis, is, e.** (*Vibro*, to shake.) *Zoöl.* Susceptible of moving by interrupted vibrations: vi'bratile.

**Vibrātio, ōnis, f.** (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* A very rapid movement which an elastic and rigid rod fixed at one of its extremities, or a cord stretched at the two ends, executes in oscillating: vibra'tion.

**Vibrātōrius, a, um.** Similar to *Vibratilis*: vi'bratory.

**Vi'brio, ōnis, f.** (Same.) *Physiol.* Name given to minute animalcules (pl.) occasionally developed in urine.

**Vibri'ssæ, ārum, f., and i, ōrum, m.** (Same.) *Anat.* The stiff hairs in the nostrils. See *Rhinotrix*.

**Vicq d'Azyr, Ce'ntra Ovālia of.** *Anat.* The white substance surrounded by the grey portion of the hemispheres of the *cerebrum* when the upper parts are sliced off nearly on a level with the *Corpus callosum*.

**Vi'dian Nerve.** *Anat.* The third or posterior branch of the sphenopalatine.

**Vieu'ssens, Ce'ntrum Ovāle of.** *Anat.* The white substance surrounded by the grey or cortical portion of the *cerebrum* when both hemispheres are sliced off quite on a level with the *Corpus callosum*.

**Vigilance.** See *Pervigilium*.

**Villifērus, a, um.** (*Villus*; *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing long hairs: villi'ferous.

**Villous.** (*Villus*; terminal-ōsus.) *Anat.* Having or like the pile of velvet, or nap of cloth. Covered with soft hairs; applied to stems, etc. *Villosus, a, um.*

**Villus, i, m.** (*Vellus*, a fleece of wool.) *Anat.* Applied to the small conical projections (pl.) on the *Valvule conniventes*, having small pores which are the mouths of the absorbent vessels. *Bot.* A hairy pubescence composed of very short, slender and soft, hair-like filaments.

**Vinegar.** See *Acetum*.

**Vini'fērus, a, um.** (*Vinum*, wine;

*fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Wine-bearing or wine-yielding: vini'ferous. See *Vitis Vini'fera*.

**Vi'nous.** (*Vinum*, wine; terminal-ōsus.) Having, full of, or belonging to wine. *Vinōsus, a, um.*

**Vinum Album.** See *Vinum Xericum*.

**Vinum Xēricum.** Pharmacopœial name (L.) for sherry wine; (E. & U.S.A.) *Vinum album*; (D.) *Vinum album Hispanum*.

**Vi'ōla, æ, f.** (*ἴov*, a violet.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*; Juss. *Violaceæ* or *Violariææ*. The sweet violet. See *Ion*. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the flowers of the sweet violet; (D.) the recent petals of the *Viola odorata*; (U.S.A.) the herb of *Viola pedata*.

**Vi'ōla Odōrāta.** *M. Med.* The sweet violet.

**Viōlāceus, a, um.** Having the colour or smell of the *Viola odorata*. *Bot.* Having an arrangement like that of the *Viola*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): viola'ceous.

**Vi'olet, Sweet.** The *Viola odorata*.

**Virgātus, a, um.** (*Virga*, a rod.) *Bot.* Having the form of a rod: vir'gate.

**Virgīnāle Clau'strum.** The *Hymen*.

**Virgīnian Snakeroot.** The *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

**Virgū'tum, i, m.** (*Virga*, a rod.) *Bot.* The tender, young, or elongated branch of a tree or shrub.

**Vīrīde Æris.** *Chem.* Same as *Ærugo*.

**Vīridiflōrus, a, um.** (*Vīridis*, green; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers of a green colour.

**Vīridī'n.** (*Vīridis*.) *Bot., Chem.* Proposed by De Candolle for *Chlorophyl*, which he afterwards called *Chromule*. *Vīridīna, æ, f.*

**Virile Membrum.** See *Membrum Virile*.

**Virilis, is, e.** (*Vir*, a man.) Belonging to a man; peculiar to man: vi'rile.

**Virilis Ætas.** See *Ætas Virilis*.

**Viri'lity.** (*Vīrilis*, proper to man.) *Physiol.* Manhood; more particularly the generative power of man. *Vīrilītas, ātis, f.*

**Vīrūle'ntus, a, um.** (*Vīrus*, a poison.) *Med.* Belonging to poison; poisonous: vi'rulent.



**Virus**, *i*, *m*. (*Vir*, a man.) *Pathol.* Any matter produced by disease, and capable of propagating that disease by inoculation or insertion beneath the cuticle of a person in health.

**Vis a Tërgo**. *Med.* Any impelling power.

**Vis Conserva'trix**. } *Med.*

**Vis Mëdica'trix Nätüræ**. } The preserving or healing power of nature.

**Vis Vitæ**. } *Physiol.* Vital

**Vis Vitälis**. } power or force.  
See *Irritability*.

**Viscërälis**, *is*, *e*. (*Viscus*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *viscera*: vi'sceral. See *Splanchnic*.

**Viscid**. (*Viscum*, the mistletoe.) Of aropy, adhesive consistence. *Vi'scidus*, *a*, *um*.

**Viscid'ity**. } (*Viscum*.) The pro-

**Visco'sity**. } perty of adhesive-  
ness; stickiness or clamminess. *Visciditas*, *ätis*, *f*. *Viscositas*, *ätis*, *f*.

**Viscoidës**, *adj*. (*Viscum*; terminal -*idës*.) *Bot.* Resembling the mistletoe: vi'scoid.

**Viscösus**, *a*, *um*. (*Viscum*; terminal -*ösus*.) Very glutinous: vi'scous.

**Viscum**, *i*, *n*. } (*Ἰξός*, or *Æol*.

**Viscus**, *i*, *m*. } *βίσκος*.) The fruit of the mistletoe, or *Viscum album*. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia*, Ord. *Tetrandria*.

**Viscum Album**. } *Bot.* The

**Viscus Quercus**. } mistletoe, a parasitical plant which commonly grows on apple, hawthorn, hazel, maple, ash, elm, lime, oak, pear, service, and willow trees, etc.

**Viscus**, *ëris*, *n*. (*Vescor*, to feed.) *Anat.* Any organ or part having an appropriate use, as the *viscera* of the abdomen, or thorax. See *Splanchnon*.

**Vision, Defective**. See *Dysopia*.

**Vision, Depraved**. See *Dysopia*.

**Vision, Distorted**. See *Metamorphopsia*.

**Vision, Double**. See *Diplopia*.

**Vision, Single**. See *Monoblepsis*.

**Vision, Treble**. See *Triplopia*.

**Visus**, *äs*, *m*. (*Video*.) *Physiol.* The faculty of sight: vi'sion.

**Visus Triplex**. Same as *Triplopia*.

**Vita**, *a*, *f*. (*Βίωσις*.) *Physiol.* The state of existence or being; life.

**Vital**. (*Vita*.) Belonging or essential to life. *Vitalis*, *is*, *e*.

**Vital Air**. *Chem.* Oxygen gas.

**Vital Principle**. *Physiol.* That on which life depends; the unknown cause of life.

**Vitality**. (*Vita*.) *Physiol.* The principle of life; vital action or movement.

**Vitellifërus**, *a*, *um*. (*Vitellus*; *fëro*, to bear.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* Provided with a *vitellus*: vitelliferous.

**Vitellus**, *i*, *m*. (*Vita*.) *Physiol.* The yolk or yoke of the bird's egg; also, the yolk or yoke of the *ovum*, afterwards to become the *Vesicula umbilicalis*. *Bot.* A similar body which sometimes surrounds the *embryo*, and is supposed to be formed of the quintine of the ovule.

**Vitiligo**, *inis*, *f*. (*Vitulus*, a calf: terminal -*igo*.) *Pathol.* A skin disease in which there are smooth, white, glistening tubercles about the ears, neck, or face, or over the whole body, mingled with shining *papule*.

**Vitiligoïdës**, *adj*. (*Vitiligo*; terminal -*idës*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Vitiligo*: vitiligoïd.

**Vitis**, *is*, *f*. (As if *Viëtis*, from *vieo*, to bind with twigs; from its numerous tendrils.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Vinifera*.

**Vitis Vinifëra**. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the wine-bearing, or grape-tree, the dried fruit being the *Uva passa major*, *Passula major*, or raisin.

**Vitreous**. (*Vitrum*, glass.) Belonging to glass; glassy. *Vitreus*, *a*, *um*.

**Vitreous Body**. } *Anat.* A

**Vitreous Hu'mour**. } perfectly transparent fluid enclosed in the cells of the hyaloid membrane.

**Vitrifica'tion**. (*Vitrum*, glass; *fäcio*, to make.) *Chem.* The conversion into glass. *Vitri'ficatio*, *önis*, *f*.

**Vitriol**. (*Vitrum*, glass.) *M. Med.* The sulphates of iron, copper, zinc, according to their respective colour, as green, blue, and white vitriol; also, the popular term for sulphuric acid. *Vitri'ölum*, *i*, *n*.

**Vitriol, Acid of**. *Chem.*, *M. Med.* Sulphuric or vitriolic acid.

**Vitriol, Blue**. *M. Med.* The *Sulphas cupri*. *Vitri'ölum Cærü-leum*.

**Vitriol, Green**. *M. Med.* The *Sulphus ferri*. *Vitri'ölum Viride*.

**Vitriol, Oil of.** *M. Med.* Sulphuric acid.

**Vitriol, White.** *M. Med.* The common term for *Sulphas zinci*. *Vitriolum Album*.

**Vitriolic Acid.** *Chem.* Sulphuric acid.

**Vitriolum.** See *Vitriol*.

**Vitrōsus, a, um.** (*Vitrum*; terminal -ōsus.) *Mineral.* Shining like glass, as the silicated, vitrified stones or rocks. Also, same as *Vitreus*.

**Vitus's Dance, Saint.** See *Chorea*.

**Viviparous.** (*Vivus*, alive; *pārīo*, to bring forth.) *Bot.* Producing bulbs or buds capable of vegetation. *Physiol.* Bringing forth young alive and complete. *Viviparus, a, um.*

**Vivipat'ion.** (Same.) *Physiol.* The mode of generation, consisting in the *ovum*, separated from the ovary, becoming attached to the maternal organs, and deriving its nourishment from them until birth. *Vivipat'io, ōnis, f.*

**Vivise'ctio, ōnis, f.** (*Vivus*; *sēco*, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting into living animals: vivise'ction.

**Voice.** *Physiol.* The sound produced in the larynx when traversed by the air as it passes out of the trachea. *Vox, vōcis, f.*

**Vōlāticus, a, um.** (*Vōlo*, to fly.) *Pathol.* Flying; flitting: volatic.

**Vo'latile.** (*Vōlo*.) *Chem.* Evaporating: flying off. *Vōlātīlis, is, e.*

**Vo'latile Alkali.** } The *Subcar-*  
**Vo'latile Salt.** } *bonas-ammo-*  
*niac*.

**Vōlātīlisat'io, ōnis, f.** (*Vōlātīlis*.) *Chem.* The transformation of a solid body into gas or vapour: volatilisa'tion.

**Volatī'lity.** (*Vōlātīlis*.) *Chem.* That property by which certain bodies assume the elastic state. *Vōlātī'litas, ātis, f.*

**Volcā'no.** (*Vulcānus*, the god of fire.) *Nat. Philos.* An opening in the surface of the globe, from which there issue from time to time jets of burning substances and currents of melted matter. *Volcānius, ii, m.*

**Volse'lla, æ, f.** (*Vello*, to pull or take up.) *Surg.* An instrument for removing bodies sticking in the throat; forceps; also spelled *Vul-sella*.

**Volta'ic.** Applied to a galvanic apparatus or battery invented by *Volta*.

**Volta'ism.** *Nat. Philos. Galvanism*, as produced by Volta's apparatus. *Volta'ismus, i, m.*

**Volta'mētrum, i, n.** (*Volta*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for indicating the amount of voltaic electricity passing through it in a given time; a volta-meter.

**Vōlūbīlis, is, e.** (*Volvo*, to roll.) *Bot.* Turning round; spiral: vol-uble.

**Vo'lume.** (*Volvo*.) A book or bundle. *Chem.* The bulk or measure of gases. *Vōlūmen, īnis, n.*

**Vo'lva, æ, f.** (*Volvo*.) *Bot.* The membranous covering or wrapper of *Fungi*, hiding the parts of fructification, till bursting all round it forms a ring on the stalk.

**Volvātus, a, um.** *Bot.* Provided with a *volva*: volvate.

**Vo'lvulus, i, m.** (*Volvo*.) *Pathol.* The disease otherwise called *Ileac passion*.

**Vōmer, ēris, m.** (A ploughshare.) *Anat.* A small thin bone in the median line, forming the posterior and principal portion of the *Septum narium*.

**Vō'mīca, æ, f.** (*Vōmo*, to spue.) *Pathol.* Abscess of the lungs; resolution of tubercles.

**Vo'mit.** (*Vōmo*.) *Med.* An emetic draught or powder; also, the matter rejected by vomiting. *Vōmitus, ūs, m.* See *Emeticus*, *Vomiting*.

**Vo'miting.** (*Vōmo*.) *Med.* The forcible ejection of the contents of the stomach through the *œsophagus* and mouth; vomition; emesis. *Vōmīt'io, ōnis, f.*

**Vomiting of Blood.** See *Hæmatemesis*.

**Vomiting, Stercoraceous.** See *Stercoraceous*, *Copremesis*.

**Vomition.** See *Vomiting*.

**Vo'mito Nīgro.** *Pathol.* A name for yellow fever.

**Vōmītōrius, a, um.** (*Vōmo*.) *Med.* Causing vomiting; emetic: vo'mitory. See *Emetic*.

**Vō'mītus Cruentus.** *Pathol.* A bloody vomit. See *Hæmatemesis*.

**Vora'cious.** (*Vōro*, to eat greed-



ily.) Devouring; ravenous. *Vorax*, *ācis*, adj.

**Vora'cious Appetite.** } (*Voro.*)  
**Vora'ciousness.** } *Pathol.*  
**Vora'city.** } The dis-

ease *Bulimia*. See *Addephagia*.

**Vox.** See *Voice*.

**Vox Choleric.** See *Cholero-phone*.

**Vulnērāria A'qua.** *Pharm.*, *Surg.* Vulnery water; water which promotes the healing of wounds.

**Vulnērārius, a, um.** (*Vulnus*, a wound.) *Bot.* Belonging to wounds: vulnery. See *Traumatic*.

**Vu'lva, æ, f.** (As if *Valva*, a door

or entrance.) *Anat.* The fissure in the external parts of generation in the female, extending from the *mons veneris* to within an inch of the *anus*. See *Hystera*, *Shape*.

**Vulvītis, idis, f.** (*Vulva*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *vulva*.

**Vulvītis Blennorrhā'gica.** *Pathol.* A muco-purulent discharge from the mucous membrane of the *vulva*, from sexual intercourse.

**Vulvo-Vagi'nal Gland.** *Anat.* A small gland at each side of the junction of the *vulva* with the *vagina*.

## W.

**Wacke.** (Germ.) *Geol.* A substance somewhat between basalt and a soft clay.

**Wakefulness.** See *Agrypnia*.

**Wart.** See *Verruca*.

**Warty.** *Bot.* See *Verrucosus*.

**Wasting.** (*Vasto*, to spoil or destroy.) See *Consumption*, *Emaciation*, *Leanness*, *Tubes*.

**Watchfulness.** See *Agrypnia*.

**Watching.** See *Pervigilium*.

**Water-Brash.** *Pathol.* The disorder *Pyrosis*.

**Water-Cure.** The system called *Hydrotherapy*.

**Water-Dock.** *M. Med.* The *Rumex aquaticus* or *R. Britannica hydrolapathum*.

**Water-Tomes.** *Pathol.* The disorder *Pyrosis*.

**Water of Crystallisa'tion.** *Chem.* That combining with salts in the act of crystallising.

**Waters, Green.** See *Green Waters*.

**Waters, The.** *Obstet.* The *Liquor amnii*. See *Primitæ*.

**Waved.** See *Undulatus*.

**Wax.** See *Cera*, *Cerumen*.

**Wax-kernels.** Popular name for irritated submaxillary glands.

**Weaning.** See *Ablactation*.

**Weariness.** See *Defectio Virium*.

**Wedge-shaped.** See *Cunei-formis*.

**Wharto'nian Duct.** *Anat.* The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland, discovered by Wharton.

**Wheal.** *Pathol.* An elevation of

the skin as if produced by a stroke from a cane. See *Whelk*.

**Wheat.** (Sax. *Hwate*.) *M. Med.* The seeds of the plant *Triticum hybernium*.

**Wheel-shaped.** See *Rotatus*, *Trochoides*.

**Wheezing.** See *Cerchnus*, *Rhonus*.

**Whelk.** *Pathol.* Similar to *Wheal*; also a small tubercle usually situated on the face, otherwise called *Ionthus*.

**Whiskey.** (Ir. *Uisge*, water, as if water of life.) A dilute alcohol obtained by distilling from malt. See *Usquebaugh*.

**White Gum.** *Pathol.* The *Strophulus albidus*.

**White Lead.** See *Cerussa*.

**White Leg.** *Pathol.* The affection *Phlegmasia dolens*.

**White Preci'pitate.** *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum*, (Pharm. L.); *Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum*, (D.); or *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album* (E.)

**White Swelling.** *Pathol.* The affection *Hydarthrus*.

**White Vitriol.** *Chem.* The *Sulphas zinci*.

**Whitening.** See *Blanching*, *Candication*. *Chem.* The carbonate of lime. See *Chalk*.

**Whites.** See *Leucorrhæa*.

**Whitlow.** See *Onychia*, *Paronychia*.

**Whorl.** See *Verticillus*.

**Wild Cucumber.** See *Momordica elaterium*.

**Wildfire-Rash.** *Pathol.* The *Strophulus volaticus*.

**Will-o'-the-Wisp.** See *Ignis fatuus*.

**Willis, Chords of.** *Anat.* Small, white, fibrous bands which cross the superior longitudinal sinus in many places. *Chordæ Willisii*.

**Willis, Circle of.** *Anat.* The square, rather than circle, formed by the anterior cerebral arteries, or branches of the internal carotid; the posterior cerebral arteries, or branches of the basilar; and the posterior communicating artery on each side. *Circulus Willisii*.

**Willow.** See *Salix*.

**Willow, Crack.** See *Salix Fragilis*.

**Willow, Great Round-Leaved.** See *Salix Caprea*.

**Willow, White.** See *Salix Alba*.

**Wind.** See *Flatulence*.

**Wind-Blast.** See *Coup de vent*.

**Windpipe.** *Anat.* The *Trachea*.

**Wine.** Any liquor become spirituous by fermentation. *Vinum, i, n.*

**Wine-Bearing Vine.** The *Vitis vinifera*.

**Wine-Madness.** See *Enomania*.

**Wing.** See *Ala, Penna, Pinna*.

**Wing-like Bones.** *Anat.* See *Alaria Ossa*.

**Wing-like Veins.** *Anat.* See *Alares Venæ*.

**Wing-shaped.** See *Alaeformis, Alaris, Pterygoïdes*.

**Winged.** See *Alatus, Pinnatus*.

**Winslow, Foramen of.** *Anat.* A somewhat oval opening, through which the cavity of the omentum communicates with the general peritoneal cavity.

**Winslow, Ligament of.** *Anat.* The external process of the tendon of the *semimembranosus* muscle.

**Winslow, Posterior Ligament of.** *Anat.* Irregular bands passing obliquely over the back part of the capsular ligament of the knee-joint.

**Winter's Bark.** *M. Med.* The bark of the *Drimys aromatica*, or *Drimys Winteri*, formerly termed *Wintera aromatica*.

**Winter-Green.** *M. Med.* The *Pyrola umbellata*, *Chimaphila corymbosa* or *umbellata*.

**Wintĕrā, α, f.** (Capt. Winter.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria*,

Ord. *Trigynia*, Juss. *Magnoliaceus*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the *Wintera aromatica*.

**Wintĕrā Arōmă'tica.** The Winter's bark-tree, now named *Drimys aromatica*, or *Drimys Winteri*, assigned to the Linn. Cl. *Polyandria*, Ord. *Tetragynia*, Juss. *Winteraceæ*.

**Wintĕrăceus, α, um.** *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Wintera aromatica*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): *wintera'ceous*.

**Wintĕrăna Căne'lla.** A name for *Canella alba*.

**Winteranus.** Same as *Winteraceus*.

**Wintĕrănus Cortex.** *Bot.* The Winter's bark, which see.

**Wirtsung, Duct of.** *Anat.* The pancreatic duct.

**Wisdom-Teeth.** See *Dentes Sapientie*.

**Withering.** See *Marcescens*.

**Wolf's-Bane.** See *Aconitum Napellus*.

**Womb.** See *Hystera, Matrix, Metra, Uterus*.

**Womb, Cutting into the.** See *Cæsarian Operation, Gastro-Metrotomia, Hysterotomy*.

**Womb, Inflamma'tion of.** See *Hysteritis, Metritis, Uteritis*.

**Womb, Inflamma'tion of the Lining Membrane of.** See *Endometritis, Endo-uteritis*.

**Womb-Passage.** *Anat.* The *Vagina*.

**Womb, Retroflexion of.** See *Retroflexio Uteri*.

**Womb, Retroversion of.** See *Retroversio Uteri*.

**Wood.** (Sax. *Wudu*, timber.) *Bot.* The hard fibrous substance of which trunks and branches of trees are chiefly composed. *Lignum, i, n.*

**Wood-Sorrel.** *Med.* The *Oxalis acetosella*.

**Woody Nightshade.** *M. Med.* The *Solanum dulcamara*.

**Woolfe, Apparatus of.** *Chem.* A series of glass receivers used in distillation, where it is desired to condense separately the products which come over.

**Woolly.** See *Lanatus, Tomentosus*.

**Woorā'ra.** (*Ourari*, the word as used by the natives.) A very power-



ful poison obtained from a source not yet known, in Guiana, but containing a portion of strychnin.

**Wo'rmii, O'ssa.** *Anat.* The *Ossa triquetra*, or small triangular portions of bone which are often found in the lambdoid, and sometimes one in the squamous suture; first pointed out by Wormius.

**Wormseed, Tarta'rian.** *M. Med.* The seeds of *Artemisia santonica*.

**Wormwood.** *M. Med.* The *Artemisia absinthium*.

**Wort.** (Sax. *Wyrte*.) An infusion of malt.

**Wound.** *Surg.* A solution of continuity by external violence sustained in any of the soft parts of the

body; it may be *contused, incised, lacerated, punctured, or poisoned.* *Vulnus, ėris, n.*

**Wrapper.** (Sax. *Wreohan*, to close in.) See *Volva*.

**Wrinkled.** See *Rugosus*.

**Wrisberg, Nerves of.** *Anat.* The entaneous nerves of the arm, derived from the second and third dorsal nerves; first particularised by Wrisberg.

**Wrist.** *Anat.* The *Carpus*.

**Wrist-Drop.** *Pathol.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hands from the poisonous local action of lead.

**Wry Neck.** *Surg.* An involuntary fixed inelination of the head towards one of the shoulders; otherwise termed *Torticollis*.

## X.

**Xanthamätina, æ, f.** (Ξανθός, yellow; *hæmätina*, the colouring matter of logwood.) *Chem.* A yellow, bitter substance found by dissolving hematin in weak nitric acid: xanthematin.

**Xa'nthate.** (*Xanthicum acidum*; terminal -ate.) *Chem.* A combination of xanthic acid with a base. *Xa'nthas, ätis, f.*

**Xa'nthic.** (Ξανθός.) *Chem.* Belonging to a yellow colour; yellowish; applied to an oxide sometimes found in the urine, supposed connected with *hæmaphæina*, or the yellow colouring matter of that secretion; also termed *Uric*, and *Urous oxide*. *Xa'nthicus, a, um.*

**Xanthi'n.** (Ξανθός.) *Chem.* The colouring matter of madder. *Xanthina, æ, f.*

**Xa'ntho-.** (Ξανθός.) A prefix denoting a yellow colour.

**Xanthocärpus, a, um.** (Ξανθός; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having yellow fruit: xanthocarpous.

**Xanthocéphälus, a, um.** (Ξανθός; κεφαλή, a head.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a mushroom the *capitulum* of which is yellow; to a mammifer and a bird each having a yellow head.

**Xa'nthodon, ontis, adj.** (Ξανθός; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having yellow teeth: xanthodontous.

**Xa'nthogen.** (Ξανθός; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A variety of the colouring matter of vegetables, or

chromogen, producing a yellow colour with alkalis. *Xanthogénium, ii, n.*

**Xanthophyllum, i, n.** (Ξανθός; φυλλον, a plant.) *Chem.* The yellow colouring matter of plants: xanthophylle.

**Xa'nthöpus, a, um.** (Ξανθός; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a yellow stipes: xanthopous.

**Xanthösis, is, f.** (Ξανθός.) *Pathol.* A colouring matter or yellow pigment found in irregular spots of little extent, presenting sometimes a saffron, at others an orange tint, in *cancer*.

**Xanthospe'rmus, a, um.** (Ξανθός; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having yellow seeds: xanthospermous.

**Xanthoxyleus.** See *Zanthoxyleus*.

**Xanthürëtum, i, n.** (Ξανθός; terminal -üret.) *Chem.* A combination of xanthogen with a metal: a xanthuret.

**Xërödërma, ätis, n.** (Ξηρός, dry; δέρμα, the skin.) *Pathol.* A dryness and harshness of the skin, the consequence of diminished function of the sebiparous glands.

**Xiphiifö'lus, a, um.** (Ξίφος, a sword; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having sword-shaped leaves: xiphiifolious. See *Xiphophyllus*.

**Xi'phoid.** (Ξίφος; terminal -idēs.) Resembling a sword: ensiform. *Xiphoidēs, adj.* See *Acinaciformis*.

**Xi'phoid Ca'rtilage.** *Anat.* A cartilaginous *epiphysis* forming the

termination of the inferior extremity of the *sternum*; the ensiform cartilage. *Cartilāgo Xīphoīdēs*.

**Xīphoīdiānus**, *a, um*. (*Xīphoīdēs cartilāgo*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the xiphoid cartilage: xiphoidian.

**Xīphōphy'llus**, *a, um*. (*Ξίφος*; φύλλον, a leaf.) Same as *Xīphūfolius*: xiphophyllous.

**Xŷlo-**. (*Ξύλον*, wood.) A prefix denoting the presence of wood.

**Xŷloca'rpus**, *a, um*. (*Ξύλον*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having woody fruit: xylocarpous.

**Xŷloīdēs**, *adj.* (*Ξύλον*; terminal-*īdēs*.) Resembling wood: xyloid. See *Ligniformis*.

**Xyloidī'n**. (Same.) *Chem.* A particular substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon the *fecula* of the potato, etc., because partaking slightly of the properties of wood. *Xŷloīdīna*, *a, f*.

**Xŷlō'phīlus**, *a, um*. (*Ξύλον*; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot., Entomol.* Growing upon, or living in decayed wood: xylophilous.

## Y.

**Yawning**. See *Ringent*, *Pandiculation*.

**Yaws**. The disease *Frambæsia*.

**Yeast**. See *Fermentum Cerevisiæ*.

**Yelk**. *Physiol.* The yellow granular mass in the eggs of birds; also, the corresponding and strictly analogous portion of the human *ovum*; also called *Yolk*. *Vitellus*, *i, m*.

**Yellow**. See *Flavus*, *Luteus*, *Ochraceus*.

**Yellow Fe'ver**. *Pathol.* A remittent fever, with yellow skin from disorder of the hepatic system; termed also *Typhus icterodes* and *Synochus icterodes*, *Bulam* fever, *Vomito-Nigro*.

**Yellow Wash**. *Pharm.* A lotion formed of two grains oxymuriate of mercury to an ounce of lime-water.

**Yek**. Same as *Yok*.

**Yokcd**. See *Conjugatus*.

**Yolk**. See *Yelk*.

**Youk**. (Germ. *Jücken*, to itch.) *Pathol.* Popular (Scotch) term for *Scabies*; also vulgarly, in some districts, *Yuck*.

**Y'ttria**, *a, f*. (*Ytterberg* in Sweden.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths.

**Y'ttrīco-ammōnicus**,  
*a, um*.

**Y'ttrīco-pota'ssīcus**, *a*,  
*um*.

} *Chem.*

Applied to combinations of an *yttric* with an *ammonic*, and a *potassic* salt.

**Y'ttrīcus**, *a, um*. *Chem.* Belonging to Yttrium: y'ttric.

**Y'ttrī'fērus**, *a, um*. (*Y'ttria*; fēro, to bear.) *Mineral*. Accidentally containing *yttria*: y'ttriferous.

**Y'ttrium**, *i, n*. *Chem.* The metallic base of *Y'ttria*.

## Z.

**Zanthic Oxide**. See *Zanthin*.

**Zanthi'n**. *Chem.* A peculiar organic substance sometimes forming a species of urinary *calculus*; also called zanthic, or uric oxide, and urinous acid. *Zanthīna*, *a, f*.

**Zēa Mays**. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Indian wheat, maize, or Indian corn plant.

**Zē'nith**. (Arab.) *Astron., Geog.* That point in the heavens directly over our heads, and so opposed to the *nadir*.

**Zē'ro**. (Arab.) *Nat. Philos.* The imaginary point in the scale of temperature when the whole heat is exhausted, being 32° below the melting point of ice, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, or that which it

stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt; Celsius's and Reaumur's thermometers have their zero at the freezing point of water.

**Zig-zag**. See *Flexuosus*.

**Zī'ncīcus**, *a, um*. *Chem.* Belonging to *Zincum*: zī'ncic.

**Zī'ncī'fērus**, *a, um*. (*Zincum*; fēro, to bear.) *Mineral*. Containing zinc accidentally: zī'nciferous.

**Zī'ncōīdēs**, *adj.* (*Zincum*; terminal-*īdēs*.) Resembling zinc: zī'ncoid.

**Zī'ncum**, *i, n*. (Germ.) *Chem. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for zinc.

**Zī'ngīber**, *ēris, n*.

**Zī'ngī'bēri**, *Indocl.*

**Zī'ngī'bēris**, *is, f*.

} (*Ζιγγίβερ*,  
*vel-i, vel-is*;  
from the



Arabic.) Pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the root of the *Zingiber officinale*. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria*, Ord. *Mono-gynia*. Juss. *Scitamineæ*.

**Zi'ngiber Officināle.** *M. Med.* The ginger plant. See *Anomum Zingiber*.

**Zinn, Zo'nule of.** *Anat.* A little zone on the vitreous humour, for receiving the crystalline lens; first particularised by Zinn.

**Zircōnia, æ, f.** *Chem.* Zircon, one of the primitive earths.

**Zircōniānus, a, um.** *Mineral.* Containing *zircon*: zircō'nian.

**Zircōnico-ammonī-**  
**cus, a, um.**  
**Zircōnico-pota'ssi-**  
**cus, a, um.** } *Chem.*

Applied to combinations of a *zirconic* with an *ammonic*, and *potassic* salt.

**Zircōnicus, a, um.** *Chem.* Belonging to *zirconium*: zircō'nic.

**Zircōnium, .ii, n.** *Chem.* The metallic base of *zirconia*.

**Zo'diac.** (Ζώδιον; dim. ζῶον, an animal.) *Astron.* An imaginary broad circle surrounding the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, in which the planets constantly revolve. *Zōdi'acus, i, m.*

**Zōia'trica, æ, f.** (Ζῶον; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) *Veterinary art* or *veterinary medicine*: zoia'trics.

**Zōi'smus, i, m.** (Ζῶον; terminal -ισμός.) *Physiol.* The process of animal life: zo'ism.

**Zo'midi'n.** (Ζωμός, broth or juice 'from meat.) *Chem.* A constituent of the extract of flesh. *Zō-mīdina, æ, f.*

**Zōna, æ, f.** (Ζώνη, to gird.) A zone or girdle. *Pathol.* The shingles; a popular term for *Herpes zoster*.

**Zōna Pellūcida.** *Physiol.* The broad transparent ring which surrounds the yelk or yolk in the centre of the ovum.

**Zo'nule.** (Dim. *Zōna*.) A little zone or girdle. *Zōnūlus, i, m.*

**Zōō-.** (Ζῶον.) A prefix denoting reference to an animal.

**Zōōbiōtismus, i, m.** (Ζῶον; βίος, life; terminal -ισμός.) *Physiol.* The condition of animals: zōōbi'otism.

**Zōōca'mbium, .ii, n.** (Ζῶον; cambium, exchange.) *Physiol.* The

vital juices of animals, in which the blood-cells are formed; the *liquor sanguinis*.

**Zōōca'rpens, a, um.** (Ζῶον; καρπός, fruit.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) of *Arthrodieæ* which, during part of their existence, produce in place of *gemmæ*, animalcules that in turn lengthen into vegetating filaments.

**Zōōca'rpum, i, n.** (Same.) *Zoöl.* The *gemma*, or animalcule produced by the *Zōocarpeæ*.

**Zōōchēmia, æ, f.** (Ζῶον; χημεία, chemistry.) *Chem.* Animal chemistry, or the chemical analysis of animal substances: zōōche'my.

**Zōōche'mical.** *Chem.* Belonging to *zōochemia*. *Zōōchēmīcus, a, um.*

**Zōōgē'nēsis, is, f.** } (Ζῶον; γεν-

**Zōōgē'nia, æ, f.** } νάω, to be born.) *Physiol.* The generating or breeding of animals: zōō'geny.

**Zōōgō'nia, æ, f.** (Ζῶον; γονή, a race.) *Physiol.* The bearing or producing of living young: zōō'gony.

**Zōōgōnōlō'gia, æ, f.** (Ζōōgōnia; λόγος.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the springing or developement of animal life: zōōgono'logy.

**Zōōgōnus, a, um.** (Same as *Zōōgōnia*.) *Physiol.* Bearing living young, as opposed to *Oviparus*. See *Viviparus*.

**Zōōgrā'phia, æ, f.** (Ζῶον; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of animals: zōō'graphy.

**Zōōlite.** (Ζῶον; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Any specimen or part of a fossil or petrified animal. *Zōōlithus, i, m.*

**Zōōlith.** Same as *Zōōlite*.

**Zōōlithī'fērus, a, um.** (Zōōlithus; fēro, to bear.) *Geol.* Containing fossil *débris* of animals.

**Zōōlogy.** (Ζῶον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which treats of animals, their form, nature, and habits. *Zōōlō'gia, æ, f.*

**Zōōnō'mia, æ, f.** (Ζῶον; νόμος, a law.) *Physiol.* The consideration of the laws of animal organic life: zōō'nomy.

**Zōōphā'gus, a, um.** (Ζῶον; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Living on animal nourishment: zōō'phagous.

**Zōōphyte.** (Ζῶον; φύτον, a plant.) *Nat. Hist.* An animal plant, or body apparently combining the

animal and vegetable in its nature, being supposed to partake of both, but incorrectly; it is certainly an animal. *Zōō'phŷtum*, *i*, n.

**Zōōphŷtogrā'phia**, *æ*, f. (*Zōō'phŷtum*; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of zöophytes: zoophyto'graphy.

**Zōōphŷtōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Zōōphŷtum*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which treats specially of the history of zöophytes: zöophy'tology.

**Zōōpsŷchōlō'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Zōōon*; ψυχολογία.) *Zoöl.* The doctrine of the existence of mind in brute animals: zöopsychology.

**Zöospores.** *Bot.* Detached gemmæ set free by the inferior *Algæ*: *Zōō'spōrus*, *i*, m.

**Zōō'tŷeus**, *α, um.* (*Zōōon*.) *Geognos.* Applied to a rock or soil containing the *débris* of organised bodies: zöotic.

**Zōō'tomy.** (*Zōōon*; τέμνω, to cut.) Dissection of the lower animals, as distinguished from human anatomy, or the dissection of man. *Zōōtō'mia*, *æ*, f.

**Zostēr**, *ēris*, m. (*Zōōnnu*, to gird.) *Pathol.* A species of erysipelas which extends round the trunk like a zone or girdle. See *Herpes Zoster*.

**Zŷgōma**, *ātis*, n. (*Zŷγωμα*, the

zygomatic arch.) *Anat.* The *os jugale*, *os malæ*, or cheekbone.

**Zŷgōmā'tŷeus**, *α, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *Zygoma*: zygoma'tic.

**Zŷgōphy'llum**, *i*, n. (*Zυγός*, a yoke; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves composed of a pair of leaflets as if yoked together.

**Zymo'logy.** (*Zύμη*, ferment; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem., Pathol.* The history or consideration of fermentation, or of the morbid action of *miasmata* and poisonous substances on the animal economy. *Zŷmōlō'gia*, *æ*, f.

**Zŷmōma**, *ātis*, n. (*Zυμός*, to ferment.) *Chem.* Ferment; a fermented mixture.

**Zŷmōsiō'mētrum**, *i*, n. (*Zŷmōsis*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the degrees of fermentation: a zymosio'meter.

**Zŷmōsis**, *is*, f. (*Zυμός*, to ferment.) *Pathol.* Formerly used for *Fermentatio*, and now applied to those diseases (pl.) depending on *miasmata* for their origin, and called endemic, epidemic, contagious, etc., as expressing also the mode in which morbid poisons act on the animal economy; fermentation; the progress of *Zymoma*.

**Zymo'tic.** *Pathol.* Belonging to *zymosis*. *Zŷmōtŷeus*, *α, um.*

## ACCIDENTAL OMISSIONS.

**Ba'rren.** (Sax. *Unberend*, unfruitful.) *Bot.* Producing no perfect seeds. *Abortivus*, *α, um.* *Ma'scūlus*, *α, um.* *Physiol.* Unable to conceive offspring; sterile. *Stēr'ilis*, *is*, e.

**Ba'rrenness.** *Bot.* The non-production of perfect seeds. *Physiol.* Inability to conceive offspring; unfruitfulness. *Stēr'ilitas*, *ātis*, f. See *Sterility*.

**Fŷ'cus**, *i*, m. (*Φῦκος*, sea-wrack.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Cryptogamia*, Ord. *Algæ*. Juss. *Algæ*.

**Fŷ'cus Vēsīcūlōsus.** *Bot.* Systematic name of bladder-fucus, sea-oak, or sea-wrack.

**Pleurōnē'tēs**, *i*, m. (*Πλευρά*, the side; νήκτης, a swimmer.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the sole fish.

**Pleurōnē'tēs Sō'lea.** *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the sole.

**Strychnos Tieuté.** See *Upas Tieuté*.

**Sublīgāmen**, *inis*, n. (*Sublīgo*, to under-bind.) *Surg.* That which is applied to overcome a *hernia*; a kind of truss.

**Tieuté.** See *Upas Tieuté*.



*In One Vol. Medium 8vo, pp. 1500, Price £2, 10s.,*

Dedicated by Permission to H. late R. H. THE PRINCE CONSORT,

AN

# EXPOSITORY LEXICON

OF ABOVE

50,000 ANCIENT AND MODERN SCIENTIFIC TERMS,

INCLUDING A COMPLETE

MEDICAL AND MEDICO-LEGAL VOCABULARY,

AND PRESENTING

THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION, DERIVATION, DEFINITION, AND APPLICATION  
OF THE NAMES, ANALOGUES, SYNONYMES, AND PHRASES (IN ENGLISH,  
LATIN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN) CONNECTED WITH

MEDICINE,

OR EMPLOYED IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES.

By R. G. MAYNE, M.D.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Its completeness gives to this work a very high value."—*Med. Times and Gazette.*

"Will stand alone in our language in its completeness of performance. There is no other work of the kind to be put in comparison with it. Dr Mayne occupies the high position of being the ablest scientific and medical lexicographer of this or any other time."—*Lancet.*

"A work to which there is no equal in the English language."—*Edin. Med. Jour.*

"A necessary appendage to the library table of every man of science and scientific dilettante."—*Medico-Chir. Review.*

"No library, even on the domestic scale, will be complete without it."—*Critic.*

"Dr Mayne's book will live after him as an invaluable work of reference."—*Dublin Med. Press.*

LONDON:

JOHN CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

MDCCCLX.

















